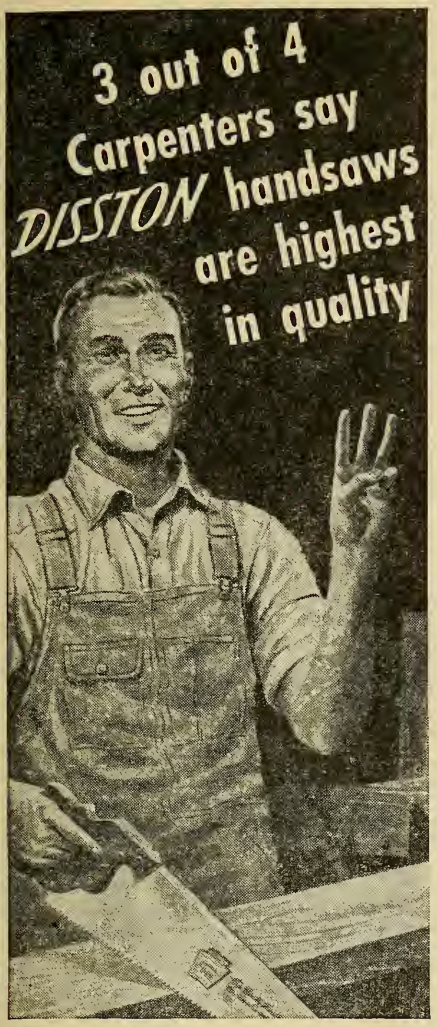

THE CARPENTER
FOUNDED 1881
Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
JANUARY 1947
CALENDAR FOR 1947
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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A leading industrialist predicts a 100% increase in living standards for American workers during the next thirty years if businessmen revise their thinking. He points out that high wages, short hours, paid vacations, sick leave, and all the other things labor has fought for for years help to create lasting prosperity and a stable economy. By the experiences of his own company he shows that these things can mean greater profits too.

The Building That Flies - - - - - 12

Shortly the largest flying machine ever conceived by the mind of man will take off from the blue waters of the Pacific adjacent to Los Angeles. This modern engineering miracle was put together by the skill, ingenuity, and know-how of Brotherhood men—members of Local No. 1553—who solved many problems and ironed out many "bugs" which developed in the construction of the all-wood giant of the skies.

Library Fund Starts - - - - - - 14

In conformity with the action taken by the Twenty-fifth General Convention, a Library Fund has been started to rehabilitate the library at the Lakeland Home. More than 300 Locals, Auxiliaries and Councils have already responded with contributions—an indication that the Fund is going to be a real success.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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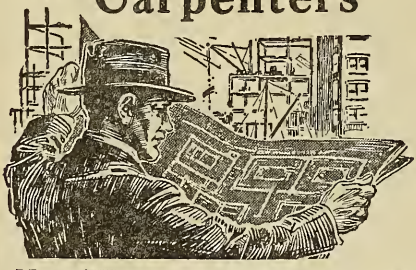
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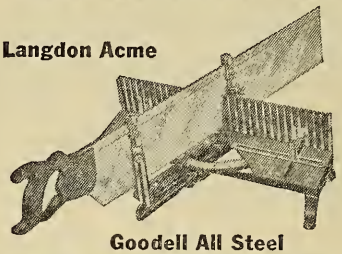
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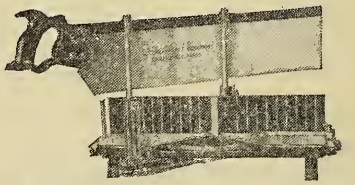
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This new and revised edition of Carpenters and Builders' Practical Rules for Laying Out Work consists of short and practical rules for laying out octagons, ellipses, roofs, groined ceilings, hoppers, spirals, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, cube measure, measure of length, etc.—also, rules for kerfing, drafting gable molding, getting the axis of a segment, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

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Enclosed find $1.00. Please forward by return mail one of your Carpenters & Builders' Practical Rules for Laying Out Work.

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Horizons Unlimited

The following article is the partial text of a speech recently made before the Super-Market Institute by Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers. What Mr. Luckman has to say substantiates what labor has always contended; namely, that high wages, short hours, paid vacations, sick leave, etc. make for prosperity and economic stability. Mr. Luckman proves it by the experiences of his own company.

By CHARLES LUCKMAN, *President of Lever Brothers*

★ ★

SHORT OF CRYSTAL-BALL gazing, I know of only one way to measure the future of your business, or that of any business. This simply involves estimating tomorrow's performance on the basis of yesterday's accomplishments. Before doing this, however, let's be quite sure we can agree on whose past and whose future we want to stack together.

It is clear that the way Mrs. Joe Doakes sets her table and keeps her home is pretty much determined by the kind of a living standard her husband is able to provide.

Now, while this is an obvious fact about the way our economy functions, it suggests a number of implications which we in business have been inclined to overlook. The first of these is that we must do more than pay lip service to the ideal of a progressively higher standard of living for the American wage earner. If, as salesmen, we applaud that attempt, then, as employers, we must also do our part to make that concept work for those employees who depend on us for the kind of a living standard they enjoy. I am frequently amazed at the ease with which we applaud the idea of a higher standard of living for all people, without apparently realizing that our own employees are also part of the "people." It doesn't make much sense for us to do only a little for our own employees, while expecting other industries to do a lot, so that their employees will be good customers of ours.

In thinking about the application of this principle to my own company, I came upon some rather startling facts that carry implications for the future which make Buck Rogers look like a rank conservative. From our archives and records, I was able to reconstruct in part, a picture of our operations thirty years ago. In the era of 1915-1916, my company operated with 180 employees. We made our merchandise in one small plant, and sold it from one sales office. Our total sales were less than one million dollars, and our competitive ranking was somewhere in the neighborhood of tenth place.

The average plant employee working for us made 21 cents per hour, during a work week which consisted of more than 50 hours of work. He received no vacation with pay, and no paid holidays. Premium pay for overtime, or weekend or holiday work was unknown. By the same token, we made no provision to support him, or his family, in the event of sickness, accident, old age, or death. This was the picture then in 1915, and I might add, that at that time, we were considered

to be rather liberal employers, judged by the standards of those days.

In the intervening thirty years, our management broadened many of its viewpoints, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes with a little persuasion from the bargaining agent chosen by our employees, the American Federation of Labor, which is certainly entitled to credit for the influence it has brought to bear upon our thinking and behavior as employers. With this shift in attitude, which I might add, was not without parallel in many, many other concerns throughout the United States, a very significant thing for your business occurred. During this period of 30 years, we grew inwardly and outwardly to a point where today almost 6,000 Lever families now enjoy a standard of living which enables them to be good customers in your stores.

And here is how your new customers were born. Our average plant wage of 21 cents an hour increased to $1.13 per hour, while the work week shrank from 50 to 40 hours. Premiums ranging from "time and a half" to "double time and a half" were instituted for overtime after eight hours, and for work on weekends and holidays. And, since your customers must pay their bills regardless of accidents, or illness, or age, our employees receive the protection of a full pay envelope for 13 weeks in the event of sickness or accident. In addition, they are given a pension at age 65 which provides them with an income equal to 20 per cent of earnings at time of retirement, and this is over and above Social Security benefits. In the event of death, their families receive a minimum of $2,000 life insurance which, like these other protections, is furnished by the company free of charge.

Now these conditions entitle us, perhaps, to consider ourselves as rather liberal employers, judged by today's standards. But, as I said at the outset of this discussion, while the comparison between 1915 and the present, uncovers some rather startling facts, it also carries implications for the future which make our present notions of liberalism seem as remote and antiquated as the ideas which passed for liberalism in 1915.

My first and only factual statement about the future of your business is that it can and should double during the next generation if the leadership of American business is willing to establish as its objective for 1970 a standard of living for the American wage earners which is at least 100 per cent higher than the level of today.

Now I submit that if we could progress as a nation during the last 30 years from an average of 24 cents per hour to $1.11 per hour, then during the next generation as a nation, we should certainly be able to increase average hourly earnings from $1.11 to $2.22.

I think we may expect a rapid growth in the extension of the annual wage principle, particularly as it becomes more apparent to American business, that people who are irregularly employed make bad customers, whereas those whose employment is stabilized not only spend their money more freely, but also make much better credit risks. I believe too that sickness and accident, regardless of duration, will, by then, be universally regarded as insurable risks. It will be obvious to everyone, that it is better for us all to pay a premium of a few pen-

nies a day, and share the risks, than it is for the unlucky few to lose their income for protracted periods through no fault of their own. This, too, will be good for your business, because your customers will not be forced to restrict their buying when their homes are darkened by the adversities of sickness or accident.

In the same way, I believe that we will grow to realize, that if American industry can amortize and retire its obsolete plant equipment every ten years, it can certainly afford to set aside once every 25 or 30 years a retirement fund large enough to provide for the comfortable pensioning of its over-age manpower. On any basis you want to look at it, even the best retirement plans today are both inadequate in amount and overdue in application. Once again, when the day comes that the average American wage-earner receives both a timely and an adequate retirement income, your business will improve. There is no reason why the retired man of 65 should not be considered as good a customer for you as the employed man of 35. And parenthetically there are, between the ages of 65 and 69 a total of about 4 million people. A sizeable market—and a profitable one—if they have money to spend on your products.

I also look forward to the growth of another national insight; namely, that there is nothing particularly sacred about a 40-hour week. Business exists in order that people may live. People do not live in order that business may exist. Now in good living, leisure for recreation and self-improvement is a most powerful stimulant to increased business.

Let anyone who doubts the value of universal education ask why the entire food and beverage industry spent only 4 million dollars on advertising in 1915 as against over 200 millions today. Isn't it obvious that the growing ability of advertising to sell your products is directly related to the increase of our expenditures for elementary and secondary schools? For the simple truth is that advertising is completely ineffective, unless our population can read, write and understand English, and thereby raise the level of their expectancies and desires. We have made good progress in this direction. In 1915, we spent about half a billion dollars nationally on elementary and secondary education, as against almost 3 billion last year. But we can make a great deal more progress, because with a decreasing work week, it may be possible for us during the next 30 years to stimulate adult education in a like fashion. This would provide a powerful stimulus to the welfare and to the living standards of our nation.

Why is it that during the past 20 years American Business has become identified in the public mind as opposed to everything that spells greater security, well-being, or peace of mind for the little guy? Why is it that scarcely a month goes by these days but that some trade association or other decides to embark on a crusade to save free enterprise for America? I think the answers are pretty clear. We got the reputation we have because, by and large, we earned it. How? Well, we declared war on collective bargaining. We actually opposed increased taxes for education. We fought health and safety ordinances. The record proves that we battled child labor legislation. We yipped and yowled against minimum wage laws. We struggled against unemployment insurance. We decried Social Security, and currently we

are kicking the hell out of proposals to provide universal sickness and accident insurance.

We did all these things without making one single constructive suggestion which would assure the American people of our desires to achieve the same results for them on a basis which would be more businesslike and less political. Where on the record is there a single example to show that Big Business or Big Trade Association ever initiated a legislative program of benefits for the workers? Is it not clear that they have always waited until they were asked or forced to do so? Of course, I recognize that there have been isolated exceptions, but they merely serve to accentuate our general dereliction.

We did all these things, and today we wonder why people don't like Big Business! We wonder why it is necessary to start campaigns to save free enterprise from the damnation bow-wows.

The answer is that we were doing everything within our power to prove to the American people that business was neither free nor enterprising when it came to the simplest social needs of the community. To solve the problem we started to sell our brand of economics to a group of customers who were already pretty sore at us. And the theme of this "brilliantly timed" sales campaign was that all the other systems in the world are a lot worse than our own. There was no alternative theme possible, because we lacked either the conviction, or the courage, or the vision to tell the American people what we thought our system of business could do for them in the future.

The average American is not interested in the number of bath-tubs in Russia, or in the telephone situation in Sweden. He simply doesn't give a damn about the average life expectancy in India, and he is more or less indifferent to the kilowatt hours of electricity sold in Czechoslovakia. What he wants to know is "When am I going to get modern plumbing?" and "When can I afford a private telephone?" He is interested in the future, as Kettering said, "because from now on I have to do all my living there."

Now the only way he will buy our method of doing business is if we satisfy him that we of business intend that system to work progressively well for him.

We cannot plant this conviction in his mind unless we do two things. First, we must mean it. And, second, we must merchandise our plans and policies the way we do our products. That means that, when we talk to the people of this country, we've got to stop making noises like a corporation. If our product advertising were written as badly as most of our institutional copy, we would have been out of business a long time ago. What we need are fewer negotiations and apologies and more affirmations and constructive plans.

In this connection, some of you may wonder whether it is really wise for me, as an employer, to state that I believe in higher wages, shorter hours, bigger pensions and so on. Isn't it "dangerous" to talk this way? Won't it put "ideas" in our employees' heads, and make "trouble"? Aren't we running the risk that our employees will mistake our objectives for a promise, our hopes for commitments?

My answer to these questions is that all employees can read, write and understand English. Consequently I refuse to sell them short on common sense! I believe that we

of management can share our objectives and hopes with them, without fear of crucifixion. I am also clear that unless we share our visions of the road ahead, we cannot expect the men who work with us to understand the temporary disappointments that inevitably arise along the way. Furthermore, we cannot expect them to put forth that special effort which so often spells the difference between disaster and survival, unless they know the intentions within our mind and hearts.

We must all go back and work for decent minimum wage legislation in our own state. Forty per cent of the increased purchasing power will flow into your cash register. We must fight for bigger educational appropriations, remembering that illiteracy is the enemy of every sales promotion. We must stimulate interest and discussion in established employment plans, with the personal knowledge that the assurance of a stable income is a wonderful tonic for the appetite. We must start pension plans for our own employees as an example to the community, realizing that the average age of our population is increasing and that a mere token income for the aged not only constitutes a moral outrage but also makes for off-key cash register music. We must encourage efforts in our own community to insure against the hazards of sickness and accident. Bankrupt citizens are poor customers.

This is not to say that we should pursue a blindly idealistic policy of sweetness and light. Realism compels us to recognize that the abuses of Big Labor should be rectified and rectified promptly in the public interest. My entire theme here is that Joe and Mrs. Doakes deserve to be protected by safeguards against socially destructive selfishness whether it stems from Management or Labor.

My plea to you is that we of Business should take the first step forward under our own power; and for the first time, present to the American people a constructive program for the future which will entitle us to the leadership which we have so often claimed but so rarely exerted.

In a word, let us reverse some of our historically negative attitudes, and become a force for enthusiastic progress each in his own community. And as we do these things, let us not forget the part that vision and enthusiasm should play in this undertaking. Let us discard fear, and share our hopes with America. There is no other road to togetherness.

Two Bitter California Disputes Continue

As 1946 drew to a close the situation in the Redwood Lumber Industry of California remained virtually unchanged. So did the situation in the Hollywood movie studios. As this issue went to press the Redwood workers were battling as valiantly as ever for union wages and union working conditions despite the fact they have been on the picket line since January, 1945. Products from the nine major Redwood mills involved in the dispute are getting the cold shoulder from carpenters all over the western states. Redwood produced under fair conditions bears the label "AFL-8." That which does not bear the "AFL-8" label is the product of one of the unfair mills and gets treated as such.

In the movie studio situation the producers and the IATSE are still conducting their combined assault on bona fide unionism. However, the members of Local No. 946 are as determined as ever to protect their jurisdiction, their organization and the true principles of unionism. They are standing pat.

PLANE GOSSIP

CAUSE AND EFFECT

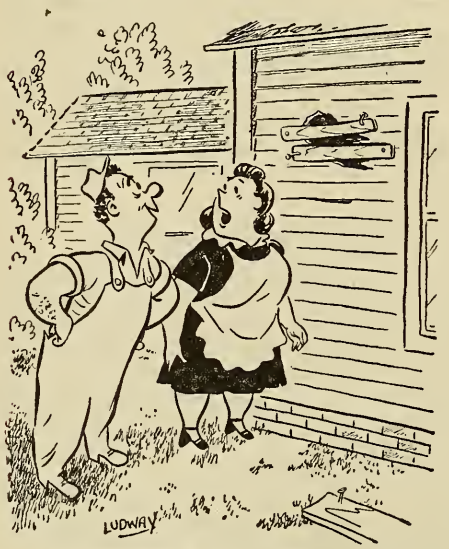
"When are workers going to stop demanding wage increases?" asks an editorial in a national magazine. Trying to answer that question is like trying to answer "How high is up?" However, we can probably give as good an answer as any by telling the old chestnut about the soak.

It seems this particular tippler periodically ended up before the local magistrate on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Sure enough one fine Spring day he found himself standing before the bar of justice right on schedule.

"Joe Doakes," said the judge with severity, "You are charged with habitual drunkenness; what have you to offer in the way of an excuse?"

"Habitual thirst, your honor," replied the prisoner without batting an eye.

That is the way it is with labor asking for more money. When habitual price rises stop driving living costs into the stratosphere, labor will probably stop asking for more money except when increased productivity makes it feasible.



"Of course my husband is only a amateur carpenter."

RUNNING WATER FREE

After a year and a half of high-powered statistics, graphs and charts (and very few finished houses), the government has finally conceded that its ambitious housing program has bogged down. To millions of Americans who have searched in vain month after month for a place to live the government's admission is no news. Neither is it to one Chicago veteran who wrote his landlord as follows:

Dear Sir:

In spite of everything I can do the bathroom faucet refuses to work. Now I'm not kicking, mind you, but I was just wondering if it would be possible to have the hole in the roof shifted to over the tub.

Sincerely yours,

★ ★ ★

CORRECT DIAGNOSIS

The car lay on its side. After turning several somersaults it was a complete wreck. It took the rescurers several hours to extricate the driver. Finally they worked him free of the wreck and rushed him to the closest doctor.

"I'm sorry," said the doctor, "I can't do anything for him. You see I'm a veterinary surgeon."

"That's all right," retorted the patient weakly, "I was a jackass to think I could do sixty on those tires."

Moral: Traffic accidents are increasing alarmingly so do not take any chances. Drive safely at all times.

★ ★ ★

THE SCOTCH OF IT

Sharp received a letter from his friend McTavish which bore no stamp, and he had to pay postage. The letter concluded: "You will be delighted to hear I am enjoying the best of health, old chap. Yours, McTavish."

Sharp then wrapped up a large stone, and without paying postage, sent it to McTavish with the following note: "This great weight rolled off my mind when I read your good news."

IT ONLY LOOKS EASY

Anti-labor forces throughout the nation greeted the issuing of the vicious injunction in the recent coal dispute with undisguised glee. What they overlook is that compulsion never dug any coal. And they also overlook the fact that the Thirteenth Amendment has never been repealed. In their short-sighted jubilation they sort of remind us of the pompous Colonel.

This particular Colonel was always telling his subordinate officers and men that nothing was considered impossible by the Army. Time and again he impressed this fact on the men below him. One day he ordered a Captain to clear a right-of-way through a swamp. The Captain took a company of men with him and tried to carry out his assignment. However, the mud was so deep it was impossible for the men to work. When he told the Colonel the job was an impossible one, the Colonel scoffed. Again he ordered him to clear the right-of-way.

For a whole day the Captain and his company toiled but they got exactly nowhere. When the Captain again reported failure, the Colonel snapped:

"Hang it man, the Army can do anything. Put in a requisition for absolutely anything you need and the Army will get it for you. Now go make that road."

The Captain obtained a requisition blank and sat down at his desk with his pen in hand. For some time he pondered. Finally he filled out the requisition as follows:

"I want twenty-five men eighteen feet tall to build a road across a swamp fifteen feet deep."

★ ★ ★

NOT VERY PARTICULAR

An actual ad in the want ad columns of an Indianapolis paper:

WANTED; Inspector. Splendid opportunity for a man with a religious faith who does not drink nor use tobacco. None other need apply. Blank Lock Company.

What? It doesn't make any difference whether a guy parts his hair on the left or right?

★ ★ ★

Only fools and dead men don't change their minds. Fools won't and dead men can't.—John A. Patterson.

APPEAL TO IGNORANCE

A new hate group, patterned after Hitler's brownshirts, is endeavoring to gain a foothold in this country. To the eternal credit of Americans everywhere, the group is finding very tough sledding. Except for a few mal-contents who visualize themselves as sort of American Fuehers, the group has gotten no place, since it appeals mostly to the ignorant, and Americans are anything but ignorant.

Whenever we think of Americans joining such an organization, we remember the sign we once saw on a service station in a barren part of the west. It said:

"Yes, we have gas, oil and repair service, but don't ask us for information. If we knew anything we wouldn't be here."

★ ★ ★

NO COMPLIMENT TO THE APES

When Darwin first propounded his theory that man is first cousin to the apes there was quite an argument started and it has been raging ever since.

In view of what man has been doing the last few generations we wouldn't be surprised if the apes weren't arguing about it now too—trying to disprove Darwin's theory.



"Here I am again with a few more changes I want made."

The Building That Flies

★ ★ ★

SOMETIME in the very near future the world's largest airplane, the Hughes Flying Boat, will take off from the blue waters of the Pacific adjacent to Los Angeles. When the eight motor craft first becomes airborne, the skill and devotion and know-how of five hundred Brotherhood members will fly with it. They are the men who built it and shaped it, bit by bit, and piece by piece.

It was in January, 1943, that the Hughes Aircraft Company decided to put together the largest air machine ever conceived by the mind of man. The war was at its height and bigger and better cargo-carrying planes were desperately needed. The Hughes project received top priority. Hundreds of highly skilled cabinet makers and millmen were needed at once. To meet the challenge, the Los Angeles District Council organized Local Union No. 1553, known as Wood and Plastic Aircraft Workers. Five hundred of the most highly skilled artisans in the area were induced to take employment in the Hughes plant.

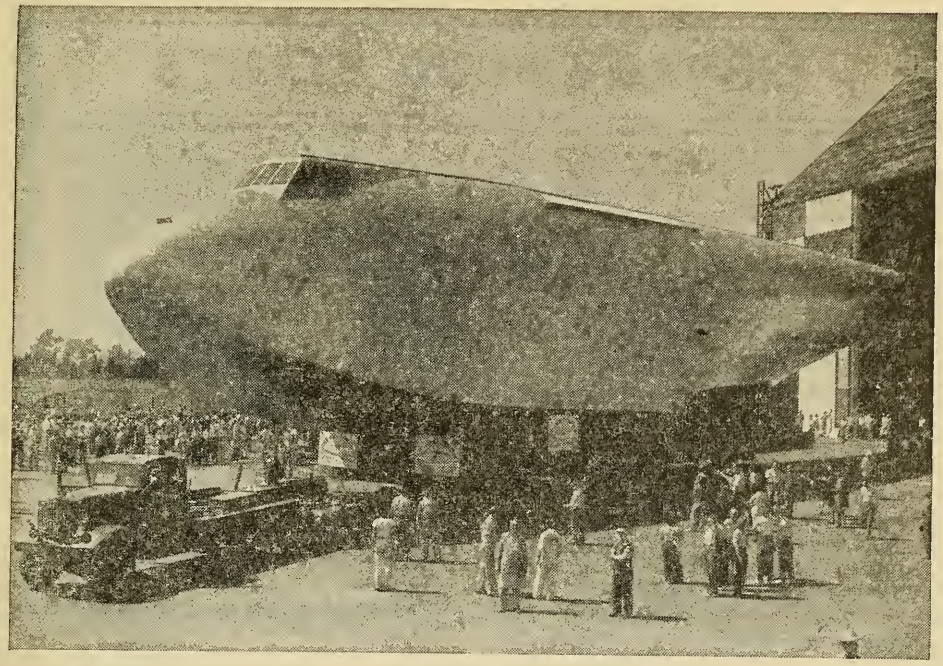
For several years these members of Local 1553 worked on the project. It was their skill and know-how that solved many of the most difficult problems. Out of wood they had to create parts that had heretofore been metal. Under their skilled hands the huge plane took shape and form. Their hands are now working on the details of final assembly.

The Hughes Flying boat is one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. It is an all-wood proposition and it uses plywood in more intricate manners than any other project. The huge spars, ribs, small beams and braces, specially designed angles, and even the skin have been fabricated from birch and poplar veneers.

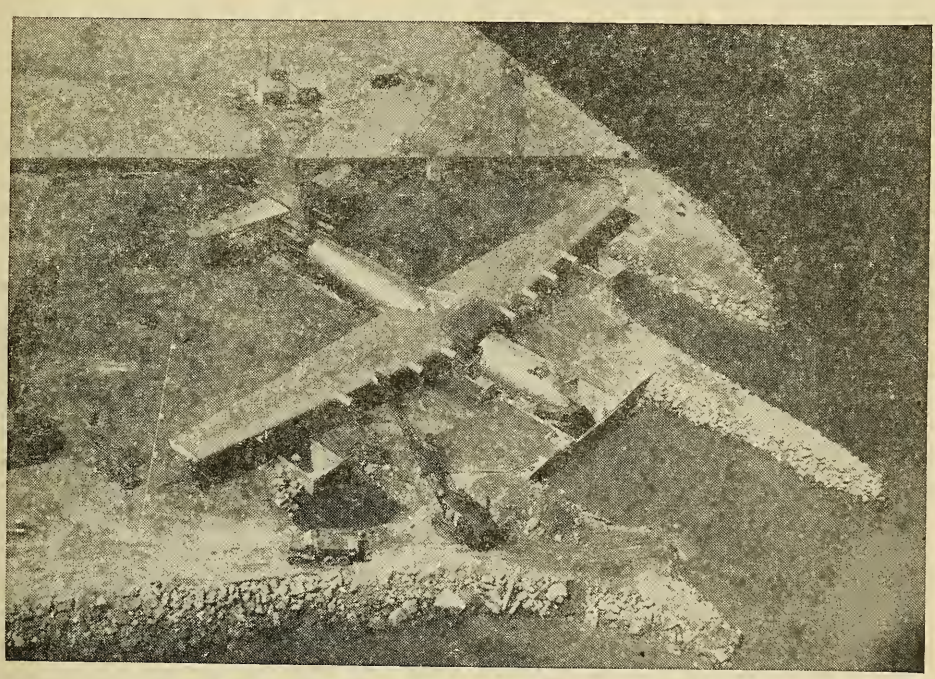
For the skin, Phenolic resin glue was used and cured in hot presses. Laminating of the large beams and much of the general assembly was accomplished through the use of cold setting Urea-formaldehyde resin glue. Joints in the hull and skin below the water line were fabricated by the use of warm setting Resorcinol-formaldehyde resin glue.

In parts of the huge flying boat wood craftsmen worked to tolerances as close as .005 inch, this in a craft with a gross weight of 200 tons and with a wingspan of 320 feet. It is powered by eight 3,000 h.p. engines. From the keel to the top of the 220 ft. hull is 30 ft. And from the keel to the top of the vertical stabilizer is 85 ft.

Such dimensions are more quickly visualized if the plane is pictured on a football field where the wings would extend 10 feet over the goal line at each end of the field. From the keel to the top of the vertical stabilizer is approximately 8½ stories. The horsepower of the eight engines is roughly equivalent to that of seven modern locomotives whisking streamlined trains across the country. The plane could lift and carry a 60-ton tank. In addition the fuel (14,000 gallons) weighs about 42 tons in itself.



Workers, most of them members of Local 1553, happily watch the great hull as it first moves out, starting the long haul from plant to assembly line.



An aerial view of the Hughes Flying Boat as it is assembled in the graving dock at Long Beach, California. Wings are mated and in position on the hull. Horizontal stabilizers and vertical stabilizer are in position ready for elevators and rudder. Slips are to stretch out before the dock and to clear the two floats. White lines on the paving declare "no smoking" area.

LIBRARY FUND STARTS

AT THE Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland last April, the matter of the library at the Home came in for considerable attention. The Home and Pension Committee in its report to the convention, pointed out that the years have taken their toll insofar as the Home Library is concerned. Many books will soon have to be replaced and new books, magazines, and reading material will have to be ordered.

It was the suggestion of the Home and Pension Committee that a special Library Fund be set up for the purpose of rehabilitating the library. That part of the Committee's report read as follows: "To accomplish this purpose may we suggest a system of voluntary contributions to a library fund in somewhat the same way as we so ably fulfilled the needs of our Armed Forces through the medium of the War Cigarette Fund."

The report of the Home and Pension Committee was unanimously adopted. Consequently in conformity with the suggestion contained therein, the General Office on November 14 circularized affiliates of the Brotherhood regarding the Library Fund. The response to that appeal has been very gratifying. Almost 300 Local Unions, District Councils, and Auxiliaries have responded to date. In order to keep the library up to date, however, it will take a healthy fund. Of all the facilities at the Home, the library is undoubtedly the most cherished.

Donations to the fund up to December 15 are as follows:

★ ★ ★

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
492	Reading, Pa.	25 00
923	Cleburne, Tex.	5 00
958	Marquette, Mich.	10 00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	25 00
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	5 00
105	Cleveland, Ohio	50 00
719	Freeport, Ill.	10 00
197	Sherman, Tex.	10 00
808	New York (Brooklyn)	10 00
1209	Newark, N. J.	25 00
1128	La Grange, Ill.	25 00
1224	Emporia, Kans.	10 00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
362	South Bend, Ind.	10 00
943	Tulsa, Okla.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10 00
377	Alton, Ill.	50 00
1477	Middletown, Ohio	25 00
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	12 50
388	Richmond, Va.	25 00
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	5 00
781	Princeton, N. J.	10 00
360	Galesburg, Ill.	5 00
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	10 00
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	25 00
106	Des Moines, Ia.	15 00
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	5 00
794	Leominster, Mass.	5 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	12 05
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	5 00
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	50 00
2588	Bates, Ore.	10 00
696	Tampa, Fla.	10 00
11	Cleveland, Ohio	25 00
259	Jackson, Tenn.	25 00
200	Columbus, Ohio	25 00
1665	Alexandria, Va.	10 00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	200 00
504	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	5 00
3117	Shelbyville, Ind.	7 00
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	10 00
47	St. Louis, Mo.	25 00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5 00
87	St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
1994	Natchez, Miss.	50 00
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	25 00
2048	Corona, Cal.	25 00
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10 00
90	Evansville, Ind.	25 00
1098	Baton Rouge, La.	100 00
1434	Moberly, Mo.	10 00
1658	Grove City, Pa.	5 00
956	New York, N. Y.	5 00
1175	Kingston, N. Y.	10 00
537	Rahway, N. J.	10 00
1933	Claremore, Okla.	5 00
1883	Macomb, Ill.	3 00
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	5 00
1016	Rome, N. Y.	50 00
635	Boise, Ida.	10 00
860	Framingham, Mass.	15 00
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	100 00
626	Wilmington, Del.	50 00
215	Lafayette, Ind.	5 00
599	Hammond, Ind.	10 00
2679	Bovill, Ida.	10 00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	10 00
2245	Fallon, Nev.	5 00
993	Miami, Fla.	25 00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	25 00
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	25 00
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	5 00
58	Chicago, Ill.	50 00
437	Portsmouth, Ohio	5 00
665	Amarillo, Tex.	5 00
64	Louisville, Ky.	10 00
985	Gary, Ind.	25 00
422	Atlantic City, N. J.	10 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	50 00
253	Omaha, Neb.	25 00
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	5 00
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	5 00
1613	Newark, N. J.	25 00
417	St. Louis, Mo.	5 00
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	25 00
841	Carbondale, Ill.	27 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	5 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	25 00
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	10 00
586	Sacramento, Cal.	10 00
271	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
284	Jamaica, N. Y.	10 00
1365	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
486	Bayonne, N. J.	5 00
1351	Leadville, Colo.	5 00
196	Greenwich, Conn.	10 00
83	Halifax, N. S.	25 00
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	25 00
242	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
1456	New York, N. Y.	25 00
10	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
96	Springfield, Mass.	5 00
507	Nashville, Tenn.	25 00
1682	Richmond, Va.	5 00
462	Greensburg, Pa.	10 00
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	5 00
791	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50 00
918	Manhattan, Kan.	10 00
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	50 00
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	10 00
947	Ridgway, Pa.	5 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	5 00
67	Roxbury, Mass.	10 00
390	Holyoke, Mass.	10 00
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	10 00
2044	Ottawa, Kans.	5 00
1035	Taunton, Mass.	5 00
2022	Perryville, Mo.	5 00
39	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
940	Sandusky, Ohio	25 00
131	Seattle, Wash.	50 00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2 00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	25 00
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	10 00
429	Montclair, N. J.	10 00
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	10 00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	10 00
1438	Warren, Ohio	10 00
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	10 00
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	10 00
2207	Enuclaw, Wash.	10 00
1788	Indianapolis, Ind.	5 00
1210	Salem, Mass.	5 00
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	25 00
182	Cleveland, Ohio	25 00
78	Troy, N. Y.	10 00
1403	Watertown, Wis.	2 00
292	Shawnee, Okla.	34 00
461	Highwood, Ill.	25 00
171	Youngstown, Ohio	25 00
162	San Mateo, Cal.	10 00
2812	Missoula, Mont.	10 00
5	St. Louis, Mo.	10 00
620	Vineland, N. J.	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	10 00
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	10 00
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	5 00
948	Sioux City, Ia.	25 00
366	New York, N. Y.	25 00
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	25 00
602	St. Louis, Mo.	5 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	10 00
830	Oil City, Pa.	3 00
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	100 00
1643	Chagrin Falls, Ohio	10 00
2258	Houma, La.	10 00
1102	Detroit, Mich.	50 00
639	Akron, Ohio	10 00
132	Washington, D. C.	15 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	20 00
2800	New Orleans, La.	5 00
1328	De Land, Fla.	10 00
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	10 00
1032	Minot, N. D.	5 00
866	Norwood, Mass.	5 00
448	Waukegan, Ill.	10 00
677	Lebanon, Pa.	10 00
2079	Houston, Tex.	10 00
1172	Billings, Mont.	25 00
1298	Nampa, Idaho	5 00
1672	Hastings, Neb.	5 00
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	5 00
349	Orange, N. J.	10 00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	5 00
1443	Englewood, N. J.	5 00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	25 00
822	Findlay, Ohio	10 00
588	Montezuma, Ind.	10 00
788	Rock Island, Ill.	5 00
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.	15 00
416	Chicago, Ill.	5 00
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	10 00
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	10 00
2356	Ludington, Mich.	10 00
1932	Mobile, Ala.	5 00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	5 00
633	Granite City, Ill.	25 00
483	San Francisco, Cal.	10 00
953	Lake Charles, La.	10 00
1470	Conway, Ark.	5 00
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	30 00
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	25 00
183	Peoria, Ill.	20 00
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	10 00
1508	Lyons, N. Y.	5 00
47	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
80	Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00
453	Auburn, N. Y.	5 00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	10 00
1489	Burlington, N. J.	5 00
222	Westfield, Mass.	10 00
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	5 00
425	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3 00
1240	Oroville, Cal.	10 00
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	5 00
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	25 00
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	5 00
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10 00
971	Reno, Nev.	10 00
2014	Barrington, Ill.	5 00
1051	Truro, N. S.	5 00
1835	Waterloo, Iowa	5 00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
753	Beaumont, Tex.	10 00
889	Hopkins, Minn.	10 00
643	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
404	Willoughby, Ohio	10 00
1636	Whiting, Ind.	5 00
185	St. Louis, Mo.	10 00
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	10 00
605	Golconda, Ill.	5 00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	25 00
1204	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	25 00
1307	Evanston, Ill.	25 00
1946	London, Ont., Can.	10 00
935	Princenton, Ind.	5 00
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00
1206	Norwood, Ohio	25 00
624	Brockton, Mass.	10 00
1723	Columbus, Ga.	10 00
198	Dallas, Tex.	25 00
867	Milford, Mass.	5 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
55	Denver, Colo.	50 00
Lake Co. Carp. D. C., Michigan City, Ind.		25 00
Carp. D. C., Springfield, Mass. & Vic.		10 00
Chicago D. C., Carp., Chicago, Ill.		100 00
D. C. of Carp., Seattle & King Co. & Vic.		100 00
Carp. D. C., Washington, D. C., & Vic.		25 00
Carp. D. C., St. Louis, Mo.		50 00
Carp. D. C., Miami, Fla.		10 00
Twin City, D. C., St. Paul, Minn.		10 00
Miami Valley Carp. D. C., Dayton, O.		50 00
Essex Co. & Vic., D. C., Newark, N. J.		25 00
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Fl. D. C., Providence, R. I.		10 00
Carpenters D. C., Buffalo, N. Y.		50 00
Fall Cities Carp. D. C., Louisville, Ky.		10 00
Carp. D. C., Rochester, N. Y.		10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.		25 00
New Orleans, D. C., New Orleans, La.		5 00
Troy & Vic. D. C., Troy, N. Y.		10 00
Grand Rapids D. C., Mich.		10 00
Ladies' Aux. 265, Longview, Tex.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 165, Columbus, Ohio		4 00
Ladies' Aux. 427, Pasco, Wash.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 412, Vista, Cal.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 4, Des Moines, Ia.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 62, Los Angeles, Cal.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 122, Kansas City, Mo.		25 00
Ladies Aux. 445, Terre Haute, Ind.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 170, San Diego, Cal.		10 00
Ladies' Aux. 345, Waterloo, Ia.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 252, Milwaukee, Wis.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 198, Bellingham, Wash.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 442, Evansville, Ind.		10 00
Ladies' Aux. 50, Rahway, N. J.		5 00
Ladies' Aux. 358, Placersville, Cal.		5 00
Ladies Aux. 232, Bakersfield, Cal.		5 00
John Howatt, Gen. Rep.		$ 25 00
A Friend		10 00
Total		$4,684 55

Editorial

Even Senator Claghorn Knows It

Using the recent coal strike as a convenient vehicle and John L. Lewis as a convenient whipping boy, the anti-labor forces in this country have stepped up their attacks on organized labor to a new fury. In the press and over the air their hue and cry for anti-labor legislation is getting louder and more insistent. In one way or another they manage to lay the blame for all our ills at the doorstep of the unions. The high prices they blame on labor. The scarcity of goods they blame on labor. And if they can think up some kind of logical sounding argument they will soon be blaming labor for the poor weather we have been having. The way they tell it, everyone is opposed to labor.

How much opposition there is to labor in the upper classes, we are not prepared to say. However, the record clearly indicates that there is one class of Americans which is not opposed to organized labor. That class is the workers. Figures show that working people all over the nation are flocking into the unions at an unprecedented rate. North and south, east and west, boilermakers, bricklayers, store clerks and white collar workers, butchers and bakers, are signing up with their respective organizations at a rate never before equalled in peace time. Our own Brotherhood is climbing toward a new high, and the day when we will be a million strong is not too far off.

An indication of sweeping trend toward unionism among workers of all kinds can be gleaned from the records of the National Labor Relations Board. In October that agency handled the largest number of cases in its history; more than 1,400 in all, seventy-five per cent of them petitions for elections. Thirty-two per cent of the elections did not involve more than one union, and the average number of eligible voters per election was less than 175; an indication that unionism is now reaching out into even the smallest plants. And, best of all, over ninety per cent of those who were eligible to do so voted in these elections. In other words, nine out of ten workers cast ballots in the average NLRB election. When one considers that state and national elections which involve the welfare of the whole nation rarely entice more than sixty per cent of the eligible voters to the polls, the ninety per cent record chalked up in NLRB elections is a good indication of the eagerness with which workers are responding to the call of unionism.

While the anti-labor forces are blasting away at unionism, the workers of the nation are flocking into the fold of organized labor at a rate never before equalled in peace times. The intelligent men in Congress will take note of this fact. The newspaper columnists and radio commentators may make it appear that unionism is in strong disfavor throughout the nation. But with the workers—the people who are directly involved—unionism is gaining in appeal. More and more workers are coming to realize that their own welfare and the welfare of the nation is bound up with strong demo-

cratic unions that maintain the purchasing power of the people by keeping wages and prices in some semblance of balance. More and more workers are becoming union members. Any legislation that tends to abridge or circumscribe their right to join a union or the right of their union to carry on collective bargaining in a free and democratic manner will circumvent the will of the majority. And not even Senator Claghorn can long ignore the will of the majority of the American people.

A Refreshing Speech

The lead article in this month's issue is a partial text of a speech by Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, one of the major soap manufacturing firms in the nation. It is a sort of a "man bites dog" speech, in that Mr. Luckman, as a business man, espouses the cause of higher pay, shorter hours, annual wages, sick leave and all the other progressive steps most business has consistently opposed. He advocates these things not because he thinks it is the philanthropic thing to do but rather because he knows that it is the way to greater prosperity, greater economic stability and a happier, healthier America. By the experiences of his own company he proves that it is the way to greater profits too.

Within the next generation living standards of the American worker can be made twice as high as they are at present if business leaders will revise their outmoded patterns of thinking, Mr. Luckman maintains. He points out that during the last thirty years the earnings of Lever Brothers employes have increased manyfold. And he frankly admits that American Federation of Labor union in his plants played a great part in bringing about this progress. During the same time the firm grew from 180 employes to better than 6,000 at the present time. Logically, he sees no reason why the next thirty years should not see equally rapid progress.

What Mr. Luckman now preaches has long been known to organized labor. The real foundationstone of prosperity is purchasing power in the hands of the working people. When working people have money, they buy things, and when they buy things the wheels of commerce hum because working people comprise the bulk of our citizenry. The more money they have, the more they buy and the faster the wheels of commerce buzz. It is as simple as that, and it is refreshing to have an industrial leader admit it.

From time immemorial many employers have looked upon labor as a commodity to be bought as cheaply as possible and to be employed as sparingly as possible. They recognized that workers had to have purchasing power in order that prosperity could exist. What they sometimes failed to recognize was that their own workers were part of the general pattern. They were all for workers getting high wages—all workers, that is, except their own. Mr. Luckman's idea is that all employers should examine their own back yards first. They should make sure that their own workers are paid the maximum possible wage in order that the purchasing power represented by those workers can make its proper contribution to the national prosperity.

In other words, Mr. Luckman says, in effect, that business must stop looking on labor as a commodity and begin to realize that workers are customers. That is something this journal has long preached.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1947, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of the Delegates to Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:
Brothers:

The Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, beginning October 7, 1946.

647 Delegates were present.

Addresses of welcome were made by: Mr. Wm. Lee, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Mr. R. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Hon. Ed. F. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago; Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of the State of Illinois and Mr. Jos. Powers, Vice-President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

In the opening paragraphs of the Report of the Executive Council they say:

Since our last convention in 1944, the fighting war has ended on both European and Japanese fronts and we have commenced to work on the problems of restoring

peace and plans to achieve the long-time objectives we hoped to realize after the war. Provisions for home problems of demobilization had been well worked out in advance and industrial transition to civilian schedules proceeded well at first. Military demobilization moved too rapidly because the military authorities had not prepared against the mischievous, if not traitorous, propaganda which broke out at home and in armies on foreign soil, to get the soldiers home at once. Many favored speedy demobilization. Most of the nation did not realize that a strong army was needed in the transition period to enforce the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to police conquered countries, and to enable us to stop aggressive action against weak nations.

Although nearly a year has elapsed since the end of military action, treaties necessary to end wars have not yet been negotiated. Until treaties are determined, occupying armies will continue to prevent return to normal living and production.

Decisions upon world agencies and their operation as well as the negotiation of world peace, have sharpened the differences in philosophy and procedures between national democracies and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During the war and until lately the democracies failed to realize that the USSR was bent on imperialism and aggressive policies to expand its power. It is plain that free government is imperiled by further policies of appeasement. We expect our government to insist upon justice for all states whether small or large.

Within our country we have practically complete reconversion and have attained a new record of peacetime employment. We are headed toward an end of scarcities in production which will make possible the end of wartime controls. There is world-wide need of the things we can produce. We in the Western Hemisphere have the best opportunity to demonstrate the value of free enterprise and free labor in peacetime production as we have already demonstrated their value in time of war needs.

As our nation has become a world power with great economic resources and outstanding technical ability, the American labor movement must assume its share of responsibility for maintaining progress at home and for preserving free enterprise and free labor in the new international agencies now being organized for international action.

Our ability to benefit by the opportunities awaiting us will be a test of our faith and our ideals.

This brief summary of trends and conditions makes plain the responsibility devolving upon all organizations believing in democratic institutions and human rights and freedom. Upon free trade unions devolves the duty of making clear the meaning and purpose of democratic institutions and in proving by our policies and achievements the value of voluntary cooperation of workers to industry and to all other organized groups. To make such demonstrations effective, trade unions and trade union membership must demonstrate skill, experience, resourcefulness and responsibility.

In order to maintain our freedom and opportunities we must give paramount importance to reviewing principles and practices and making sure that those in use assure the best results. Upon our effort and success depends in no measure the future of our free nation.

Upon this convention devolves responsibility for strengthening our organization, reviewing objectives, and making plans for the future. Our report covers the period since the last convention—November 1944—with major emphasis on the post-war period.

Some of the principal matters dealt with herewith follow:

The United Nations
Advisers to Economic and Social Council
Control of Atomic Power
Free Trade Unions in Europe
Our Responsibility for Free Trade Unions
Peace Treaties
Maritime Department formed
Benefits paid by National and International Unions
National Labor Policy
National War Labor Board

National Wage Stabilization Board
National Labor Relations Board
Labor and the Courts
State Labor Legislation
Social Insurance Activities
Housing Legislation
Federal Aid for Education
Vocational Education
Workers Education Bureau
Organizing Work in the South
National Legislation
Anti-Labor Legislation
Immigration and Naturalization
Health Program
Social Security
Reconversion
Jurisdictional Disputes

American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries and many other similar matters all of which were referred to the different committees for consideration and action and report back to the Convention.

Under the caption, "A. F. of L. Reviews" the Council reported as follows:

The Executive Council has made a thorough study of our financial experiences for the past five (5) years. This study shows that the General Fund income of the Federation increased progressively during 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 and then dropped substantially in 1945. The expenditures from the General Fund for this same period of time also followed this same general trend.

In our study of the finances of the past five years, we gave particular attention to the organizing figures because organizing expenses constitute a major portion of our over-all outgo. In this connection, we find that it cost the American Federation of Labor an average of $442.00 a month in 1940 to maintain a paid organizer in the field. In 1945, this average cost per organizer per month had risen to $624. Under these circumstances, it seems reasonable for the Council to conclude that even if the General Fund income were to be maintained at the 1945 level for the next few years, we could not keep our finances in balance unless we reduced our expenditures for organizing purposes. In the final analysis, in the opinion of the Council, the present per capita tax rates established by the Seattle Convention in 1941 and which have been adequate to carry us through the past five years will not be sufficient in the future because of the increased cost of all our operations during this period of time. Salaries paid to organizers are higher; expenses for organizers are higher; salaries paid to office workers are higher; and our printing and miscellaneous expenses are also higher than they were in 1941.

The trend in the past past two years is best indicated by the fact that despite a good income rate to the General Fund in the twenty-four (24) months since the start of our September 1, 1944, fiscal year, the General Fund expenditures have exceeded income in the amount of $338,000. It is evident, therefore, that if the American Federation of Labor is to meet the demands made upon it for organizing purposes and for adequate service to our affiliates, that there must be some increase in income to the Federation. The Executive Council therefore recommends to the convention of the American Federation of Labor that the income of the Federation be increased by the following changes in our constitution:

> Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of two (2) cents per member per month up to 200,000 members, and one and one-half (1½c) cents per member per month for members in excess of 200,000; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, thirty-six (36c) cents per member per month, eight and onehalf (8½c) cents of which must be set aside to be used only in the case of strike or lockout unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council; the amount received by the American Federation of Labor on each initiation fee from all

directly affiliated local unions shall be 25 per cent of the total initiation fee received by the local unions from the individual, but in no case shall the amount received by the American Federation of Labor be less than one dollar; from Central and State Bodies $10 per year, payable quarterly. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a regular or special convention.

This was referred to the Committee on Law and was reported on as follows:
Majority Report that:

"The Executive Council's Report be adopted."

The Minority Report that:

The report of the Majority be amended by striking out 200,000 members and substituting 300,000 members.

This brought on a long and animated debate, after which the Minority Report was defeated and the Majority Report adopted.

This means that we will pay 2 cents per member per month to the A. F. of L. on 200,000 members in good standing and 1½ cents per member per month on members in good standing over 200,000.

HOUSING

On account of the interest manifested by the Delegates at our Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in April, 1946 and the appointment of a Special Committee by the General President to consider the Housing question, we deem it advisable to insert in this report, that part of the Executive Council's Report on this important subject and the action of the American Federation of Labor Convention thereon.

Under the caption, "Housing and Housing Legislation," the Executive Council says:

Housing shortages which persisted through the war became critically acute as the country entered the decisive stage of the war effort, in the summer of 1944. Construction of public war housing to shelter war workers and their families depended upon the Congressional appropriation under the Lanham Act. In this final phase of the war production drive, Congress continued to be extremely niggardly in authorizing funds for public war housing, whose construction was essential to meet the mounting need. They were confined to a $15 million appropriation in December, 1944, and $66 million in April, 1945. This meant that the Federal Public Housing Authority, responsible for public war housing under the Lanham Act, was forced to cut down its program until it could do little more than complete the projects it had started. In June, 1945, a new Title V was added to the Lanham Act, authorizing construction of public war housing for distressed families of servicemen and veterans, who were affected by evictions or other unusual hardships. However, despite the President's recommendation, Congress failed to provide for additional appropriation for homes under this title until the war was over. Since then $447,627,000 has been appropriated, but these funds have been used to transport demountable housing and erect it to meet special needs such as the housing for student veterans in colleges.

In contrast, Congress proved extremely liberal in increasing the authorization for FHA insurance of privately-financed housing, built ostensibly for war workers. It repeatedly raised the limit of FHA mortgage insurance under the war-time Title VI of the National Housing Act, until the total wartime authorization for private housing reached $1,800,000,000. This was done despite the record of performance of private builders under Title VI, which as frequently pointed out by the American Federation of Labor, resulted in substandard shoddily built houses which war workers' families were compelled to buy at excessive prices because no other shelter was available to them.

Exorbitant profits made during the war at the expense of war workers' families whetted the appetites of speculative builders for more profits in the transition to peace to be made at the expense of the returning war veterans. Under the pressure of their concerted drive to extend the Wartime Emergency Title VI, and with the backing of the Federal Housing Expediter, peacetime extension of Title VI was written by Congress into the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, raising the authorization for FHA mortgage insurance on this emergency housing

to $2,800,000,000, and permitting the President to further increase it to $3,800,000,000. Thus the largest housing authorization made by Congress during the war and reconversion was to guarantee the risk of mortgage lenders and builders for the construction of substandard homes with no safeguards whatsoever to protect the interests of the home-buyers.

This questionable legislation enabling the FHA to underwrite high interest rate mortgages on shoddy homes for sale at high prices was used as a flank attack on the A. F. L.-initiated large-scale program for the construction of soundly built homes, a program backed by veterans' organizations, civic leaders and all progressives. It was also a part of an attack to destroy the program of slum clearance and low-rent housing for low-income families, launched in 1937 under the A. F. of L.-supported U. S. Housing Act. During the war all new construction of USHA housing was suspended. Many low-rent housing projects built for low-income families before the war were made available to families of war workers, servicemen and veterans who could afford to pay full economic rent. The law required that at the end of the war the low rent character of these projects be reestablished. To make the low rents possible, it was necessary for the federal government to pay annual contributions which make up the difference between the low rents charged on public housing projects and the prevailing economic rent. The opponents of public housing succeeded in getting House approval of a provision in the Government Corporation Appropriation Bill of 1946, prohibiting the use of federal funds for annual contributions. This was objected to by the Senate. The House then introduced new restrictions, the most crippling of which would require that only families with incomes in the lowest fourth of all family incomes would be eligible for public low-rent housing. The A. F. of L. succeeded in eliminating this eligibility restriction, which would have dealt a death blow to the program labor has championed through the past decade.

Although it early recognized the special needs for housing on the part of returning servicemen, Congress took little effective action to bring decent housing within the reach of the veterans' families on reasonable terms. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, known as the "G. I. Bill of Right," enacted in June, 1944, contained in Title III special provisions for loans to veterans, guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration, to buy, build or repair homes. While this legislation was pending Congressional consideration, the A. F. of L. strongly insisted on the provisions essential to safeguard the veterans against excessive interest charges, speculative prices and substandard construction of homes for which the veteran would eventually have to pay. Neither the original "G. I. Bill of Rights" nor the subsequent amendments met these sound requirements. No adequate standards of construction and inspection have been provided and the private lenders were authorized to charge a four per cent interest rate on housing loans to veterans, made riskless by a complete federal guarantee. However, the provision which required the veteran to apply for such loans within two years after the enactment of the law was extended to ten years.

As the housing shortage was rapidly intensified following V-J Day, the Congress became increasingly inclined to substitute stop-gap emergency measures for a comprehensive long-range solution of the nation's Number One domestic problem. In November, 1945, Representative Patman introduced a bill establishing authorization of maximum prices on newly built housing and a maximum on the resale of existing homes. The bill also provided for an allocation of scarce materials, a preference to veterans in the rental or purchase of homes, and a subsidy for the construction of low-cost housing. The Patman Bill, later named the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, became law in a drastically changed form in May, 1946. As enacted, this law contained no maximum sale or rental provisions, and was largely limited to three main features: (1) peacetime extension of the emergency wartime Title VI with a large increased authorization for FHA insurance and an increase in the maximum sale price on a single family house to $9,000; (2) an authorization of $400,000,000 for premium payments or subsidies to building material manufacturers to stimulate production; and (3) authority to the RFC to guarantee markets for new-type building materials and prefabricated houses up to 200,000 units.

In the original premium payment and guaranteed market proposals, there was no provision for minimum standards or specifications for materials or houses to be produced at public expense. At the insistence of the A. F. of L. a provision was written into the law requiring that new type materials be tested for sound quality, and prefabricated houses be tested for durability, livability and safety.

During the past two years, the American Federation of Labor led in insistence on early introduction of a far-reaching post-war housing program designated to meet the objectives laid down by our 1944 convention. The American Federation of Labor's program of recommendations was placed before Congress on January 15, 1945, by Chairman Harry C. Bates of our Housing Committee, at the hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment.

In February, 1945, legislative proposals, designed to carry out this program, were presented by the A. F. of L. Housing Committee to Chairman Robert F. Wagner of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee with the request that a comprehensive post-war housing bill be introduced at the earliest possible date to assure the provision of a large-scale volume of home construction available to families of all incomes. These proposals were also submitted to Senator Robert A. Taft.

On November 14, 1945, the General Housing Bill, embodying the major proposals of the A. F. of L. post-war housing program, was introduced under the bipartisan sponsorship of Senators Wagner, Ellender and Taft. This bill, S. 1592, provided for the efficient and economical coordination of all housing activities of the federal government under the supervision of a permanent National Housing Agency with local commmunities having the major responsibility for carrying out the programs. The bill authorized the N. H. A. to aid localities in making surveys of their housing needs and plans for meeting these needs, provided these communities meet half the cost of such studies. The goals set by S. 1592 called for a decent home for every American family and a volume of construction large enough to enable the construction industry to make its necessary contribution to an economy of full production and full employment.

S. 1592 encouraged and aided private enterprise in doing the major part of the job of rehousing America. The bill sought throughout to improve old methods and to devise new ones by which privately built housing can be brought within the reach of the great mass market of middle income families. The FHA system of mortgage insurance would be geared to serve the great mass market of middle income families. Costs of home purchase would be reduced through lower interest rates and a longer period of amortization. Liberal terms would be given to non-profit corporations to build mutual cooperative housing developments. A title was added to the National Housing Act to encourage private investors to put their money in rental housing. Under the "yield insurance" formula, investors in much needed, moderately priced rental housing would be guaranteed an annual profit of 2.75 per cent.

These programs should enable private enterprise to build 90 per cent of the new homes. In order to reach the goal of "a decent home for every American family," the bill improved the public low-rent housing program for cities and towns and extended it to rural areas. Each year for four years it provided for a maximum of 125,000 public housing units in urban areas and authorized annual contributions of $22,000,000 to maintain low rents. It also authorized funds for a publicly-aided rural and farm housing program. These provisions will accomplish much of the task of rebuilding America. The rest of the task can be achieved by the provision of the bill for tearing down slum areas and rebuilding them with decent housing and needed community facilities. The primary responsibility for doing this job is left to local communities, who must present a detailed plan and provide a large share of the funds before becoming eligible for federal loans or grants. Private enterprise would share fully in this task of slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

On April 15, 1946, the Senate not only passed S. 1592 with its major provisions intact, but also adopted by a vote of 51 to 20 the vital A. F. of L. sponsored amendment requiring that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all FHA insured construction.

Strongest possible support was given S. 1592 by the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor. Despite these efforts, a small but strong lobby of the speculative elements in the real estate and mortgage lending field succeeded in blocking the Bill in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The A. F. of L.'s fight for the enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill received widest support from our membership throughout the nation. It is our purpose to redouble our efforts for the enactment of the A. F. of L.'s post-war housing program in the coming year. We urge that it be given top consideration and be made the first order of business of the next Congress.

After more than a year of study of the slum clearance and redevelopment needs of the nation's capital, legislation for the redevelopment of the District of Columbia was introduced early in 1945. In its national campaign against public housing, the special interest lobby chose Washington as a testing ground. It succeeded in injecting into the bills, which were not dealing with housing as such, definitions of public housing designed to make it unworkable. The Housing Committee of the A. F. of L. cooperated with the Washington Central Labor Union in the long-drawn-out legislative fight that ensued. On October 18, 1945, the McCarran District of Columbia Redevelopment Bill, S. 1426, was modified by its author to include the A. F. of L.-suggested amendments and was passed by the Senate. However, the unworkable definitions of public housing were reinstated in the bill by the House and in the preadjournment rush the Senate repudiated its own previous stand, accepting the House version of the Bill. While he accepted the House revision, Senator McCarren gave Labor his commitment to lead in the fight in the next session of Congress for workable public housing provisions previously adopted by the Senate.

The Housing and Legislative Committees of the A. F. of L. have cooperated closely in their work on all phases of housing legislation, have received the fullest support from the officers of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department and from A. F. of L. affiliates throughout the nation. The nation's housing need is urgent. The A. F. of L. housing program should be kept high on Labor's legislative "must" list for enactment in the coming year.

Referred to the Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

The American Federation of Labor commends highly the work of its Housing Committee and of its Legislative Committee for the most effective and valuable service they have rendered in advancing the interests of wage-earners and the public generally in the cause of more and better homes for the American family. Despite the reverses due to the pressure of strongly organized and a well-financed special interests, which prevented the enactment of the A. F. of L.'s major post-war housing program, we have succeeded in focussing nation-wide attention on the housing goals and on methods of achieving those goals essential to our long-range program of large-scale housing construction. It is urgent that this work is intensified in the coming year, mobilizing the widest possible active support of all affiliates of the A. F. of L. in every trade and industry and in every community. On the final success in the enactment of our housing program, full and steady employment in the coming years will largely depend. The establishment of minimum standards of safety, durability and livability of the American home will serve every family, every community and every worker in the years to come. The adoption of the prevailing wage requirement in the construction of all housing will be a foremost gain to mechanics and laborers in the building and construction trades. The American Federation of Labor is dedicated to the intensified and unrelenting fight for the attainment of these objectives.

With these comments, your Committee recommends the adoption of this portion of the Executive Council's report.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

MEMBERSHIP

The total paid-up membership for the year ending August 31, 1946, numbers 7,123,943.

The present officers were re-elected without opposition and San Francisco, Calif., was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson
M. A. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
C. A. Clancy
T. D. Harper
Chas. A. Hanson
M. J. Sexton
Geo. Osterkamp

Delegates.

Montreal Unions Dedicate New Home



On the week end of November 9 a long cherished dream of Montreal carpenters became a reality when their fine new headquarters building was officially opened. The opening was a gala occasion. Some 1,300 hundred Brotherhood members and their friends visited the building during the day and attended the impressive ceremonies that officially dedicated the new building. For twenty-five years the various local unions that make up the Montreal District Council hoped and worked for a home of their own. When the fine new building (pictured above) was opened last November they made most of the occasion. On hand were Second General Vice President John R. Stevenson and Executive Board Member Arthur Martel to help the Montreal members properly dedicate their new headquarters. On hand also were General Representative Andy Cooper and a host of other prominent labor leaders in the Canadian Labor movement.

Monday evening, November 11, a supper banquet was held in connection with the dedication ceremonies. The Hon. Camillien Houde, mayor of Montreal, attended and gave an inspiring address. Other short addresses were given by Vice President Stevenson, Board Member Martel and a long list of distinguished guests. During the week end festivities, special tribute was paid to nine old timers who were presented with twenty-five year pins.

The new Montreal headquarters is modern in every respect. In addition to a large auditorium, several smaller meeting halls and numerous offices, it contains a fine cafeteria in the basement. Congratulations to the Carpenters of Montreal on their fine achievement!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JACOB AMSLER, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Brother A. B. ANDERSON, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Brother WM. CARSON, Local No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brother HUGH DEGNAN, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.

Brother FRANK DONAHUE, Local No. 105, Cleveland, Ohio

Brother WILLIAM ERICKSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother CHAS. FORD, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Brother J. H. FRY, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother LESLIE H. HENRY, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother JOHN P. HISCOCK, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Brother ED. O. JUNCK, Local No. 1751, Austin, Tex.

Brother COONEY A. KAUFFMAN, Local No. 418, Greeley, Colo.

Brother GEORGE LANE, Local No. 656, Holyoke, Mass.

Brother JOHN KELLY, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Brother JACOB KUDESH, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Brother CHARLES G. LEWIS, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother J. ELMER LOCKHART, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother THOMAS MALONEY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.

Brother CLARENCE MARSH, Local No. 2108, Shelbyville, Ind.

Brother MARTIN MORTINSEN, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.

Brother ED. POLKENHORN, Local No. 2762, North Fork, Cal.

Brother GEORGE W. REEBE, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.

Brother CHARLES ROLAFF, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother OTTO H. SCHMIDT, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.

Brother FRANS SIIVONEN, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Brother JOHN G. SOUTAR, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Brother CHARLES SWANEE, Local No. 916, Aurora, Ill.

Brother WILLIAM C. THIEDE, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Brother MAX UMGELTER, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Brother EDWARD R. WHITTLE, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Evansville Local Sponsors Xmas Party

Carpenters' Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana, gave its Christmas Party, December 7 for its members at the Central Labor Union main Auditorium.

Luncheon and refreshments were served while music was played by the talented young Spradley family.

Brother Charles P. Stephan was master of ceremonies, introducing members with forty years or more of good standing and a large group of thirty-year members. Twenty-two forty-year members were in attendance; one with 53 years' membership.

Santa Claus then appeared and gave treats to the children present, much to their delight.

Later tables were pushed back and dancing was enjoyed by all. The party was considered a huge success by all members.

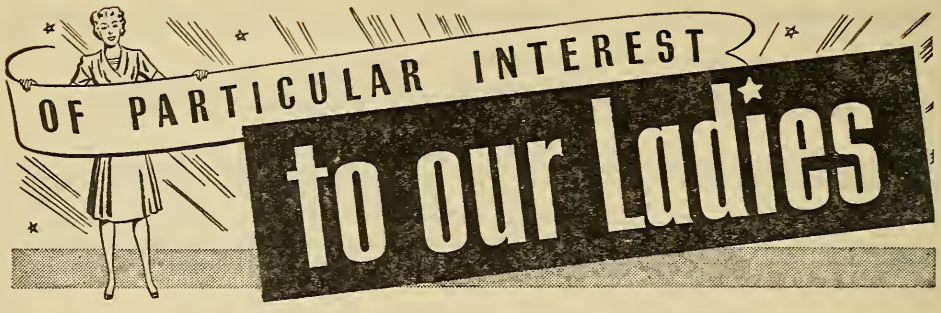
Officers of Carpenters' Local No. 90 are Paul Crump, president; Bernard Hoffman, vice-president; Roland Buttram, recording secretary; Michael Ahern, financial secretary; and Ervin Behrick, treasurer. Trustees are August Lindauer, James Atherton and Lee Boyle. William T. Schulze is business representative for the union.

Local 1129 Honors Old Timers and Veterans

On October 9, Local Union No. 1129, Kittanning, Pa., held a banquet to pay homage to its old time members and to welcome back into the fold those members who served in the armed forces. The banquet was held in the spacious social hall of Fire Company No. 1 and the hall was filled to capacity. Roy M. Booher acted as toastmaster and did an exceptionally fine job. President Herbert Coggins extended the greetings of the Union to the guests present. Introduced during the course of the evening were Brother Harry Wibble, oldest living charter member, and Financial Secretary R. H. Toy, long a faithful member, both of whom are held in the highest esteem. Another charter member, Brother U. G. Hobough was unable to attend.

Guest speakers included Judge Frank Graff of Armstrong Co., District Attorney W. A. Ashe, Paul Mitchell of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Woodward of Beaver Valley. Special tribute was paid to some fifteen members who served in the armed forces.

The dinner was a sumptuous one and the entertainment following it was first rate. The evening wound up with dancing for one and all. Everyone attending declared the evening an unqualified success; a tribute to the efficiency of the arrangement committee and the reception committee.



LINCOLN, NEB., LADIES KEEP BUSY

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 399 of Carpenters' Local 1055, Lincoln, Nebraska, sends greetings to our sister Auxiliaries. On September 22 we celebrated our 5th Anniversary. We had one charter member present, Mrs. J. P. Schneider, who has been present at all the meetings. We have 9 charter members still active. They are: Mrs. J. P. Schneider, Mrs. Hugh Crawford, Mrs. John Worster, Mrs. James Greer, Mrs. Frank Woerner, Mrs. Geo. Johnsen, Mrs. H. I. Lockwood, Mrs. Chas. Hurd, and Mrs. Geo. Heaton. We have one deceased charter member, Mrs. Wayne.

We now have a membership of 50. We meet on the second and fourth Mondays at the Labor Temple. During the war years we did sewing for the "British War Relief" and "Red Cross" and have a Certificate of Commendation for the war bonds we acquired.

Our social activities consist of a dance once a month and occasionally a pinochle party. Every three months we have a covered dish luncheon honoring all members who had birthdays in that time and we sponsor a family picnic in the park in the summer time.

Carpenters' Local 1055 helped us with a big Christmas party for all the kiddies last Christmas. At this party a food basket was made up and given to a needy family. We send delegates to the Central Labor Union, and Label League. A sympathy chairman sends cards and flowers to sick members.

In the past year we have affiliated with the Federation of Labor and we sent one delegate to the convention at Scottsbluff and have contributed to help fight the anti-closed shop amendment.

Sisters from any Auxiliary will be welcome to meet with us at any time.

Fraternally yours,

Josephine Butterfield, Sec.,
Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 399.

EVANSVILLE AUXILIARY YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 442 of Evansville, Ind., extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries. We so much enjoy all the letters from our sister organizations that we would like to tell a little of our activities. We are a young organization—only a year and a half old—but we have been plenty busy in that time. We have about sixty members so far. We held public bingo parties our first year as our money making project. We also held one card party. We donated to the Red Cross both in cash and service, to the March of Dimes and all other worthwhile charities. This year we delivered baskets to needy carpenter families and provided Christmas cheer for the less fortunate children.

Despite all this activity, however, we have managed to have some very enjoyable times on the social side. We have had two Halloween parties, a big Christmas party and a basket picnic. Our biggest party so far was our First Anniversary celebration at which time we entertained our families with a fried chicken dinner followed by a dance. This Christmas we sponsored an old-fashioned kid party just for the members.

In closing, we would like to extend an invitation to any sister member to visit us. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' Hall.

(Mrs.) Merele Self, Rec. Sec.
(Mrs.) Thresal Lichtenberger, Pres.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 220

As we mentioned in a previous lesson, the first work we did as an apprentice carpenter was running a boring machine. We did all the boring for a 40 by 80 heavy timber barn. It was perhaps the last heavy timber framing of any consequence done in that community. The contractors did the laying out and the framing of the tenons, while

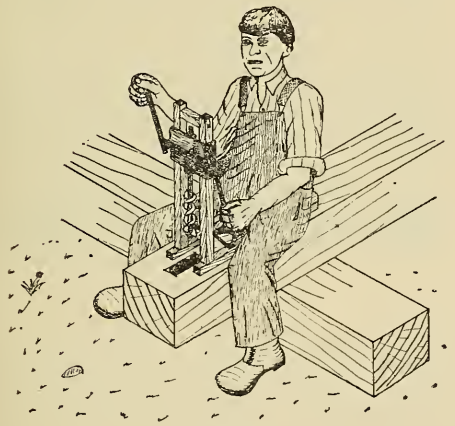


Fig. 1.

the journeymen did the mortising. The heavy timber framing of pioneer days consisted of timbers that were hewed with a broadax, but on this job only a few of the heavier timbers were hewed, the rest were sawed at a local saw mill. A drawing made from a picture taken on that job, showing the apprentice running the boring machine, is shown by Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows an auger bit, where we point out with indicators the side cutters, also called nibs; the screw point, also called spur; the cutters, sometimes called lips; also pointed out are the twists, shank and tang.

A gimlet is shown at the top in Fig. 3, and a twist bit at the bottom. The gimlet is a handy little tool, especially when foreboring is necessary for screws. It is also used for boring small holes,

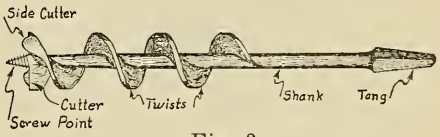


Fig. 2

in which capacity it has a wide field of usefulness. The size of the twist bit that we are showing was chosen for convenience in making the illustration. Twist bits can be obtained on the market in various sizes and in different lengths. What we are showing is a sort



Fig. 3

of cross between a twist bit for drilling in wood and one for drilling in metal, which means that it represents all of the twist bits in use, both for drilling wood and for drilling metal.

A screwdriver bit is shown by the upper drawing in Fig. 4. Such a bit should be in every carpenter's kit of



Fig. 4

tools, for there isn't anything better for driving screws that require considerable force. The reamer shown at the bottom, is made for metal reaming, but it gives good results when used as a

H. H. SIEGELE'S BOOKS

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wood reamer. Because the wood reamer can only be used on material that can be cut away easily, the reamer shown has a definite advantage over it.

How the gimlet, reamer and screwdriver bits are related by their use is shown by Fig. 5. Here number 1 shows a gimlet with the point still in the hole that was bored with it. The shaded wormlike things represent boring chips as they come out from the gimlet fluting. Number 2 shows the hole ready for reaming. Number 3 shows the point of the reamer in the hole for starting the reaming. The reaming finished is shown at number 4, with the

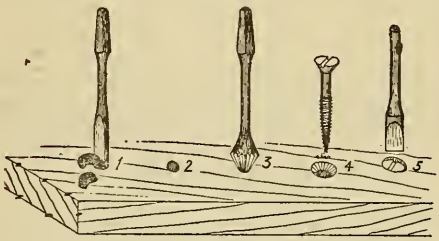


Fig. 5

screw above ready to be inserted. Number 5 shows the screw driven home, and the screwdriver bit above, shown in part.

Fig. 6 shows a chuck of a brace holding a gimlet. By dotted lines we show the outline of a job-made gauge used with a gimlet in foreboring for screws. To the right we show the point projecting ¾ of an inch beyond the gauge, which would be about right for 1¼-inch screws. Fig. 7 is a perspective drawing of the gimlet gauge.

A similar job-made gauge used with an auger bit is shown by Fig. 8. In making such gauges, soft wood should

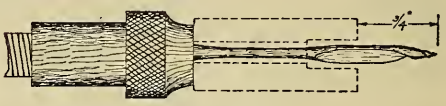


Fig. 6

be used. The U-shaped opening to the left of the gauge is made by boring a hole through the block and ripping out what is left to form the two legs that clear the twists of the auger bit.

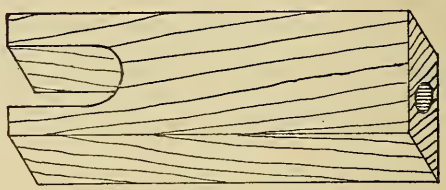


Fig. 7

These legs should be left longer than needed, so that when the gauge is finished the legs can be cut to the right



Fig. 8

length. The hole for the shank is bored with the grain of the wood, just large enough to permit the tang to go through. We are aware that there are bit gauges on the market, and we have used some of them, but up to this



Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square Starting Key. Also a Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cuts its mitres, read board feet and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of copy showing squares full size. Price $1.00 post paid. Check or Money Order—No Stamps.

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writing we have not found one that is a complete success. The job-made gauge such as we are showing here, has many advantages—one of which is that when you are through with it it can be discarded.

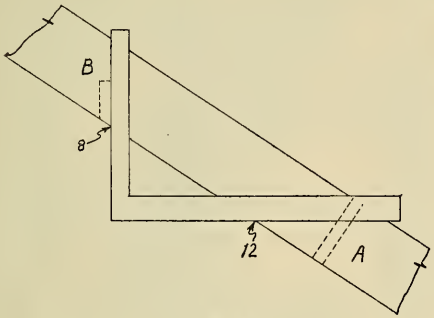


Fig. 9

Fig. 9 shows a square applied to a timber on the 8 and 12 points, for the purpose of showing how to bore angling holes so they will be on the angle desired. It does not matter whether the holes are to be bored in a piece of timber, railing or on some flat surface, this method will apply. Let us start with the square in the position shown, and mark along the outside edge of the body and also of the tongue, which gives us the two important angles. The

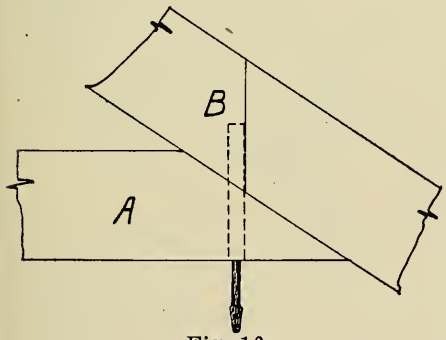
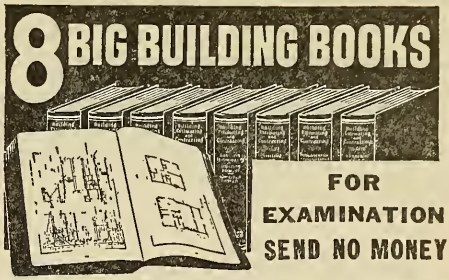


Fig. 10

dotted lines at A show where a hole is bored at a right angle to the edge of the timber. This hole should be bored with the bit that will be used in boring the angling hole shown by dotted lines at B. Having done all of this, cut the timber as marked along the edge of the body of the square to obtain the block marked A. This block is then transferred



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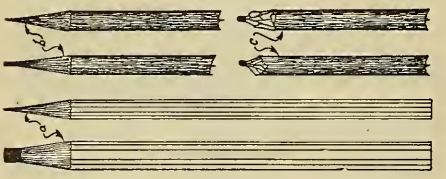
Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

to the point where the angling hole is to be bored, in this case, to the dotted lines shown at B, and put together as shown by the detail in Fig. 10. The two pieces should be securely fastened together before the boring for the angling hole is started. The shaded shank and tang of an auger bit, shows the position of the auger when the boring is done. Whenever a hole has been bored the block is removed and fastened again for boring the next hole. This process is repeated until the holes have all been bored.

Pencil Points

The man who can not sharpen a pencil, and does not intend to learn how to sharpen one, should never take up carpentry. The points on a carpenter's pencils tell more about his mechanical abilities than he can say about them himself. If the points are good, then the chances all favor the conclusion that he is a good mechanic, but if they are bad, then, even though he might be a good mechanic, he can not do accurate

work, especially in finishing. And what is true of the cutting edge of the pocket knife



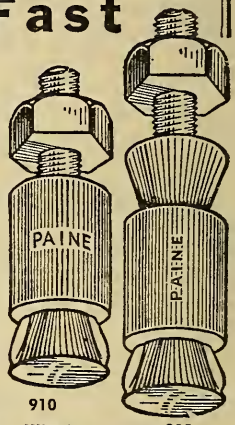
a carpenter carries; for the man who wants to work at carpenter work, without carrying a sharp knife in his pocket, can never hope to go very far as a building tradesman.

The accompanying illustration shows at a two views of a carpenter's pencil, sharpened to a chisel point. At b we show two views of a chisel point on an ordinary pencil for use in finishing. The view at top left also represents a cone-like or needle point. At c we show two dubbed off pencils, that can hardly be said to be sharpened. Such pencil sharpening is always conducive to errors and inaccuracies. No carpenter should allow himself to be seen on a job with such pencil points.

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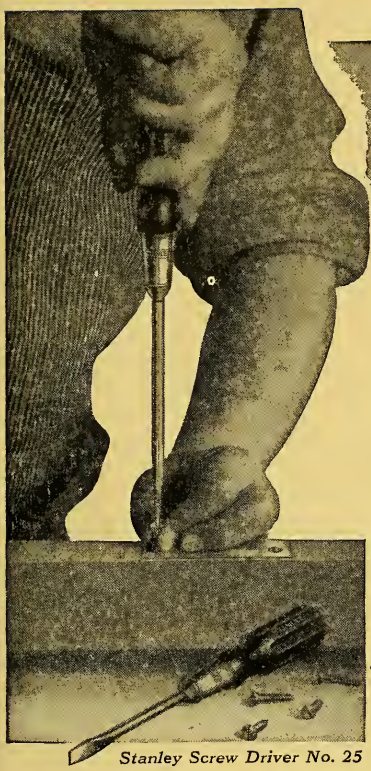
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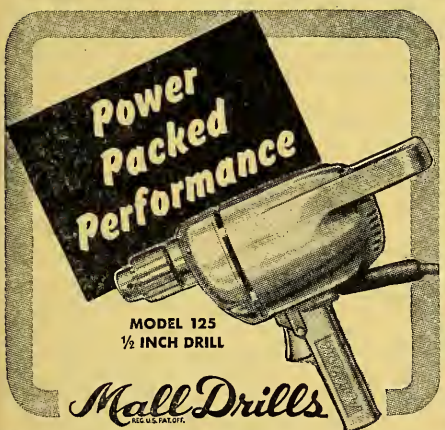
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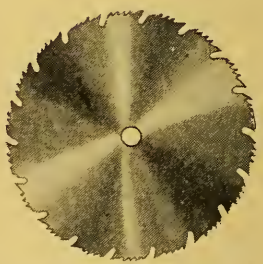
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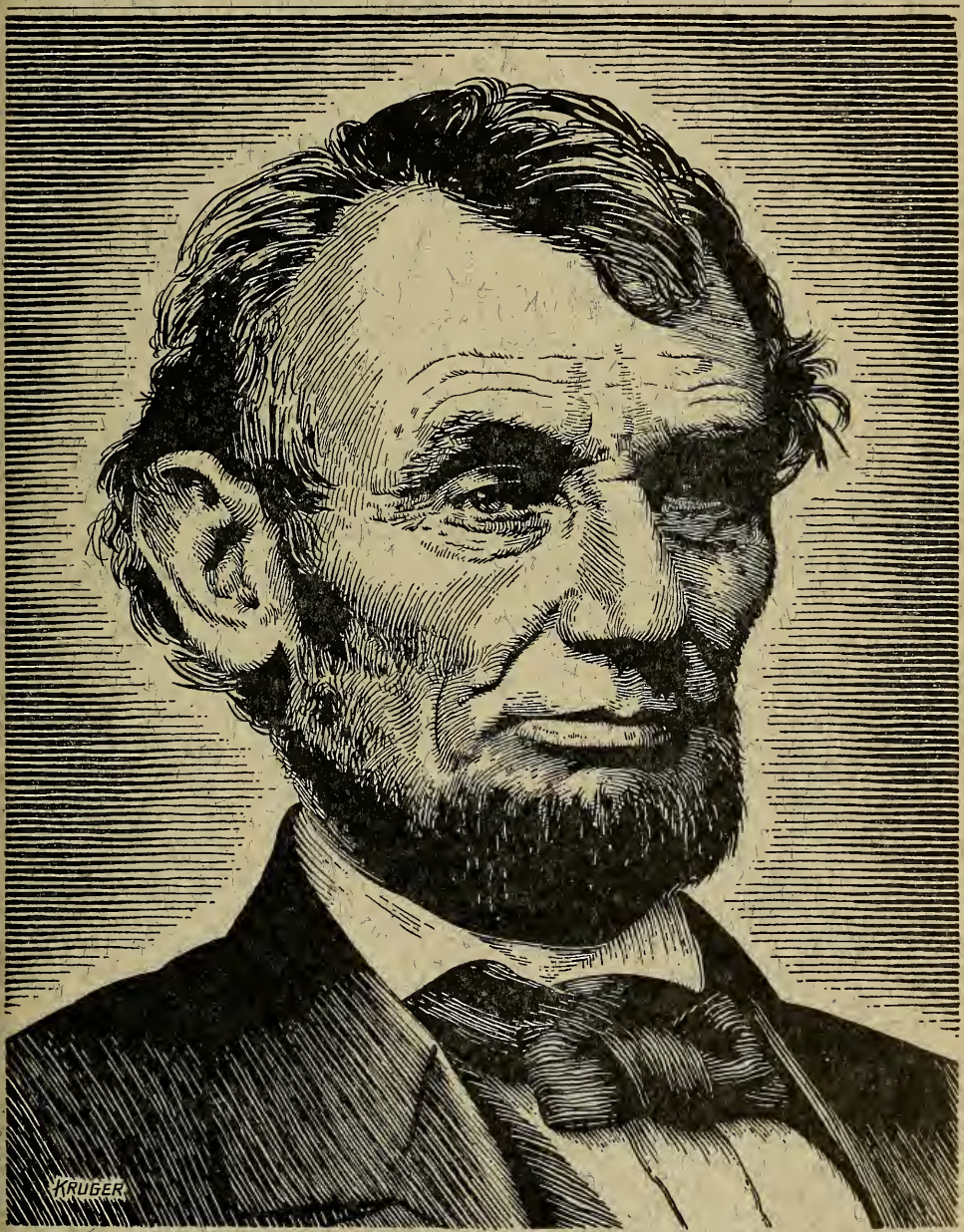
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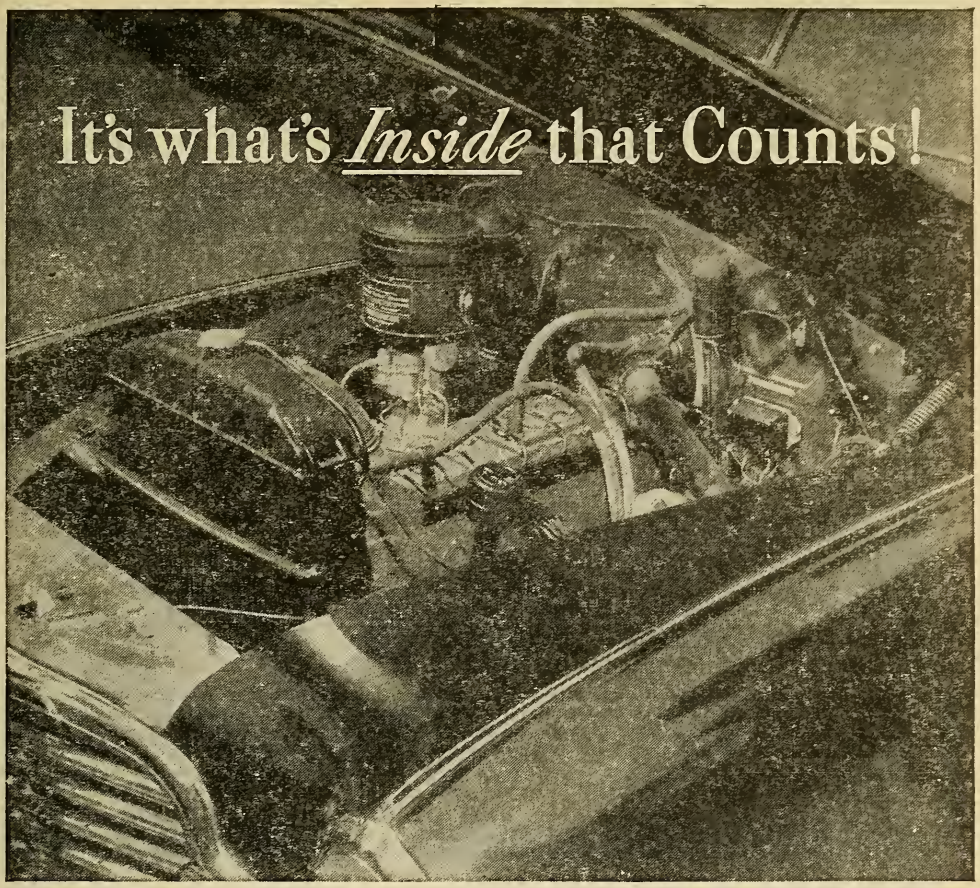
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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1947

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By specious reasoning some state courts are perverting the Social Security Laws to such a degree that organized workers may be forced to make a decision between forfeiting their unemployment insurance or their union membership.

Kaiser Tackles Housing - - - - - - - - - - 10

Industrialist Henry Kaiser attacks the housing shortage with a unique new construction plan. Kaiser's houses are half prefab and half built-on-the-job. Hundreds of them are now housing vets in and around Los Angeles, and from all appearances the experiment is working out fairly satisfactorily.

The Same Sad Story - - - - - - - - - - - - 13

A little delving into the reports of the AFL Executive Council for the years 1919-1922 turns up some interesting reading. The parallel between conditions now and right after the first World War are a little frightening when one considers the debacle that followed the 1919 armistice.

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During the past month some 133 Councils, Locals and Auxiliaries sent in contributions to the Library Fund which was set up for the sole purpose of rehabilitating the library at the Home in Lakeland.

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★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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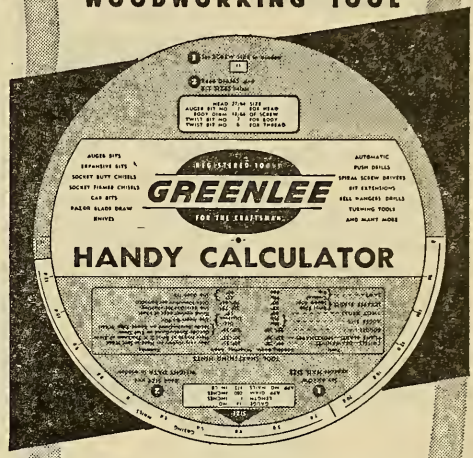
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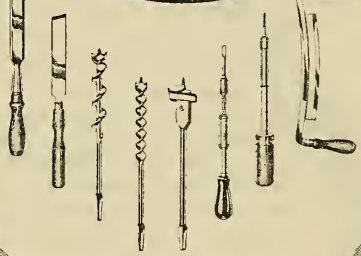
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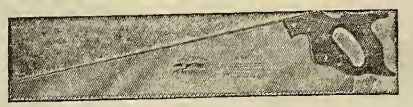




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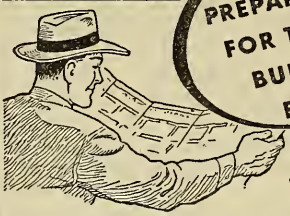
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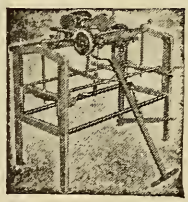
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STATES PERVERTING JOBLESS INSURANCE

By
JOSEPH PADWAY
AFL Counsel

RECENTLY two very important decisions involving Social Security Law were handed down by the respective courts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The issue in each of the cases was the question of whether or not unemployment compensation benefits would be paid to an unemployed union workman who refused to accept offered employment on non-union jobs in compliance with the laws of his organization. The facts in each case were basically the same. In each case an unemployed union carpenter had been referred to employment on a non-union job. In each case the laws of the union prohibited members from accepting employment on non-union jobs and disregard for this rule would mean expulsion from the union.

Under the Social Security Laws of every state an unemployed claimant for compensation must be willing to accept *suitable* employment when offered. The issue in both the cases before the courts of Ohio and Pennsylvania thus came down to the question of whether the claimant in each case had refused to accept suitable employment in refusing to accept employment on a non-union job, which would have caused a loss of union membership.

While each state has its own Social Security Laws, and each can establish its own definitions for "suitable employment," the states are required to conform to certain standards which have been established by the Federal Government. One of the standards which has been established by the Federal Government that must apply in the Social Security Laws of every state is that no state can refuse unemployment compensation to an employee ***"if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization."***

In complying with this requirement of the Federal Government, the Social Security Law of each state contains language similar to that in the federal law; however, the states vary in their interpretation of this language.

Obviously, the purpose of the language is to protect the union membership of unemployed workmen and not to deny unemployment compensation benefits to workmen if they refuse to accept employment which would cause the loss of union membership.

A sharp division, however, exists in the various states as to whether or not this language protects an unemployed workman in his union membership from every source from which his membership might be jeopardized, or whether the language was intended only to protect the workmen's union membership against acts of prospective employers.

This sharp division of opinion is nowhere better illustrated than in the comparison of the decisions of the courts of Ohio and Pennsylvania on this question. And a comparison of these two decisions also illustrates that the narrow, restrictive interpretation of this language which protects the union membership of the workmen only from acts of the employer can be supported only by resorting to specious and misleading reasoning.

The Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of *Chambers vs. Owens-Ames-Kimball Company* held that an unemployed workman is protected by this language of the Act from the loss of union membership only from acts of his prospective employer and not from loss of employment that might result from a disregard of union rules and regulations. The Supreme Court of Ohio held:

"In our opinion, the legislature did not intend to delegate to labor unions, through the medium of their rules and regulations, the power and authority to determine that a member should not accept a referral to work and thereby qualify such member for unemployment compensation to which he would otherwise not be entitled because of the refusal of such a referral. . . .

"Furthermore, the interpretation of appellee would make the operative effect of a refusal to work depend entirely upon the whim or caprice of an organization to which the applicant for unemployment compensation might belong. It is within the range of possibility that a labor organization might adopt a rule that no member could work where Negroes are employed or where employment calls for more hours than four hours as a day's work or where the place of business of an employer is more than a mile from the residence of the unemployed member or where an employer fails to maintain certain facilities relating to the conditions of employment, even though not required by law so to do, or where an employer does not pay a wage equal to the union wage for the same kind of work.

"Under such an interpretation, the right of the applicant for unemployment compensation would not be fixed or determined by the provisions of the statute but by rules adopted by organizations in which the applicant has membership. Such interpretation of the statute, and as a consequence its administration in conformity to such interpretations, is clearly untenable."

On the other hand the Pennsylvania court followed realistic reasoning and held:

"The case comes to this: The claimant was obliged to decide between the referred employment and the loss of his union membership. Is an employed workman obliged to accept suitable employment when its acceptance subjects him to the loss of membership in an organization which is sanctioned and encouraged by the law, and thereby sacrifice valuable property rights? Is an employee who refuses referred suitable work in such circumstances 'without good cause'?

* * *

"Before the General Assembly definitely declared the policy of the State, the Supreme Court held

that membership in unions constitutes property. The bundle of rights which membership in a union confers upon its members —among them, the privilege of engaging in collective bargaining, the interest in sick and death benefits, and the opportunity to obtain and retain work within the member's trade at union rates— is property, so valuable and so thoroughly established in law that equity will restrain its impairment. . . . The member, however, holds title to this property upon the express condition that he comply with the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the constitution, by-laws and the properly adopted rules of the union, and he loses it by his failure to meet the conditions of membership. Equity will not intervene to save for him the property he has forfeited by his failure to comply with them. . . . The loss of union status and its attendant consequences is a substantial and an irreparable harm, so declared by our Supreme Court apart from, and before the enactment of, the Unemployment Compensation Law.

* * *

"We have 'the pressure of real not imaginary,substantial not trifling, reasonable not whimsical, circumstances,' and these compelled claimant's decision to refuse the referred employment. The threat of expulsion was real not imaginary: It was contained in the by-laws; it was communicated by a reasonable union official to the claimant; and other members had been suspended or expelled for the same cause. It was substantial not trifling: loss of membership in the union would deprive claimant of valuable property rights, the accumulated death benefits, and the opportunity to obtain and retain work at union rates."

It is not difficult in comparing the two decisions to see the inherent weakness and fallacy of the reasoning of the Ohio court. The decision of the Ohio court is predicated entirely on conjecture as to possible unreasonable rules and regulations that a union might adopt. However, in that case no question was involved of an unreasonable rule or regulation of the union.

The entire labor movement would do well to interest itself intensely in this problem which has arisen and which is now, with more frequency, arising under the Social Security Laws, for if the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio is to become the prevailing law of the land, workmen and labor unions both will have suffered greatly. Union workmen will be given the choice of relinquishing their unemployment compensation or their union membership. We do not believe that Congress ever intended to present to workmen such a choice but that Congress intended to protect the union membership of workmen from being placed in jeopardy regardless of the source of the jeopardy so long as the jeopardy was not based on facetious or unreasonable rules and regulations of the union.

The interpretation of the Social Security Laws must be closely watched if they are to fulfill their purposes, and in cases where the courts prevent the basic intent of the law, amendments must be sought in the legislative bodies.—Painter and Decorator.

PLANE GOSSIP

NO FOOLING ABOUT IT

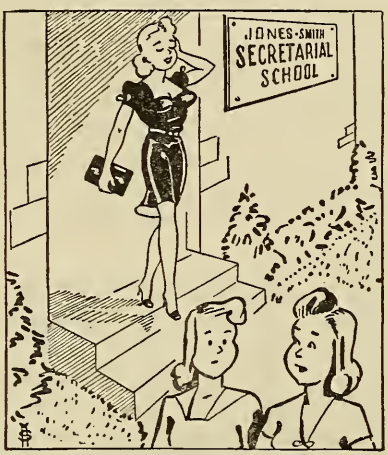
As this is being written, the new Congress is only a few weeks old. Nevertheless, some Congressmen — most of them elected to office on an avowed platform of sympathy for labor—are falling all over themselves introducing anti-labor bills. One and all, these pre-election "friends of labor" are trying to sell the idea they are doing what they are doing "for the good of labor itself."

From where we sit, they sort of remind us of the timber owner who sent out to camp a crew of fifty loggers and three women cooks. When the gang left, the timber owner told the woods' boss to keep his reports short and include nothing but essential figures.

The next week he received the following note:

"Four per cent of the men has married sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the women."

And that is about the way it is with these Congressmen. No matter how they try to disguise it with malarkey, their aim is to cripple labor one hundred per cent.



She makes the dumbest grades . . . but even the faculty voted her the "Most likely to succeed."

THEY KNEW AT THE TIME

When Congress first convened, a senator from a southern state was denied his seat temporarily after an investigating committee discovered during a hearing that he had received large sums of money as good-will contributions from successful war contractors. During the hearing many witnesses testified and it was surprising how many of them "forgot" where they got certain huge sums of money and how they disposed of them. Fifteen and twenty-five thousand dollar items slipped their minds completely in just a couple of years.

The whole thing sort of brings to mind the Tennessee rookie who was sent to a northern camp. This lad hailed from Stump Hollow, Tenn. After being in camp for some weeks he applied for a furlough and carfare home, so he could visit his folks. Day after day went by without his hearing anything from his application. Finally he went to see the commanding officer to find out what was wrong.

"The reason we haven't acted on your request," explained the officer, "is that nobody knows where that town of yours is. Nobody ever heard of it before."

The rookie thought a moment. Finally he said: "That's kind of funny, Sir; they sure knew where it was when they drafted me."

★ ★ ★

THE GREATEST NEED

One thing there is no shortage of these days is economic theories. There are a zillion economists in the country and they each have a special formula for bringing back normalcy and staving off another depression. Last month one of them released an especially involved report. From what we could gather, the gist of his idea is that currency should be made more elastic.

Whether this is good or bad economics we are hardly able to say; but how about making it a little more adhesive at the same time?

WE BETTER WORK FAST

Right now the United Nations Organization is burning the midnight oil trying to decide what to do with the atom bomb. The plan put forth by Bernard Baruch is being kicked around and batted back and forth. About all we can say is they better work out some kind of a plan and work it out fast, because right now we are in a position about like the fellow who went to see the doctor.

"But doctor," he said, "if I take all this castor oil tonight, will I be well enough to get up in the morning?"

To which the doctor replied:

"All I can say, Brother, is you better be."

★ ★ ★

A LITTLE EMBARRASSING

All during the last years of the war there were ugly rumors floating about that some really juicy scandals were developing in the ship building industry. Recently the House Merchant Marine Committee made an investigation and released a report. This report showed some firms making profits of 4,000 and 5,000 per cent on their investment. We would not be surprised if some people had some tall explaining to do, although the situation may be something like that of the drunk and the policeman.

The policeman found the drunk wandering around the streets in the wee small hours in the morning.

"What explanation do you have for wandering around at this hour of the night?" the officer of the law demanded.

"Brother," replied the tippler, "if I had an explanation I would have gone home a couple of hours ago."

★ ★ ★

NO JUSTICE IN IT

Two old maids were sitting in their apartment. One of them was reading the newspaper. Suddenly she said: "Listen to this, Abigail. A woman in Denver has just cremated her third husband."

"Isn't that the irony of fate," replied the other. "Here some of us can't even get one and other women have husbands to burn."

★ ★ ★

To know is not to be wise; many men know a great deal and are all the greater fools for it.—Spurgeon.

BREAK THE NEWS TO THEM

Well, at long last the war is over. President Truman said so. We sure hope that the news finds its way to Greece and China and Palestine soon, where the Greeks and Chinese and Arabs and Jews are still acting like the rest of us acted between December 7, 1941, and August 14, 1945.

★ ★ ★

THAT IS PROGRESS

In the Spring of this year the nation will set into motion the greatest road building program of all time. A large number of super-highways will be started to link together many of the more populous areas of the east and middle west.

The old cow trails where two cars could hardly pass without colliding are giving way to ten and twelve lane speedways where eight and ten cars can collide at one time.

★ ★ ★

THE SAD PART OF IT

Jay Gould, the old railroad magnate, was once traveling on one of his lines. The train stopped at a small town for lunch and Mr. Gould entered one of the town's two restaurants. He ordered three boiled eggs. When the bill came, it totaled $1.75.

"My, my," commented Gould, "eggs must be mighty scarce around here."

"Oh, no," replied the restaurant owner, "eggs are plentiful enough; it's the Jay Goulds that are scarce."



Well, we don't have much fun . . . but we make lots of money!

In a unique venture Henry Kaiser builds houses that are half prefab and half built on the job

Kaiser Tackles Housing

★ ★ ★

A UNIQUE SYSTEM of house-building is being practiced in Los Angeles by Kaiser Community Homes, ambitious Henry J. Kaiser's company organized for the volume production of housing. About half the house is made in a sub-assembly factory and the rest built in the field.

This combination of the advantages of factory methods with the architectural variations possible through finishing a house on the building site has never before been tried on any substantial scale. It necessitates operating a plant that is one of the largest woodworking establishments in the United States. For the Kaiser house is constructed essentially of plywood, that durable material which has been found to be stronger, weight for weight, than any known structural substance, not excluding steel.

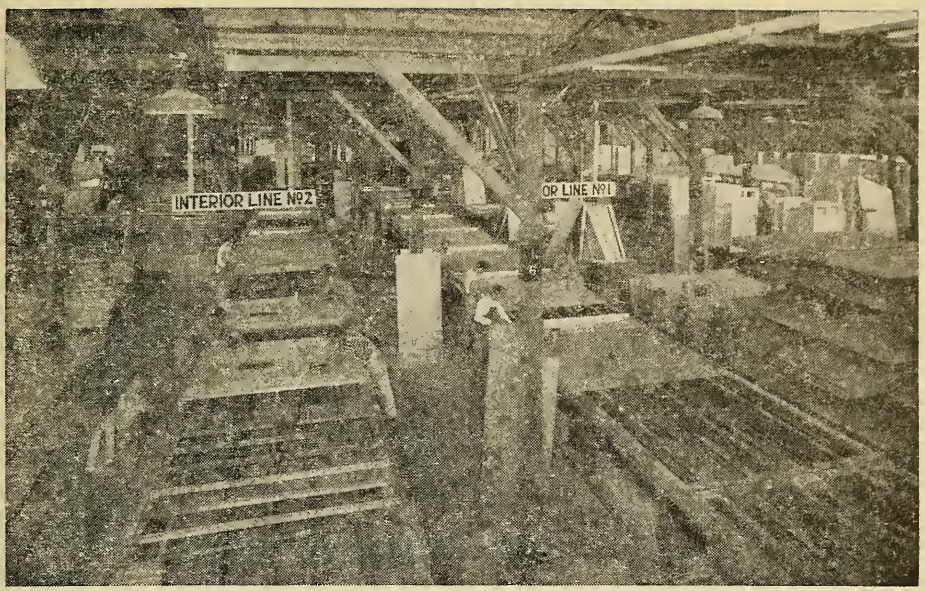
This bold stride down a new path toward providing thousands of average families with better housing at lower cost would not have been possible without the foresight and cooperation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. By far the majority of the more than 500 plant employees at Kaiser Community Homes are members of that union, the remainder being under the A. F. of L. Painters' Union.

Carpenters' Union officials in Los Angeles realized that if the new Kaiser approach to residential building were successful, it would mean continuing volume output serving a great mass market. These forward-looking leaders, concerned first of all with steady work at good pay for their men but also with the country's vast need of good low-cost housing, saw bright hope in the Kaiser program.

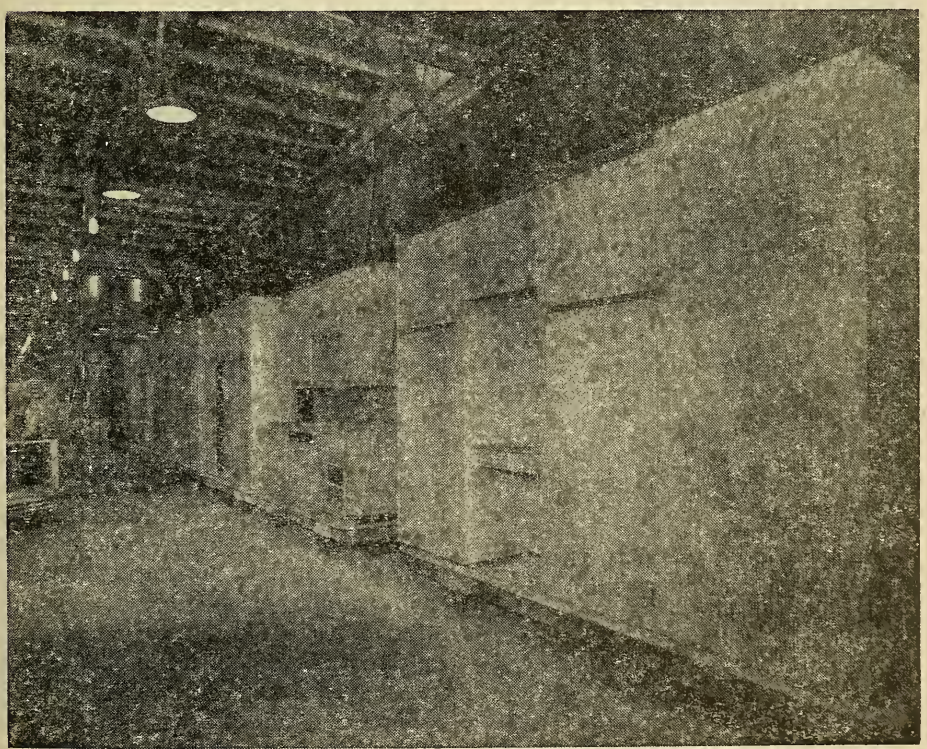
Today, largely as result of their willingness to join in this unprecedented venture, Kaiser Community Homes has become the largest house-building enterprise in the United States and is doing more than any other organization to supply completed houses to veterans in great numbers. The Los Angeles plant now is turning out basic parts for 15 houses a day and soon will be producing 20 houses daily. More than 300 houses are finished in the field and another 900 are under way. Whereas ten months is not an uncommon building period in most parts of the country, Kaiser Community Homes is completing homes in about 45 days.

In the plant this has meant steady work at good wages, the union's prime objective. The average annual earnings of factory employes is comparable to the earnings of building tradesmen in Pacific Coast areas. This demonstrates that volume factory techniques in housing do not mean lowered wages.

The Kaiser plant methods are essentially simple. The factory prod-



A general view of the assembly lines in the Kaiser operation where wall panels and floor panels are put together with engineering precision. Notice the large panels of plywood flanking the assembly lines. Kaiser-built houses rely greatly on plywood for stability and strength.



In the foreground is a combination built-in dressing table and clothes closet made into one unit. This unit serves as a partition between two bedrooms and offers each bedroom an identical dressing table and closet. In the middle background is a complete built-in kitchen cabinet. Both are on their way to the painting booth where the priming coat is applied.

ucts are such basic sub-assemblies as wall panels, both exterior and interior; ceiling and floor panels; kitchen cabinets; huge storage wall closets that constitute room walls; and accessories like garage doors, shutters, moldings, trellises, and service porch exterior panels.

The remainder of the house is erected in the field. Thus the exterior surfacing of stucco mesh and stucco is applied there. Also built on the site are the roof framing, the entire garage except the doors, the porches, and various kinds of exterior trim. Only recently, plywood roof sheathing operations were transferred from field to plant.

The sub-assembly functions of the plant are divided into two main categories. Four bays of the factory are devoted to cabinet work on the kitchen unit and the storage wall closets. The remaining area is given over to several assembly lines where the various types of panels are fabricated.

The cabinet shop operation utilizes pre-cut materials which are gradually built into small sub-assemblies and finally, on large assembly tables, into the final product. Doors, drawers, shelves, cabinet back sections and other parts are machined and fitted, and move smoothly to the point where they are put together in the big floor-to-ceiling units.

The completed cabinets travel in an assembly line into paint spray booths where they receive a prime coat before shipment to the field along with other essential house parts.

To facilitate operations on the long assembly lines where wall sections are fabricated, certain repetitive tasks are performed on nearby sub-assembly tables. Portions of two-by-four framing destined for panels may be similar, for example, in several distinct panel types. This job can therefore be done economically on a sub-assembly basis.

At the head of a wall panel assembly line, the framing is laid down, including any sections that may have been fabricated at an earlier stage. Here the entire room-width panel frame is securely nailed. When that operation is finished, a conveyor chain sunk in the work bench-assembly line lifts the frame and carries it to the next station.

The second job is applying synthetic resin, a high-grade plastic glue, to the framing in preparation for the addition of the plywood sheeting. Long glue guns are used to spread the glue over framing surfaces. Then the plywood panel is laid onto the framing, and nailed or stapled tight at all points. The nailing and stapling has no structural purpose. It merely creates a firm bond while the glue is setting.

When the glue hardens it has become a plastic similar to Bakelite. The resulting bond between frame and panel produces what aircraft manufacturers call "stressed covering." Part of the stress and strain to be borne by the finished panel is transferred from the frame to the very surface of the plywood. This type of construction was common in Britain's Mosquito bombers and also is found in Howard Hughes' huge experimental plane now being finished at Long Beach, California. The entire panel thus constructed is nine times stronger than a similar panel would be if it were merely nailed.

Review of past AF\ reports disclose striking similarity between conditions now and in 1920

The Same Sad Story

★ ★

WILL HISTORY repeat itself? One of the commonest subjects of discussion these days is: Will there be a depression, recession or shakedown as it is now called, after this war, such as took place soon after World War I? It used to be called a panic or a crisis. Then it was a depression. Subsequently it was styled a recession. Now it is being called a shakedown or shakeout. Whatever it is called, workers recognize it as a period of unemployment and hardship.

The subject of a possible depression after this war will be considered in this article, but before doing so, it is necessary to mention a number of matters which arise in one's mind when the question of whether history will repeat itself is presented. To one who recalls the period after World War I, the following significant labor aspects of the years 1919-1922, occur:

(1) The High Cost of Living;
(2) The Coal Strike and the Injunction issue;
(3) The Steel and Other Strikes;
(4) The Open Shop Campaign;
(5) The Legislative Attacks on Trade Unions;
(6) The Communist Invasion of the Trade Unions;
(7) The Unemployment of Millions in 1921-1922.

In order to attempt an answer to the question of whether history will repeat itself, we must first briefly record the main labor and economic events of the period after World War I. As these events are unfolded reference will be made to the current scene, so one can determine for oneself whether history is repeating itself.

The reports of the Executive Council to conventions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 contain interesting data on the seven subjects already enumerated.

The High Cost of Living

The 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Montreal, Canada, June 7-19. These dates are important, because the report of the Executive Council was necessarily prepared a month or more before the convention was held. The armistice ending World War I occurred on November 11, 1918. By the Spring of 1920, that is, about 16 months after the Armistice, the rising cost of living became a burning question for the people of the land. Here it is today, about 16 months after V-J Day, and once again the high cost of living is arousing greater and greater concern among the people of the country. Is history repeating itself?

Here is what the Executive Council said, in part, in its report to the June 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"No single problem has had a greater bearing upon the welfare of the American wage-earners in their daily lives during the year just closing, than the cost of living. Recent

(Continued on Page 19)

LIBRARY FUND

ALTHOUGH contributions have fallen off considerably from the fine pace set shortly after the announcement of the special fund for rehabilitating the library at the Lakeland Home, nevertheless some 133 Councils, Auxiliaries and Local Unions have sent in donations during the past month. A total of $1,909.18 was received by the General Office for the Library Fund between December 15 and January 21. Added to the $4,684.55 accounted for in last month's issue, the total in the fund as of January 21 stood at $6,593.73.

The sole purpose of the Library Fund is to rehabilitate the library at the Home. Normal wear and tear have taken their toll, and many books now in the library soon will have to be replaced. Many new ones will have to be purchased to keep the library up to date. Magazines and periodicals will also have to be added to the available reading material if the aged members residing at the Home are to derive the utmost benefit from the library.

Of all the facilities provided for the guests of the Home, the library is enjoyed most and used oftenest. The old timers seem to find more relaxation, entertainment and enlightenment in the library than in any other one thing. The Library Fund was started at the suggestion of the Home and Pension Committee, whose report to the Twenty-fifth General Convention on the matter was adopted by unanimous action. It is the aim of the fund to put the library into first class condition and keep it there.

Reading material has advanced in price considerably during the past few years. Book prices are fifty to a hundred per cent higher than they were and magazines and periodicals have practically all doubled their subscription prices. As a result the Home Library has faced additional difficulties.

Donations to the fund should be clearly designated as such by writing "Library Fund" on the check or accompanying letter so that bookkeeping difficulties may be avoided. Donations to the fund from December 15 to January 21 were as follows:

★ ★ ★

L. U.	City and State	Amt.	L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1657	New York, N. Y.	5 00	1618	Sacramento, Cal.	10 00
2884	Jonesboro, Ark.	10 00	2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	10 00
1778	Columbia, S. C.	23 68	1567	Martins Ferry, Ohio	5 00
3038	Bonner, Mont.	5 00	1649	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	25 00
1404	Flora, Ill.	5 00	1597	Bremerton, Wash.	10 00
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	25 00	2190	Harlingen, Tex.	25 00
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 00	1795	Farmington, Mo.	10 00
824	Muskegon, Mich.	5 00	12	Syracuse, N. Y.	50 00
187	Geneva, N. Y.	50 00	1829	Ravenna, Ohio	10 00
1991	Bedford, Ohio	10 00	2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
964	Rockland Co., N. Y.	25 00	1689	Tacoma, Wash.	10 00
1590	Washington, D. C.	25 00	25	Los Angeles, Cal.	10 00
893	Grand Haven, Mich.	10 00	957	Stillwater, Minn.	5 00
705	Lorain, Ohio	5 00	1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	50 00
1652	Portsmouth, N. H.	5 00			
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00	455	Somerville, N. J.	10 00
2281	Atlanta, Ga.	10 00	1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	25 00
1526	Denton, Tex.	10 00	1005	New Milford, Conn.	5 00
1464	Mankato, Minn.	10 00	79	New Haven, Conn.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	25 00	552	Atlanta, Ga.	25 00
278	Watertown, N. Y.	10 00	562	Everett, Wash.	10 00
2212	Newark, N. J.	5 00	1934	Bemidji, Minn.	5 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	5 00
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	5 00
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	25 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	100 00
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10 00
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	5 00
581	Herrin, Ill.	5 00
2763	McNary, Ariz.	25 00
878	Beverly, Mass.	10 00
2791	Sweet Home, Ore.	10 00
2199	Raton, N. M.	10 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
204	Merrill, Wis.	5 00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	25 00
3173	Muskegon, Mich.	5 00
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	5 00
472	Ashland, Ky.	10 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00
541	Washington, Pa.	20 00
1220	Granville, N. Y.	26 00
3034	Salinas, Cal.	5 00
177	Springfield, Mass.	25 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	5 00
1436	Bangor, Pa.	10 00
2393	Orlando, Fla.	10 00
306	Newark, N. J.	20 00
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	10 00
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	10 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1211	Glasgow, Mont.	10 00
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	25 00
982	Detroit, Mich.	50 00
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	10 00
1150	Camden, N. Y.	10 00
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	25 00
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	6 00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
1144	Denver, Mass.	10 00
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	5 00
1397	Port Washington, N. Y.	5 00
56	Boston, Mass.	25 00
1118	Jacksonville, Fla.	5 00
2009	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	25 00
412	Sayville, N. Y.	5 00
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	10 00
1768	Newark, N. J.	10 00
959	Boynton Beach, Fla.	5 00
1485	La Porte, Ind.	25 00
2517	Sweet Home, Ore.	10 00
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	25 00
685	Chicopee, Mass.	10 00
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	5 00
1137	Jackson, Miss.	30 00
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	5 00
339	Emporia, Kansas	2 00
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	5 00

COUNCILS

Cuyahoga Co. D. C., Cleveland, Ohio	100 00
Jacksonville, Fla. & Vic., Jacksonville, Fla.	25 00
West Palm Beach D. C., West Palm Beach, Fla.	25 00
Detroit D. C., Detroit, Mich.	15 00
Morris, Somerset and Vic. D. C., Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00
North Shore D. C., Salem, Mass.	25 00
Fox River Valley, D. C., Green Bay, Wis.	10 00
Tacoma D. C., Tacoma, Wash.	50 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00

AUXILIARIES

L. Aux. 283, Bremerton, Wash.	5 00
L. Aux. 417, Ponca City, Okla.	5 00
L. Aux 2, Toledo, Ohio	5 00
L. Aux. 244, San Jose, Cal.	5 00
L. Aux. 421, Medford, Ore.	5 00
L. Aux. 23, St. Louis, Mo.	10 00
L. Aux. 202, Bozeman, Mont.	2 00
L. Aux. 400, West Hollywood, Cal.	5 00
L. Aux. 307, Sioux City, Ia.	1 00
L. Aux. 282, Reedsport, Ore.	15 00
L. Aux. 207, Spokane, Wash.	10 00
L. Aux. 135, Union City, N. J.	5 00
L. Aux. 440, Columbia Falls, Mont.	2 50
L. Aux. 450, El Cajon, Cal.	5 00
L. Aux. 432, Borger, Tex.	3 00
L. Aux. 352, Eau Claire, Wis.	5 00
L. Aux. 366, Elgin, Ill.	10 00
L. Aux. 222, Butte, Mont.	5 00
L. Aux. 287, Salem, Ore.	5 00
L. Aux. 258, Bloomington, Ind.	3 00
L. Aux. 280, Rockford, Ill.	5 00
L. Aux. 407, Glendale, Ariz.	5 00
L. Aux. 292, Vancouver, Wash.	5 00
L. Aux. 297, Jacksonville, Fla.	10 00
L. Aux. 241, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.	5 00
Total	$1,909 18

RECAPITULATION

Donations previously accounted for	$4,684 55
Donations received from December 15 to January 21	1,909 18
Total available money in Fund as of January 21	$6,593 73

Editorial

Distortion Can Lead to Fetters

It is no fun to pan the newspapers. By and large American newspapers are the best in the world. In almost all things but labor news their reporting is straightforward, factual, reliable and pretty much fearless. They give their readers more features and more information than any other newspapers in the universe. Only when it comes to reporting labor news do they fall down badly. For the past decade they have seemed bent on whipping up a sort of mass hysteria against labor. By inuendo at least, they have intimated that organized labor is driving the nation to the brink of absolute ruin. Inevitably they have made it appear that labor is at the bottom of all our economic ills.

Remember the headlines of a few months ago when the coal mines were tied up by the strike? In case you may have forgotten them, let us give you a few examples: "Coal Crisis Perils Nation," "Trains Cut 50%; Nation Faces Starvation," "Steel Production Rolling to Stop," "Coal Strike Threatens Economic Collapse." The way the papers told it, the nation was on the brink of absolute ruin. Starvation, anarchy, joblessness and complete paralysis were just around the corner if the strike continued even a couple of days more.

Well, you can hardly blame the people if they assumed at the time that that was the true situation. The papers were unanimous in their predictions of doom. But what was the true situation? It seems it was considerably less dire than the newspapers would have us believe, to say the least. In fact, if Saward's Journal, a coal industry paper that labels itself as the "Weekly Coal Trade Newspaper," can be relied on, just prior to the strike the point was being reached where mine closures were imminent because of excessive stock piles of coal. Reportedly the Journal in its December 21, 1946, issue had this to say:

"Many in the trade believed that production was too large and that supplies were accumulating at too fast a rate. This view is reported to have been shared by John Lewis, and the belief is rather widely held that one reason prompting him to call the strike was to see the huge above-ground accumulation of coal reduced before it began to affect the demand and force mines and miners into idleness because of lack of market. Mr. Lewis is a close student of trade conditions, and he knows that a weak coal market is a threat to wage stability, so there may be something to the theory that he wanted to see less coal above ground."

The next week's issue of the same journal was even more worried about overproduction, as the following item indicates:

"The mines have the manpower to produce as much coal as in either of the two preceding years, but how the market would absorb it is a question that nobody can answer with any certainty. . . . Because stockpiles in

general were not greatly depleted at the end of the recent shutdown, the buying since then has not been of an urgent character. For that reason, as much coal is available as the piers can handle."

There you have the story. While the newspapers were vying with each other thinking up scare headlines about the cataclysm the coal strike was supposed to bring on, the coal industry itself was wondering what to do with its surplus. If that is fair, impartial or even factual reporting, we do not know what the words mean.

We are not trying to imply that the coal strike was not a serious matter. It was—especially to the half million miners involved who have long been waging a losing battle to keep earnings somewhere within shouting distance of prices. But the way the papers seized upon it and used it as a weapon for whipping up mass hysteria against labor makes an honest individual a little bit sick to the stomach.

One of the pillars of our way of life is a free press. Anything that jeopardizes the freedom of the press threatens the perpetuation of our democratic government. To our way of thinking, nothing can lead more surely to a fettered press than continued distortion. Distortion undermines confidence. And once confidence is lost, neither the press nor any other institution can long remain free. Nobody should know that better than our newspapers.

The Only Real Solution

According to recently released statistics by the Department of Labor, there was a total of 4,700 strikes during the year 1946 involving something like 113 million man-days of lost time. The total time lost due directly to strikes represented about one and one-half per cent of the total days worked by American workers in that period.

While one and one-half per cent is not a very high figure considering everything, there is no use denying the fact that strikes were a serious problem during the past year. Every man-day lost complicated the reconversion problem and placed another obstacle in the pathway to normalcy. However, in view of the aggravations, frustrations and inequities that piled up during the last months of the war and the first days of peace it is a wonder that the strike situation did not become much more serious. That it did not is a tribute to the good judgment and common sense of the average American worker.

Right now special interests with axes of their own to grind are whipping up a frenzy against strikes and organized labor. The hue and cry for anti-labor legislation is echoing through the halls of Congress. A thousand "experts" are advocating a thousand different panaceas for industrial peace. Attacks are coming on the closed shop, industry-wide negotiating, the right to strike, and just about every other prerogative labor still retains. And the sad part of it all is that to anyone really familiar with labor and the industrial picture the panaceas and cures being advocated almost all border on the verge of downright silliness.

There is only one real solution to the current strike problem. One has but to look at the statistics compiled by the Department of Labor to find

it. Last month the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor showed very simply what has been happening in American industry. From April, 1945, to October, 1946, consumer prices climbed sixteen and eight tenths per cent. During the same time average weekly earnings declined only two and seven-tenths per cent, but the purchasing power of weekly earnings decreased by sixteen and seven-eighths per cent. In other words, during the eighteen month period, prices climbed better than sixteen per cent and at the same time the purchasing power of weekly earnings decreased by more than sixteen per cent.

Now the real way to stop strikes is simple. Let the employers raise wages enough to wipe out the decrease in purchasing power of weekly earnings and at the same time let them lower prices enough to bring them down to a par with what they were in April, 1945, and the strike situation will be automatically solved. Workers like strikes less than any other one class. They strike only when necessity compels them to. Remove the necessity for striking and you automatically reduce strikes to an irreducible minimum.

Labor peace cannot be brought about simply by passing laws any more than weather can be regulated by legislation. In order that peace and harmony can prevail in industry, workers must be convinced that they are getting a fair break—and that holds true whether they are organized or not. They do not object to the employer making a fair profit. They do not quarrel with the right of the employer to make a reasonable return on his investment. All they ask is the right to make a reasonable return on their investment of sweat and skill—a return that is embodied in an American standard of living.

The people who hope to bring about industrial peace by legislation are doomed to bitter disappointment. If employers will raise wages as much as possible and cut prices as much as possible, maintaining for themselves a reasonable profit, the strike situation will really be settled. Outside of that there is no honest solution.

A Problem of National Importance

Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois last month brought to the attention of Congress a problem that should have shocked the nation. Every newspaper in the nation should have given it the same sort of banner headline treatment labor news has been getting lately. However, if Dirksen's remarks rated any space at all in the average newspaper they got a little squib on page thirty-seven among the want ads and pile "cures."

What Dirksen grew irate about was the shocking record of unfitness among our younger male population as shown by Selective Service statistics. He pointed out that of seventeen million young Americans called up for military service during the war years, more than five million were rejected for reasons of physical or mental unfitness. "Think of it," he exclaimed, "more than thirty of every hundred young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven were rejected."

In a nation as enlightened as the United States, this is a sorry record indeed. To be considered as such, a living wage henceforth must be sufficient to include adequate medical care.

The Same Sad Story—Cont. from P. 13

figures covering the nation as a whole are not available for purposes of comparing increases in the cost of living with the increase in wages, but the last figures of a general nature issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed that, while since 1913, the average advance in the wages of organized workers was 55 per cent, the average increase in the cost of living was 83.1 per cent. There is no reason to presume that this margin between wages and cost of living has decreased since these figures were issued. There are on the contrary, statistics to show that the margin has materially increased. No statistics are needed to convince us that the increase in the cost of living has been a serious factor in the lives of the great masses of our people, and it is certain that there is no justification of any kind, either in fact or in theory, for the bulk of the burden that has been thrown upon the people in the form of increased prices."

The Executive Council report referred to a section of the declaration entitled "Labor, Its Grievances, Protests and Demands," adopted by the conference of representatives of organized labor in Washington, December 13, 1919, dealing with the cost of living. This section of the Council report answered the charge that labor was a contributing factor in the rising cost of living:

"The claim that increasing wages make necessary increased prices is false. It is intended to throw upon the workers the blame for a process by which all the people have been made to suffer. Labor has been compelled to struggle desperately to keep wages in some measure up to the cost of living . . . Existing high and excessive prices are due to the present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators."

Coal Strike of 1919

The coal strike of 1946 is over. The parallel between the very recent strike and that of 1919 is an extraordinarily close one.

The report of the Executive Council to the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor comments on the 1919 coal crisis in these words:

"On October 25, 1919, President Wilson issued a statement to the country wherein he demanded a recall of the strike order by the United Mine Workers' officials, declaring the proposed strike to be 'not only unjustifiable but unlawful.' This astounding action crystallized tremendous public opinion in opposition to the mine workers and the Department of Justice instituted injunction proceedings against the United Mine Workers in the federal courts with a view of preventing the strike.

"On October 31, 1919, Judge Albert B. Anderson of the Federal Court District in Indianapolis, upon petition of the government, issued a temporary restraining order against the officers of the United Mine Workers. This order sought to restrain them from performing any act in furtherance of the strike and prevented legitimate intercourse with their membership. On November 1, 1919, some 452,000 men ceased work in response to the strike order and in violation of the terms of the injunction. On November 8, 1919, Judge Anderson, sitting at Indianapolis, upon prayer of the government issued a mandatory writ of injunction wherein the officers of the organization were giv-

en seventy-two hours to rescind the strike order."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor summed up its position as follows:

"The attention of the convention is called to the paramount fact that the action of the court at Indianapolis in introducing the mandatory injunction into the dispute between the miners and the operators, leaves before the organized labor movement and the workers of the United States in general, an issue which cannot be evaded and an issue which can never be settled until it is settled in such a manner as to restore the liberties and the freedom which have been destroyed. So long as it is possible for courts to assume the power and the authority assumed by the federal courts in Indianapolis, so long will it be possible for judges throughout the land to suspend and nullify rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, rights without which democracy is crippled and incomplete."

The Steel and Other Strikes

The coal strike was only one of the more important strikes which occurred in 1919. That year broke all previous records for the number of workers involved in labor disputes. There were reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to have been 5,154,733 employees at least—the actual figures were undoubtedly higher—engaged in strikes and lockouts in that memorable year. There were general strikes, as in the city of Seattle, Washington. There was the stoppage of the Boston Police. There were two strikes of the harbor workers in the Port of New York. There were a great many other outstanding strikes. But, apart from the coal strike, the most noteworthy labor dispute of the year was the steel strike. This strike was tied up with the failure of the Industrial Conference called by President Woodrow Wilson. The arrogance of Judge Gary and the steel barons and their determination to destroy the union in the steel industry are worthy of retelling if even briefly.

The Executive Council reports to the 1920 convention as follows in this connection:

"Almost at the outset of the conference it was recognized that collective bargaining was the first principle upon which agreement should be reached. Upon this question the conference spent the remaining period of its life and broke up unable to reach an agreement.

"The employers' delegation would not accept any resolution on collective bargaining unless it was so worded as to be anti-trade union in spirit and to provide encouragement and support of company unions.

"Through debate in open session and through committee meetings lasting many days, employers stubbornly resisted every attempt at conciliation and it was this position of obstinacy in defense of vested interests that led finally to the dramatic disruption of the conference with the departure of the labor delegation from the hall." If the employers' representatives had shown a genuine and sincere willingness to accept the principle of collective bargaining, the Industrial Conference would have laid the basis for a new day in America.

There have been profound changes in the American economic scene, insofar as unionism is concerned. We are being told by spokesmen for employers and employer groups that the principle of

collective bargaining is wholeheartedly accepted today. But what of tomorrow? Have the employers truly made up their minds to meet with labor at the bargaining table? Or, will history repeat itself?

Open Shop Campaign

This leads logically to a consideration of the vicious, and un-American Open Shop Campaign which was launched by employer interests in this country shortly after the world was made safe for democracy. These anti-union advocates launched a terrific barrage of propaganda. They did not stop with words. They went the limit—and we mean the limit—to destroy by fair means or foul the trade union movement. The Executive Council's report to the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labor will bear close reading today, in view of the clear signs already that history IS REPEATING ITSELF.

"There is scarcely a trade," says the Executive Council report, "in which there has not been conducted an organized campaign for the establishment of the so-called 'open shop.' Not only employers but big business and high finance throughout the country have contributed financially to this campaign and an enormous fund has been used in propaganda work. Indeed, it is an undisputed fact that to a large extent the campaign was the result of the work of professional propagandists who make it their business to sell their services to the highest bidder without regard to the character of the work to be done."

Communist Invasion

A section of the Executive Council's report to the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor is entitled "America and the Soviets." It is timely and pertinent today, as it was 25 years ago. Space permits only of the mere mention of the sub-heads: "The Camouflaged Trade Agitation," "Labor in Soviet Russia," "The War Against Democracy," "Bolshevist Designs in America—the Red Labor Union Internationale," which will indicate that not much has changed, so far as the Communist invasion of our labor organizations is concerned.

Unemployment in 1921-22

The Special Committee on Unemployment authorized by the 1921 convention, reported that "By the summer of 1921 we were faced with an unemployment problem of unprecedented proportions." It referred to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Labor that there were 5,000,000 unemployed. The Committee submitted a comprehensive analysis of the unemployment situation to the convention, together with a series of constructive measures. Finally, the Special Committee pointed out that "stabilized employment must wait the finding of controls to eliminate business crises, boom expansions and depressions."

This final conclusion naturally raises the question concerning a possible depression after this war, as occurred after World War I.

The depressions of 1921-22 and 1929-33 were primarily caused by the disparity between profits and the purchasing power of our people. We are now facing a critical time in the American economy.

The representatives of business have it in their hands largely to determine whether the history of the next ten years will repeat that of the decade of 1919-29. Will they once again try to beat down the organizations of labor, which are the only instruments of the workers to maintain and increase the

purchasing power of the people? Will they seek to amass ever higher profits, and indulge in an orgy of speculation and wild-cat financing, as they did in the 1920's? Will they improve and intensify the methods of production, turning out more and more goods, while at the same time trying to hammer down wages and throw increasing numbers of workers on the scrap heap?

Will the legislators in state and federal bodies repeat the history of the ten years of 1919-29 also? Will they turn a deaf ear to the demands of the vast majority of our people and listen very attentively to the representatives of special privilege? Will these legislators try to undermine all existing labor legislation and by so doing, cripple the labor organizations? Will they try to hamstring the trade unions from effective functioning, and prevent the workers from securing the necessary purchasing power to keep the whole economy going?

American labor must point out to business and government the dangers to the entire free enterprise system inherent in such short-sighted policies. The workers have the most to lose and they must fight in the most determined manner to preserve and improve their organizations. They must, at the same time, give warning that any effort to revert to the methods of 1919-29, mean disaster to our free economy and our free democratic institutions.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

Rail Maintenance Union Head Dies

Elmer E. Milliman, President of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, died in a Detroit, Michigan, hospital December 31, following an operation.

A native of Mount Morris, N. Y., he was 56 years old.

Brother Milliman was an executive in his organization for more than 24 years and, at the time of his death, was serving his third term as President. During his career as a labor leader, he was an active member of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and served on numerous committees of the A. F. of L. and Railway Brotherhoods, always with distinction.

President Milliman attended the Rochester, N. Y., Institute of Technology, studying engineering. His earlier training as a telephone company engineer provided the springboard from which he catapulted into the position of foreman for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. During his decade of service with this line, his interest in the lot of his fellow workers became such that at the age of 29 he was elected General Chairman of his organization for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western System, embarking him upon a period of service which culminated in his election to the post of Secretary-Treasurer of his International Union in 1922. He advanced to the presidency in 1940.

Brother Milliman is survived by his widow, the former Esther D. Cumaer; two sons, John and Elmer, Jr.; his mother, Mrs. Frank Welch, and a sister, Miss Agnes C. Milliman.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Attention to Financial Secretaries

The attention of Financial Secretaries is called to the change in Section 45, Paragraphs A and B, which provides that members shall be notified by the Financial Secretary during the third and sixth of their arrearages at their last known addresses. These notices of arrearages may be secured from the General Office. In ordering same, please specify quantity of each (third and sixth month) desired.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1092	Klickitat, Wash.	2950	Louisville, Ky.	2537	Sudbury, Ont., Can.
2946	Yamhill, Ore.	2958	Ravalli, Mont.	1352	Poland, N. Y.
1106	Evansville, Ind.	1215	Philadelphia, Pa.	2544	Shawano, Wis.
1122	Owensboro, Ky.	1218	Boone, Iowa	1356	Munising, Mich.
1150	Camden, N. Y.	1237	St. Charles, Ont., Can.	2937	Elizabeth City, N. C.
2940	Boligee, Ala.	1238	Delbarton, W. Va.	2558	Cazadero, Calif.
2943	Columbus, Miss.	2972	Jonesboro, Ark.	2687	Auburn, Calif.
1156	Montrose, Colo.	2975	Ukiah, Calif.	2721	El Centro, Calif.
2948	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1264	Shreveport, La.	2723	Lacoochee, Fla.
1174	Warm Springs, Ore.	1269	Trenton, N. J.	1368	Seattle, Wash.
1189	Middleport, N. Y.	1286	Rock Island, Ill.	1374	Mountain View, Mo.
1191	Marietta, Ohio	2518	Hope, Ark.	1376	Fort Bragg, Calif.
1205	Montgomery, Ala.				

In Memoriam

**Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;**

**They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.**

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother RICHARD ARN, Local No. 213, Houston, Texas .
Brother M. N. ASHER, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother ARTHUR BALL, Local No. 638, Morristown, N. J.
Brother A. P. BLOMBERG, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother DICK H. F. COLLIER, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother ROGER DARKE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother FRANK H. DAVIS, Local No. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Brother HAROLD DUNFORD, Local No. 498, Brantford, Ont., Ca.n
Brother NORMAN C. DUNN, Local No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa.
Brother EDWARD J. FRIMAN, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother AMON F. GEORGE, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST GREEN, Local No. 1752, Ontario, Calif.
Brother EVERETT HARRISON, Local No. 213, Houston, Texas.
Brother ADAM HEEGLE, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother A. L. HOOK, Local No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.
Brother RAYMOND R. ISRAAL, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother VICTOR JACOBSEN, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES JOHNSON, SR., Local No. 1456, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN E. JOHNSON, Local No. 958, Marquette, Mich.
Brother LEONARD KADOW, Local No. 1485, LaPorte, Ind.
Brother GLEN KING, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother CHARLES KRENN, Local No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y .
Brother JAMES J. LAVELLE, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother JOHN WESLEY LEE, Local No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
Brother EMORY M. LEWIS, Local No. 1024, Cumberland, Md.
Brother ANTHONY MAFERA, Local No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother F. C. MARTI, Local No. 916, Aurora, Ill.
Brother C. H. MILAM, Local No. 303, Portsmouth, Va.
Brother CHARLES NOBIS, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother CARL QUIST, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother WILLIAM L. ROSS, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother M. RYAN, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother EDWARD SCHMIDT, Local No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother M. J. SCHOOLCRAFT, Local No. 679, Montpelier, Vt.
Brother ALEX SCHULTZ, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JACK SMITH, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother T. R. SUTHERLAND, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother STUART TUTTLE, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother J. J. VAUGHN, Local No. 213, Houston, Texas.
Brother FRANK VOGEL, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother MATT WAGNER, Local No. 1752, Ontario, Calif.
Brother CHARLES WENDLAND, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother ARTHUR W. WHITE, Local No. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
Brother GRANT WHITE, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother SAMUEL M. WRIGHT, Local No. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LOCAL UNION 246 HONORS ITS VETERANS OF WORLD WARS I AND II

Twenty-seven years have passed since the signing of the Armistice terminating hostilities of World War I. Each year it has been the custom of Local Union 246, New York, N. Y., to honor in some way those of its members who served in that war and to revere the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Brother Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary, is the originator of these Veterans' nights and has through the years planned some celebration in their honor. Again this year he came to the fore with a gala celebration.

Speakers for the evening were Brother Sam Sutherland, General Office Representative and past President of Local Union 246, and Brother Robert Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York District Council, both of whom delivered themselves nobly.

Brother Darmstadt read the Honor Roll of the Veterans of World War I. Of the thirty-five brothers who served in that war, eight have passed away from wounds or gas poisoning and twelve are still active in the Local Union. Of the ninety-nine brothers who served in World War II, ninety-one returned to the Local Union and eight are still in service. Those answering the call were heartily welcomed. As a token of esteem it was moved that a donation of three months' dues be given to all those still active in the Local.

Before adjourning for refreshments, a rising vote of thanks was given to Brother Darmstadt for his sincere efforts in making this meeting the success that it was.

TAYLORVILLE MEMBERS STAGE TURKEY DINNER

On Friday, November 22, 1946, Local Union No. 748, Taylorville, Ill., celebrated its 45th Anniversary with a banquet for all its members and their families.

Baked Turkey and all the trimmings were served to about 65 carpenters, their wives and families.

Brother Halley Nash, President of Local Union No. 742 Decatur, was present and gave a nice talk.

As the meeting was about to break up Brother Harold Cheesman walked in and we proceeded to put the Turkey to him.

Everyone left well filled with food and fellowship and is looking forward to another Anniversary.

Fraternally yours, E. L. Van Vleet, R. S.,
L. U. No. 748, Taylorville, Ill.

DU BOIS, PA., MEMBERS MARK 46th ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

January 2, 1947, was the 46th Anniversary of the issuing of the Charter for Local Union 580 of Du Bois, Penna. With this in mind, the members, after their regular meeting, partook of a dinner well planned to suit the season and served by a committee that knew the appetite of hard working carpenters.

Local 580 has seen a steady growth both in its membership and in better working conditions. Fitting tribute was paid to the older members whose persistent efforts have made this possible. The year 1947 was pledged as another year for even bigger and better things for both the members of Local 580 and the City of Du Bois.

Fraternally yours,
Don Hoover, Rec. Sec., Local 580.

LOCAL 22 FETES RETIRING OFFICER

On Monday evening, July 27th, about 325 friends, including General Contractors and representatives of local labor and civic organizations, gathered at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, to attend a testimonial dinner in honor of Martin L. Bavage, former Financial Secretary of Carpenters' Local Union No. 22 who recently retired from active service in the Union's office after twenty-four years of honored and faithful duty.

Many speakers of the evening spoke of the integrity and harmony brought about between employers and employes through the years by Mr. Bavage's efforts, and as a token of appreciation a beautiful diamond ring was presented to him by his numerous friends in the Building Trades. In addition to the banquet, a number of entertainers helped round out an evening of good fellowship.

Those seated at the speaker's tables were Jack Welsh, Treasurer of Carpenters' Local Union No. 22; District Attorney Pat Brown; Judge Dan Schoemaker of the Municipal Court; Dewey Meade, President of the Building Trades Council; State Senator Jack Shelley; Joe Stuart, Past-President of Carpenters' Local No. 22; Frank Bond, President of the District Council of Carpenters; Archie Mooney of the State Apprenticeship Council; Abe Muir, General Executive Board Member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Judge Herbert Kaufman and Judge Melvin Cronin of the San Francisco Superior Court; Hon. Geo. Harris, Federal Judge; Geo. R. Newsom, Secretary of the Building Trades Temple Association; Hon. William Malone, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; Geo. R. Reilly of the State Board of Equalization; Judge Twain Michaelson of the San Francisco Municipal Court; Dave Ryan, Secretary of the District Council of Carpenters; John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Frank McDonald, President of the State Building Trades Council; Robert J. Cains, President of Local 22; Martin L. Bavage, retiring Financial Secretary of Local 22; and many other prominent citizens.

Respectfully submitted, Clement A. Clancy, Recording Secretary.

HAMILTON LOCAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO OLD TIMERS

Local 18, Hamilton, Ontario, held one of the best-attended meetings in recent years on the night of December 17, when special tribute was paid to the old timers. Representative Andy Cooper was present to help enliven the proceedings. During the course of the evening, forty-one members of the Local were presented with service badges, several of them being for more than fifty years continuous membership. Six of the youngest members present were accorded the privilege of presenting the honor badges to the old timers. Dundas Local No. 2034 had eight members who were entitled to service badges.

During the course of the meeting the old timers gave the youngsters an example of spirited debate without rancor or clash of personalities. All in all, the evening turned out to be an interesting and enlightening one which everyone enjoyed, especially the youngster who got a good look at trade unionism in operation at its best.

PORT ARTHUR LOCAL HELPS OUT SANTA

One hundred and ninety Port Arthur, Ontario, children—sons and daughters of members of Local Union No. 2827—had the time of their lives on the evening of December 19 when the Local Union sponsored a party in their behalf. Italian Hall was crowded to capacity for the occasion. A program of fine entertainment, including musical selections, dancing and balancing acts, kept the guests entertained.

Highlight of the evening, however, was the appearance of Santa Claus, who entered the hall to the singing of Jingle Bells. Gifts from the beautifully decorated Christmas Tree were given each youngster. After the appearance of Santa, ice cream, candy and pop were distributed to the youngsters. Much later the youngsters departed for home, tired but happy. All who attended voted the first Christmas Party of Local Union No. 2827 a huge success. Thomas Alder, Local Union president, acted as master of ceremonies, and W. E. Plunkett batted for Santa.



FIRST CAPITAL AUXILIARY FORMED

The Editor:

December 19, 1946, was a big night for Local 1590 of Washington, D. C.

The first Ladies' Auxiliary in this city was organized by them, and we of Auxiliary No. 467, wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the work they did to make this possible.

We also wish to thank them for their very generous donation of $100.00.

Our elected officers are: Mrs. H. Stumpe, President; Miss D. Brinkman, Financial Secretary; Mrs. D. Chase, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. Brinkman, Conductor; Mrs. S. Carlson, Warden; Trustees, Mrs. M. Dellinger, Mrs. R. Crimmins and Mrs. M. Sarcia.

Auxiliary No. 467 extends fraternal greetings to all sister organizations and would appreciate and enjoy hearing from them.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Dorothy E. Chase, Rec. Sec.,
1341 29th St., S. E.,
Washington 20, D. C.

SANTA ANA LADIES SPONSOR SERIES OF PARTIES

Carpenters' Local Union No. 1815 and Ladies Auxiliary No. 216 of Santa Ana, California, recently inaugurated a series of parties, the first of which was held in November at Carpenters' Hall. Over a hundred members and guests attended and enjoyed a semi-pot-luck dinner and colored travel films shown by world-traveler Julia Anne Hyde. Door prizes added to the interest—especially since they were such worthwhile things as a turkey, duck, etc.

The December party was moved to a larger hall—a happy decision, since attendance jumped to 260. A delicious dinner and fine entertainment featured the evening. At each party we get new members.

We have been very active during recent years. Every Thursday in our new club room we sew for the Red Cross all day, and once a month we hold a luncheon meeting. Our regular meetings are held the first Friday of every month and any visiting sisters are welcome to attend.

HERMISTON LADIES STILL VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Just a line to let you know what we are doing here at Hermiston, Oregon. Although there is just a small bunch of us left, we are still keeping Auxiliary No. 429 very much alive. We are still holding two meetings a month as always.

For the month of September we fixed up a small truck as a float and our parade entry got many fine comments. We had a small unfinished house sitting on the truck. A little boy and girl were nailing boards on it. On the other end of the truck we had a miniature store counter. Our president, Bertha Miller, stood behind the counter handling Union Label goods. On the sides of the float we had large signs reading "Carpenters' Local No. 933 and Ladies' Auxiliary No. 429." For the month of October we gave a Halloween party and pie social. With a fishing pond and wishing well we raised some money for the Community Chest. We also sponsored a fine Christmas party. We drew names for presents and we all donated to buy our president a lovely gift.

Fraternally yours, Florence Russel, Rec. Se.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 221

Boring tools hold an important place in every mechanic's collection of tools. Boring tools, as we are using the term here, covers auger and drill bits and braces of all kinds, including any other kind of device that is used for operating

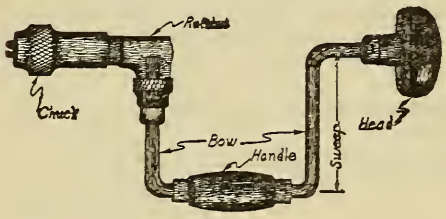


Fig. 1

any kind of boring or drilling tool. For the carpenter the brace and bit is the most practical, however often he is called upon to use power-driven devices for boring and drilling.

While there are many kinds and makes of braces, in general they can be put into two classifications, the ratchet braces and the non-ratchet braces. A ratchet brace of a good design is shown by Fig. 1. We are pointing out with indicators from left to right: The



Fig. 2

chuck, the ratchet (box ratchet); the bow, which is the bent part of the brace that constitutes the sweep; the handle and the head.

In buying a brace the first thing to determine is the kind of brace you want, which means a brace that would best answer the purposes for which you are buying it. The second thing is the sweep. If the boring is heavy, as boring through tough wood or boring rather large holes, then you should have a sweep that will carry that kind of load. As a rule, a 10-inch sweep (commonly called 5-inch) will handle auger bits up to 1¼ inches in diameter—in tough wood the pull will be hard for the larger bits. For light boring and drilling a 6-inch sweep (commonly called 3-inch) gives excellent service, and for driving screws that can not be driven with an

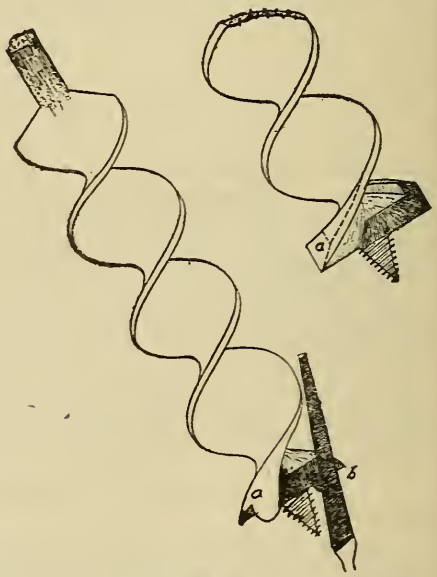


Fig. 3

ordinary screw driver, the 6-inch sweep can not be excelled.

In accurate boring (all boring should be reasonably accurate) as for mortise locks and so forth, the first thing is to be sure that the auger bit is started in the right direction. To do that it will be necessary to do a little sighting and testing. When the bit is started, take a firm position so that the head of the brace can be kept from wobbling by

holding it with the left hand somewhat as shown by Fig. 2, while you operate the brace with the right hand. If the auger bit is kept properly sharpened, very little pressure against the head will be necessary to make it cut, except-



Fig. 4

ing in cases of hard knots or pitchy spots. Whenever the workman must strain himself to force the auger bit to cut, it usually indicates that the bit needs sharpening.

Fig. 3 shows two auger points. The one shown at the bottom is much easier to sharpen than the one shown to the upper right, because the former has the side cutters on the bottom and the latter has them on the upper side. At a, in both drawings, we show the back of the cutter, while at b we show the front. The heavy shading indicates the bevels made by the filing. The bottom drawing shows a file in position for filing a cutter, which should always be done on the upper side—this is also



Fig. 5

true of filing the cutters of the auger point shown to the upper right. The filing should be done in such a manner that the bevel will be uniform and the cutting edge perfectly straight. The side cutters should be filed on the inside —never on the outside. Filing the side cutters on the outside will cause the auger bit to biud in the hole. When the screw point needs sharpeninng, a



Fig. 6

knife-blade file should be used and special care is necessary to form and sharpen the threads. Do not over do the filing on the screw point.

Fig. 4 shows two views of a bit extension. The upper drawing shows the chuck open, ready for the bit to be inserted. The key with which the bit is locked into the chuck is in place for fastening the bit. At the bottom drawing the bit in part is shown locked in the chuck and the key is pulled back a little. When the boring is underway, the key is pulled back to the tang of the bit extension.

Fig. 5 gives a section, in part, of a French door, showing how to bore for the extension rod of a flush bolt. At A we show the first boring, which is done with a bit just a little smaller than the socket plate. This boring is shown running upward. At B a little smaller bit is used to bring the hole back more nearly to center. This done, a small



Fig. 7

bit, as shown, is used for boring the rest of the hole. The two first borings made it possible to manipulate the small bit in starting so it would bore straight to the housing for the operating lever,

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which is shown marked A in Fig. 6. At B, in this figure, we show the bolt coupled to the extension rod that connects it with the operating lever, as indicated by the dotted lines. When the operating lever is down, as shown, the bolt shown at B, is also down. When the lever is pulled up the bolt is pulled back into the socket.

The top drawing of Fig. 7 shows a single cutter and single twist auger bit, which gives rather good results. These bits usually bore a little faster than other auger bits, due to the fact that the screw point has the threads set a little



Fig. 8

wider apart. The bottom drawing show the back and the face, respectively of an expansive auger bit. The bit as shown has the large adjustable cutter in place. The figures shown on the face view, indicate that a hole from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this cutter. The smaller cutter that comes with each bit is used for smaller holes. The cutters of expansive bits should be carefully sharpened, and when the bit is put into the kit it should be packed so as to protect the cutting edges.

The Foerstner auger bit is shown by Fig. 8. This bit is especially suitable for boring short holes—also angling or curved holes. It is a handy tool to carry, and with a little experimentation a great variety of uses can be discovered for it.

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Fig. 1 shows two one-line drawings, or diagrams of a double pitch roof that has a wider span on one end than it has on the other. At A we have a plan of the roof with 11 pairs of rafters, and at B we have a side view. The question is how to obtain the different lengths of the different rafters.

Fig. 2 shows a pair of rafters for the wide end in place, and by dotted lines

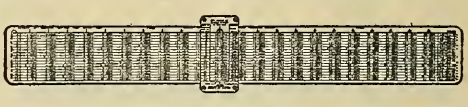
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the rafters for the narrow end are shown. To the right, shaded, a rafter cut for the narrow end is placed against the rafter of the wide end and

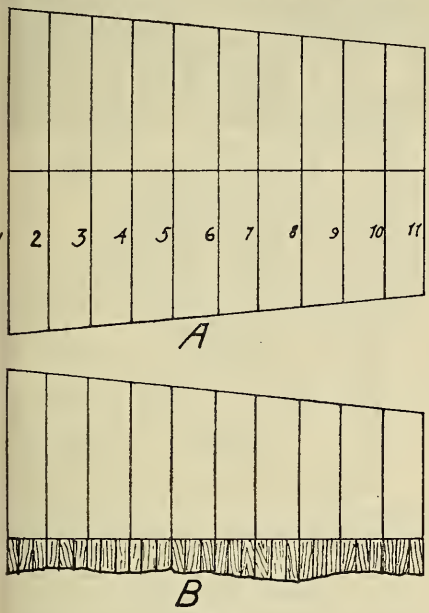


Fig. 1

the difference in the lengths has been divided into 10 equal spaces, the number of spaces there are for the rafters of the roof. The points that mark these spaces are numbered from 1 to 11, one more than the number of spaces. Now, the longest two rafters are cut as long as the distance between 1 and A, the next two are cut as long as the dis-

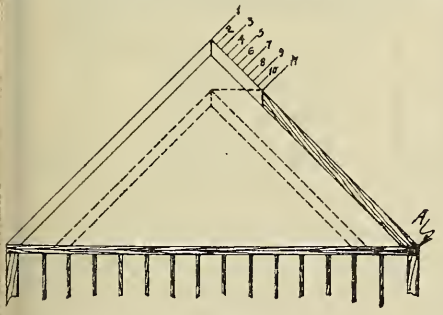
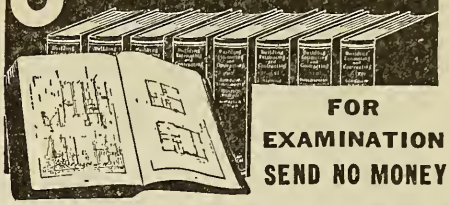


Fig. 2

tance between 2 and A, the two following that, as long as the distance between 3 and A, and so on, 4-A, 5-A, 6-A, until you come to the end rafters, which are cut as long as the distance between 11 and A. When these rafters are put in place in the order of their different lengths, the comb of the roof will be straight, but on an incline as shown at B, Fig. 1.

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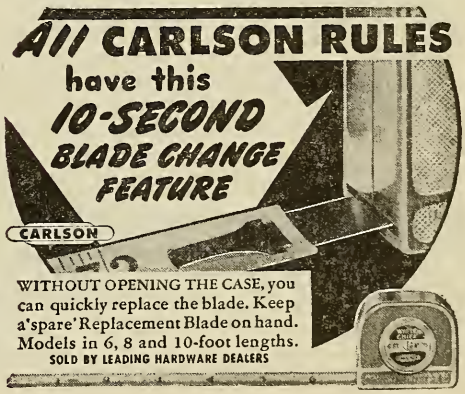
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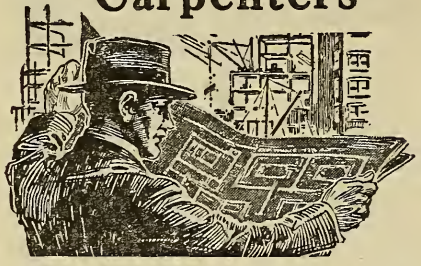
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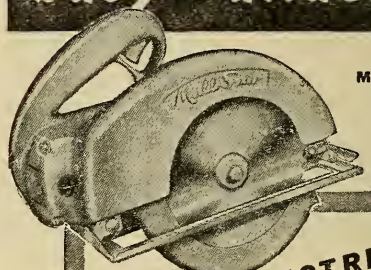
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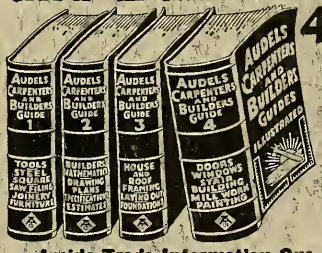
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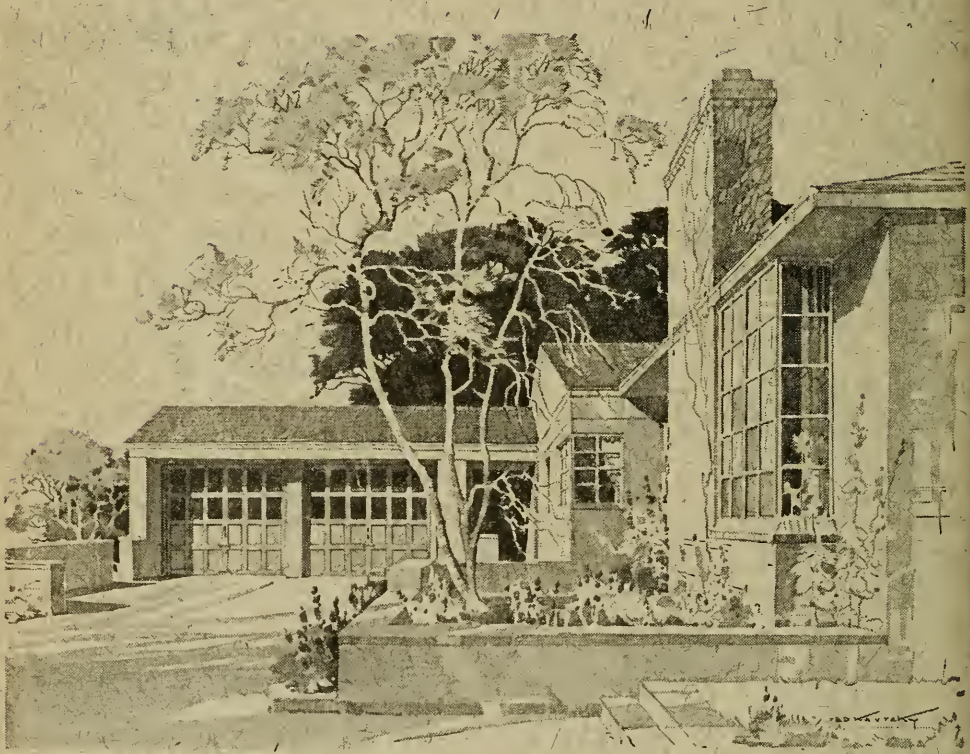
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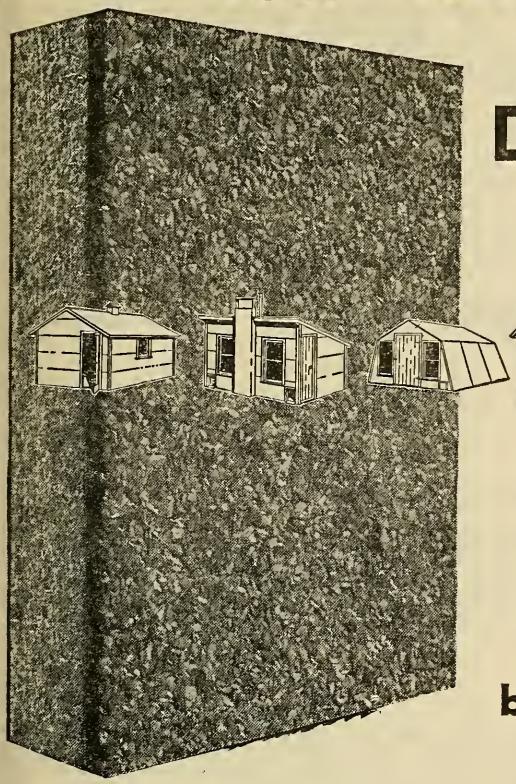
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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LEGISLATION HOLDS NO LASTING ANSWER

By
WM. L. HUTCHESON
General President

★ ★

ON JANUARY 6 when the 80th Congress took over the helm of the ship of state a great experiment came to an end. For fourteen years the nation blundered along under a system of planned economy. For fourteen years edicts and directives and bureaus and agencies flourished and grew and spun an ever-tightening web of government control around our industrial, economic, and even social life. By November 5 the American people were satisfied that a planned economy was not the answer to our problems. They said so at the polls by the millions. From border to border and coast to coast they voted out of office New Dealers, economic theorists and advocates of a planned economy based on government control.

If the new Congress received any mandate from the people it was a mandate to bring to an end the era of government domination of human relationships. Through a great depression the people tolerated ever-increasing direction from Washington in the interest of the common welfare; through a long and bitter war they submitted to ever-growing regimentation because national safety dictated it; but now that the depression has passed into history and the war has been won, they want no more of it.

It is an indisputable fact that in no field of human endeavor has government control been more of a failure than in industrial relations. Ironically enough, in no field has there been a greater degree of government control. At one time during the war there were as many as twenty-five agencies dealing with one phase or another of labor matters. Every normal function of labor has been hemmed in on all sides by a welter of rules and regulations and orders and edicts. Yet never in history have industrial relations been more ineffective; never has there been so much unrest, misunderstanding and downright chaos; never have work stoppages been so frequent or so severe as they have been during the last few years, years in which labor peace has been a crying need of the nation.

By now it should be clear even to Senator Claghorn that industrial peace cannot be built on a foundation of government control. Yet paradoxically enough, the 80th Congress seems bent on forging a legislative straightjacket for labor. The Congressional hopper is bulging with bills placing restrictions and controls of one kind or another on industrial relations. For fourteen years the Republicans have been decrying government control, yet right now a host of Republican Congressmen are sponsoring bills to place employer-employe relationships under the strictest kinds of government controls yet seen. This

despite the fact that fourteen years of New Dealism have conclusively proved that labor relations, of all phases of our economic life, are least amenable to government control.

To those of us who lived through the war years with their endless directives and directions from Washington, the thought of further government control of labor relations is genuinely frightening. For fifty years before the war labor and management inevitably sat down around the conference table to thrash out their difficulties and differences. They talked and argued and debated. Mostly they settled their differences without a test of economic strength. If occasionally agreement could not be reached without a locking of horns, at least in the end management and labor hammered out some sort of an accord which was agreeable to both and understood by both. When the difficulty was settled it was really settled.

During the war years this sort of collective bargaining gave way to direction from Washington. College professors and attorneys and self-appointed labor "experts" (who neither toiled nor managed a day in their lives), sitting in high places along the banks of the Potomac, made the rules and regulations. They spoke with the infallibility of the Delphian oracle and none could say them nay. They issued directives and decisions which neither labor nor management understood. They issued clarifications and clarifications of clarifications. And the end result of it all was delay, confusion and chaos.

Labor wants no more government controls. After the experience of the war years, progressive employers should not want them either. If the years since 1941 made anything clear it is that the ivory towers of Washington are no place to get workable, feasible, understandable solutions to any problems in general and labor problems in specific. In his speech before our 25th General Convention, held in Lakeland, Florida, last April, Federation Secretary-Treasurer George Meany epitomized it better than anyone I have yet heard when he said: "I submit to you that our experiences during the war told us better than anything else that the one thing labor must fight in the post-war period and the one thing labor must eliminate is control of labor relations by people in the political field."

To these sentiments I subscribe wholeheartedly. In the last 65 years we in the Brotherhood of Carpenters have come to understand our employers a little bit at least. And conversely they have come to understand us to some extent. We know each other's problems and difficulties and weaknesses and strong points. We speak the same language. And because we speak the same language we can meet on common ground and work out understandable solutions to our differences.

On the other hand Washington is and always has been full of brain trusters. I remember during the war a bureaucrat actually ordered a sheep raiser to postpone the lambing season, and another brain truster ordered a sawmill to discontinue turning out mill ends while producing lumber. Certainly I do not want, and I doubt if the employers want, someone in Washington who does not know a shoe mold from a sway brace dictating to us what our policies and relationships shall be. And let us not kid ourselves that new labor legislation could bring us something different. Legislation

means laws; and laws mean administrators; and administrators mean politicians; and politicians mean college professors and attorneys and other dwellers in the ivory towers.

The insiduous thing about government control is that it is always sugar-coated. But the sugar coating soon wears off and the medicine underneath is invariably bitter. To employers right now it might seem that laws shackling labor would be a desirable thing. Yet after the horde of administrators any new laws would create were through handing down their rules and regulations the sugar coating would have been long since worn off with the bitter medicine of hard reality showing through.

In these days of many shortages, there is one thing of which there is no dearth; that is labor "experts." Congress is full of them. So are the newspapers and radio. Every backwoods lawyer who gets a ticket to Congress; every newspaperman who is handed an assignment to turn out a column; every commentator who gets a pile "cure" manufacturer for a sponsor automatically becomes an "expert" on labor overnight. They have all the answers we individuals in the labor movement for 40 or 50 years are still searching for. They are never hesitant about telling us so.

To these "experts" everything is simple as ABC. They have a law to cure every difficulty. Glibly they tell the people about it day after day. Some of them are probably sincere, but many of them are merely parroting phrases of those who have an axe to grind and are willing to pay for having it ground.

There are several misconceptions these self-appointed "experts" are all laboring under. Number one is that they invariably visualize the labor movement as a large group of workers belonging to unions only because closed shop agreements compel them to. Unquestionably there are a few individuals who carry union cards because the agreements under which they work make it mandatory that they do so. However, the percentage is very small. The vast bulk of the organized workers belong to unions because they found out through bitter experience that only through organization can they hope to achieve something approximating economic justice. During the war the War Labor Board wrote escape clauses into many agreements initiating closed shop conditions. The number of workers who took advantage of these escape clauses was so small that it can truly be classed as insignificant.

It was this misconception that led Congress to pass the Smith-Connally Bill. Congressmen who voted for the bill labored under the delusion that the rank-and-file of labor carried union cards under some sort of compulsion. They thought that if the workers were afforded an opportunity to express their sentiments by secret ballot the programs of the various unions would be stymied. Time has proved how wrong they were. The Smith-Connally Bill was passed. The number of strikes increased substantially. By percentages of anywhere from 85 to 95 per cent the workers, the rank-and-file workers, if you please, voted to back up the programs initiated by their unions. The Government soon found itself in the position of running a sort of strike bureau. In industry after industry, the rank-and-filers, by secret ballot, expressed themselves as being solidly behind their unions.

However, there are many Congressmen and self-appointed "experts" who still dream that the rank-and-file of labor is wedded to the labor movement via the shotgun route. They have preached the theory for so long that scorpion-like they have stung themselves with their own poison. The world has moved on but they failed to move with it. It is about time that they caught up with reality.

The second great misconception these individuals labor under is that legislation can correct difficulties which stem from basic human relationships. Were this true, the world might be a happier place. If by law you could govern peoples' likes and dislikes, their hopes and their fears, their foibles and prejudices, the world might well be free of discord and strife. But fortunately or unfortunately no law or laws can dictate what people think and feel. Human thinking cannot be subjected to exact mathematical formulas. Since it cannot, no law or laws can be devised to channel human relationships into any preconceived pattern.

I have been part of the labor movement for fully half a century. During these years I have seen ideas, patterns, and theories come and go. But in all this time I have never seen a sound concept of labor relations incorporated into the American way of life but what that concept was based on the fundamental premise that men must be free to work or not to work, to do business or not to do business, to accept or not to accept chances that the vagaries of ever-changing conditions present. These things must still set the criterion. If America is to meet its destiny, if government of the people, by the people is to endure, the element of self-determination, consistent with the will of the majority, must be maintained and preserved, not only in labor relations but also in all other fields of human endeavor where human beings deal with human beings.

No one can deny that the strike situation has been serious during the past year and a half. Strikes have crippled many of our basic industries and thrown obstacles in the pathway to normalcy. Yet in view of the aggravations, irritations, and injustices workers suffered during the war years, I am surprised the strike situation has not been worse. Late in 1944 I wrote in our official journal, "The Carpenter," as follows:

> "Buck-passing, boondoggling and delay, coupled with the unfair, unworkable Little Steel Formula, have created a morass of chaos unparalleled in American labor history. And the situation shows no promise of improving. Disputes are piling up faster than the War Labor Board can handle them. Cases are being kicked around from pillar to post for months and even years before decisions are handed down; and when they are finally handed down they are more often than not so confusing and inconsistent that no one can understand them. Workers are becoming fed up and resentful. ... While the situation is bad enough while the war is going on, it promises to become much worse after the last shot is fired ... Then there will be not stimulus of patriotism to keep men plugging away at their jobs in the face of mounting and endless injustices. Then there will be no driving urge compelling

employers to keep production lines going full speed regardless of any other considerations. The real breakdown will come then unless a consistent and realistic labor policy is developed in the meantime."

Well, the breakdown came. When the stimulus of patriotism passed out of the picture, the dam of government control which had been holding back a mounting sea of grievances and injustices broke, and the nation was flooded with a wave of strikes. That situation is now past. The grievances and inequities which developed under government control of labor relations are now largely remedied. The pathway ahead should be smoother.

How smooth it will be depends on the employers, not on labor legislation. Department of Labor statistics show that during the last few months prices have advanced nearly 17 per cent. During the same time the purchasing power of weekly earnings receded by better than 16 per cent, despite $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in take home pay. The real way to stop strikes is simple. Let the employers raise wages enough to wipe out the decrease in purchasing power of weekly earnings; at the same time let them lower prices to bring them down to a par with what they were on V-J Day, and the strike situation will be automatically settled. Workers like strikes less than any other one class. They strike only when necessity compels them to. Remove the necessity for strikes and you automatically reduce the strike situation to an irreducible minimum.

The duty of industrial statesmanship today is to direct the vast social energy of organized labor—once dissipated in the struggle for union survival—into collaborative productive functions. Labor is ready and eager for such a creative future. Obviously, the rich contribution which organized labor can bring to our economy will not be achieved in an atmosphere of distrust or government hostility.—*The Federationist.*

One Redwood Firm Signs Up

The first break in the thirteen-month old fight of the Redwood lumber workers for equality with the rest of the Pacific Coast lumber industry came late last month when the Hammond Lumber Company signed an agreement with the Redwood District Council. The new agreement provides for union shop conditions, a minimum wage of $1.20 per hour, and a straight-across-the-board increase of thirty-five cents per hour in all classifications above the minimum. Hammond Lumber Company is one of the largest operations in the industry. Henceforth all products turned out by the company will bear the "AFL-8" label, the label which identifies all Redwood lumber made under union conditions.

As this issue went to press, however, the eight other Redwood companies were resisting as stubbornly as ever the demands of the union for decent wages and decent working conditions. But the Redwood workers were holding out as determinedly as ever, too. With the capitulation of the Hammond Company, one of the major Redwood producers, the ranks of the defiant firms have been broken, but complete victory will not be won until the entire Redwood industry is put on a par with other lumber producing sections of the Coast.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HOME

At a meeting of the General Executive Board held at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla., on January 6, 1947, the General President read the following letters to that Body. The Board ordered them published in "The Carpenter."

LOCAL UNION No. 366

OFFICE: 1891 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Telephone TRemont 8-0446

New York 57, N. Y., December 5, 1946.

William L. Hutcheson, General President,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are sending you a copy of a letter we have received from the daughters of our late Brother, Patrick Gilchrist, who passed away in the Home last month.

We are aware of the great interest you take in the Home and we feel sure that you will welcome this magnificent tribute to that splendid institution you have done so much to create.

We think that this testimonial to the Home and its staff might be brought to the attention of the Brotherhood and leave it to your good judgment as to the method and advisability of doing so. We also sent a copy to Mr. C. M. Goddard, believing he was entitled to know how much his efforts and the work of the staff are appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN HART, Financial Secretary.

★ ★ ★

330 E. 43 St., N. Y. C., Nov. 27, 1946.

Mr. John Hart, Financial Secretary
Carpenters Local 366
1891 Washington Ave., N. Y. 57, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hart:

This is to thank you for your very kind letter of November 19, telling us of the lovely tribute paid to our Dad, Patrick Gilchrist, at the meeting on November 18. We particularly appreciated it because he was such a fine gentleman, and always had a high esteem for the Union and its officials, as well as an affectionate regard for his brother members.

Losing Dad was really a shock, as he had not been ill, and it was indeed very difficult to take, but we feel we must tell you and

the other members of the Local that we fully believe we would not have had him as long as we did if he had not been in the Carpenters' Home. We have made many trips to Lakeland to see him; in fact prior to the war we went down every year and spent about a week in Lakeland so we could be with him. This gave us ample opportunity to observe first-hand the wonderful job that the staff in the Home were doing for all these men. Again in August of this year we were down and spent about a week with Dad. At that time he was in the hospital section and we realized more than ever the care and attention he was receiving. Our feeling then was that even if we had been very wealthy we could not have secured for him the service and attention he was receiving.

Mr. Goddard, the Manager, has certainly done a magnificent job in running the Home, and I think you will be interested to know that on the street in Lakeland you can identify the members of the Carpenters' Home by their good-looking clothes and well-fed appearance. Not only is Mr. Goddard capable and an exceptionally fine gentleman, but he has a sympathetic understanding of these men and a sincere desire to make them comfortable and happy.

The first time we visited Dad at the Home, which was I believe in 1936, we met Mrs. Wilson, the supervising or head nurse. Dad's friends down there all referred to her as "The Angel of the Home." As through the years we learned to know Mrs. Wilson, we came to understand how well-earned this title was. She has a personal and affectionate interest in every one of "her boys," as she calls them, and it has been a great consolation to know that although, due to the suddeness of his passing we could not be with Dad, Mrs. Wilson was there doing everything that could have been done, and from a professional standpoint, so much more than we could have done.

Incidentally, we thought you might like to know that this summer when we were at the Home the New York members were still happily reminiscing over the wonderful time the New York delegation to the Convention gave them when they were in Lakeland last April. While the visit of these men may have been of short duration, the memory of the most enjoyable time they gave the members of the Home remained for many months after these men returned to New York.

We are deeply sad in the loss of our Dad, but we do want the members of the Local to know that we are truly grateful that the sunset years of his life could be spent in a spot so beautiful and in a place that he really appreciated and enjoyed. Our natural desire is to do something personally for each and every one of those on the staff who have been doing things for Dad over the years, but there is the realization we could not begin to cover them all individually, even among those we know, the doctor, the barber, the various nurses, the boys who took care of his tray and his room, the gentle and cheerful little colored girls, to say nothing of the many others of whom we are unaware; but we do want you to know that every last person down there is doing a wonderful job, and we are deeply grateful to them all. The Home is a credit to every member of the Union and an achievement of which they can all be justly proud.

With grateful appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Claudia and Mariette Gilchrist.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Lakeland, Florida,
January 6, 1947.

Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 9801 by the President of the United States, which terminated all wage and salary controls adopted under the Stabilization Act of 1942 and in accordance with circular letter of November 22, 1946, issued by the General President, the following trade movements were acted upon:

December 2, 1946.

Plattsburg, N. Y. L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.65 per hour, effective December 9, 1946. Official sanction granted.

Gainesville, Ga. L. U. 1318.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective December 9, 1946. Official sanction granted.

Crowley, La. L. U. 1604.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective December 15, 1946. Official sanction granted.

December 9, 1946.

Newport, R. I. L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sreator, Ill. L. U. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective December 1, 1946. Official sanction granted.

Wilmington, Del. L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Carbondale, Ill. L. U. 841.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ohio. L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

High Point, N. C. L. U. 1315.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lafayette, La. L. U. 1897. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Odessa, Texas. L. U. 2206.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Winfield, Kans. L. U. 2383.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

December 16, 1946.

Springfield, Ill. L. U. 16.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Ill. L. U. 16.—(Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.35 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y. L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 28, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Texas. L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (Journeymen) and $1.75 to $2.12½ (Foremen) per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, Ohio. L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.87½ per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Henryetta, Okla. L. U. 1943.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Front Royal, Va. L. U. 2033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ (Carpenters) and $1.62½ to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective January 16, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Norwalk, Ohio. L. U. 2273.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lower Anthracite Region D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

December 19, 1946.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 (Carpenters) and $1.75 to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective December 9, 1946. Official sanction granted.

Knoxville, Tenn. L. U. 1002.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kilgore, Texas. L. U. 1671.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 27, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, Ohio. L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 4, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Eastland, Texas. L. U. 2016.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 16, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kirksville, Mo. L. U. 2057.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

December 20, 1946.

San Francisco, Calif.—L. U. 3141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 27, 1946.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 92c to $1.08½ per hour (Millmen) effective December 15, 1946. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 30, 1946.

Stamford, Conn. L. U. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.87½ per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Grand Junction, Colo. L. U. 244.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Brazil, Ind. L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pittsburgh, Kans. L. U. 561.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 20, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Herrin, Ill. L. U. 581.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fort Scott, Kans. L. U. 942.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 (Carpenters) and $1.00 to $1.22 (Millmen), effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lake Charles, La. L. U. 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective January 25, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Louisiana, Mo. L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.90 (Carpenters) and $1.50 to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Glasgow, Mont. L. U. 1211.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 5, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Salisbury, N. C. L. U. 1505.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 15, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Casper, Wyo. L. U. 1564.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.82½ per hour, effective February 2, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Abilene, Texas. L. U. 1565.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.75 (carpenter foreman) $1.50 (journeymen) and $1.62½ (power machine operators) per hour, effective February 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Verona, Mo. L. U. 1586.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 (Millmen) per hour, effective November 1, 1946. Official sanction granted.

McLeansboro, Ill. L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ per hour to $1.37½, effective February 6, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Mo. L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Natchez, Miss. L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ $1.62½ per hour, effective February 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Bastrop, La. L. U. 2032. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Mo. L. U. 2099.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Glendive, Mont. L. U. 2425.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 2, 1947.

Durham, N. C. L. U. 522. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective February 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Ithaca, N. Y. L. U. 603.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Freeport, Ill. L. U. 719.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 6, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Clarksville, Tenn. L. U. 1818.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective January 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.
January 6, 1947.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, on above date.

Report of the delegate to the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, in September, 1946, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the December, 1946, issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the delegates to the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1946, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1946, issue of our official journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1946, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the January, 1947, issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Local Union 488, New York City, N. Y., requests the General Executive Board to take under consideration the advisability of levying an assessment when that becomes necessary in order to continue paying fifteen dollars per member per month pension.

This request is endorsed by Local Unions 366 and 2305, New York City.

After careful consideration of this matter the Board finds that in accordance with our laws it has the right to levy an assessment when the General Fund is endangered, or when combinations of any kind try or attempt to disrupt or destroy the organization, but in no case is the Board authorized to levy an assessment for Home and Pension purposes.

Owing to the growth of the organization involving increased duties on the General Secretary, the Board authorized the General President to appoint Albert E. Fischer of Cincinnati, as Assistant to the General Secretary.

The following new policy was issued September 12, 1946, covering General Burglary Insurance:

$ 5,000.00 Interior hold-up;
$ 5,000.00 Messenger hold-up;
$15,000.00 Safe burglary on three safes in the Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland—expiring September 12, 1949, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on Passenger and Freight Elevator, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Freight Elevator, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $10/20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring September 24, 1949, was referred to our Legal Department.

New burglary insurance policy on office furniture, fixtures and equipment at Headquarters, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $10,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 1, 1949, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of fire and extended coverage policy on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $54,000.00 through the General Insurance Company of America of Seattle, Washington, expiring October 12, 1951, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of fire and extended coverage policy on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $46,000.00 through the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Denver, Colorado, expiring December 23, 1951, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability insurance on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $5/10,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1947, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Employers Liability Insurance (Workmen's Compensation) for States of Oregon and Washington amount statutory through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1947, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance for States of Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Oklahoma, New York, Missouri, Michigan, Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Florida, and Connecticut amount statutory through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1947, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability insurance on 523-525 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $5/10,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 12, 1947, was referred to our Legal Department.

The General President reported that a satisfactory understanding was reached with Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., in the controversy of that Local Union with the International Organization. New officers were officially elected and installed and Local Union 101 is now functioning as a Local of the Brotherhood in accordance with our laws.

Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., invites the General Executive Board to their Sixth Annual Oyster Roast, to be held at the Fifth Regiment Armory on Sunday, January 12, 1947. The members of the Board appreciate this action of Local Union 101, but as the Board is in session at Lakeland, Florida, it will be impossible for them to attend.

It has been brought to the attention of the General Executive Board several times that some State Councils exceed the authority given them by our Laws and as this has reached a serious stage the Board authorized the General President to appoint a Committee of the Board to make a thorough investigation of this matter and report their findings to the next meeting of the Board.

The General President appointed:

First General Vice-President

Board Member District No. 1

Board Member District No. 2

Assistant to the General Secretary.

* * * * *

January 7, 1947.

Brothers George Coughlin and Raleigh Rajoppi from the State of New Jersey appeared before the Board relative to the action of the Laborers in doing work which has always been done in the past by the Carpenters, after which the Board decided to send a Committee to appear before the next meeting of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to have this matter stopped. The General President appointed the following committee: M. A. Hutcheson, Harry Schwarzer, Wm. J. Kelley and Chas. Johnson Jr., to appear before the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and present to them a copy of an action taken by the General Executive Board, which reads as follows:

To the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

This communication is submitted for the purpose of informing your Council of the action taken by our General Executive Board at their recent meeting.

All Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be notified that the members of our Brotherhood will not use, erect or install any materials that are not handled by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters or under the supervision of a member of our Brotherhood after it is delivered to the job site.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman;
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

The General Executive Board ordered the above communication be sent to all Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood.

Phoenix, Arizona.—Request of the Carpenters District Council for Financial aid to test the constitutionality of "Right to Work Amendment" was carefuly considered, after which the Board appropriated the sum of $5,000.00 for that purpose.

Brother C. M. Griffin, Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas, appeared before the Board favoring the granting of a State Charter to the Carpenters of the State of Texas.

The matter was referred to the General President in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10, of our General Constitution.

* * * * *

The General President appointed the following committees:

Inspection of Rooms

Frank Duffy
Arthur Martel
S. P. Meadows

Inspection of Stock and Supplies

M. A. Hutcheson
Harry Schwarzer
R. E. Roberts

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

The Board authorized a circular letter be sent to all Locals in reference to typographical error in Paragraph D, Section 31 of our General Laws, relative to Honorary Members.

The General President reported to the Board that A. J. Porth, a member of Local Union 201, Wichita, Kansas, was a delegate from that Local Union to the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, that he was a delegate from the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, Kansas, to the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1946, that on behalf of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, Kansas, he introduced a Resolution known as No. 13 to that Convention, the sum and substance of which deals with the years of controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America over millwright work which was part of the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood when the Brotherhood helped bring into existence the American Federation of Labor in 1881.

As this resolution is an infringement on the jurisdictional rights of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brother Porth should have refused to introduce it. If he had in mind his obligation he would have at least consulted the General Officers on this matter, as to whether or not it conformed to the general policy of the Brotherhood.

Not having done so, the General President ruled that A. J. Porth is not qualified to continue as a delegate from Local Union 201 to the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, Kansas.

The General President further directed Local Union 201 to request the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, Kansas to repudiate resolution No. 13, failure to do so Local Union 201 to sever affiliation with the Central Body of Wichita, Kansas.

The General Executive Board approved the action of the General President on this matter.

A. J. Porth is not eligible to represent Local Union 201 at any time, nor can he hold office of any kind in Local Union 201.

The General President was directed to notify Local Union 201 to forthwith withdraw from the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Wichita, Kansas.

* * * * *

Appeal of Local Union 74, Chattanooga, Tennessee, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late James McKeehan.

The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

* * * * *

Appeal of Local Union 27, Toronto, Canada, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Edith R. Anderson, wife of Hillard Anderson, a member of said Local, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides in paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

* * * * *

Appeal of Local Union 541, Washington, Pa., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late T. I. Piatt.

The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

* * * * *

Appeal of Local Union 281, Binghamton, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Abram C. D. Stone, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from the date of death as the law provides in Paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

January 8, 1947.

The application for pension of William Solomon, a former member of Local Union 1572, McGill, Nevada, was disapproved for the reason that on August 31, 1944, he owed six months dues and was suspended. The Board approved the action of the General President in disapproving this application for pension.

Request of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America to enter into an agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America same as was entered into with the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada on June 13, 1944, governing the fabrication and setting of screeds and forms used in connection with the placing and finishing of cement or concrete.

The request was referred to the General President to comply with.

* * * * *

Having under consideration the action of our last General Convention held in April, 1946, on the recommendation of the General President that:

> Each and every Local Union and District Council of the Brotherhood adopt a By-Law and Working Rule, wherein they set forth that no member of the Brotherhood will use, handle or erect any material that is not made by members of our organization

the Board directed that a Special Circular Letter be issued to all Local Unions and District Councils on this matter for compliance forthwith.

The General Executive Board gave consideration to the filming of the various departments at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, as well as the Home,

Lakeland, Florida—also various branches of our trade. The First General Vice-President was authorized to proceed with this work.

The dispute now of long standing between the Essex County District Council, New Jersey, and Local Union 1456, Dock Builders of New York City, was again brought to the attention of the General Executive Board and was carefully considered, after which the Board reaffirmed its former action, taken in 1938 and again in 1945. Inasmuch as no recent evidence has been brought forth or new issues presented the Board reaffirmed its action of 1938—which was unanimously approved by the 1940 Convention, and reads as follows:

> In order to eliminate any further controversy the Board decided that when any question arises as to the interpretation of the meaning of the agreement as to jurisdiction of work, the General President shall be immediately notified and he, either in person or by representative, shall make an investigation and render a decision which is to be accepted and binding on all parties.

Request of the Cugahoga, Lake and Geauge County Carpenters District Council (Cleveland, Ohio) for reimbursement of the money said Council recently spent in raising the wages of its members from $1.65 per hour to $2.00 per hour was carefully considered, after which the request was denied.

* * * * *

January 9, 1947.

Mt. Vernon, Ill. L. U. 999.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, Ohio L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Attleboro, Mass. L. U. 327.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 8, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Harlingen, Texas L. U. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 17, 1947. Official sanction granted.

St. Genevieve, Mo. L. U. 2030.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour for residential work and $1.25 to $1.50 for commercial work, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Breese, Ill. L. U. 1675.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Chickasha, Okla. L. U. 653.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, Ohio L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Golconda, Ill. L. U. 605.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 7, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Payette, Idaho L. U. 426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

DeKalb, Ill. L. U. 965.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced.

January 13, 1947.

Spring Valley, Ill. L. U. 631.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Prestonburg, Ky. L. U. 723.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Carlinville, Ill. L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sterling, Ill.—L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, Vt. L. U. 683.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

January 14, 1947.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

January 15, 1947.

Audit of books and accounts completed and found correct.

After very careful consideration on the question of Portal to Portal pay, the General Executive Board decided that all written or verbal agreements should be observed and if there are alleged violations of agreements, rectification should be made at that time, as is the policy of the Brotherhood and for members of the United Brotherhood not to enter any suit under the guise of Portal to Portal pay.

Appeal of Ralph R. Reichman, a member of Local Union 563, Glendale, California, from the orders of the General President in removing him from the position as Business Agent of that Local Union was carefully considered.

In referring to the proceedings of the Twenty-fifth General Convention, held in April, 1946, the Board finds that the records show that Resolution 59, which reads as follows, was adopted by the Convention:

> Be it resolved that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the 25th General Convention at Lakeland, Florida, reaffirm that part of the preamble to the oath taken at the time of admittance to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that we do not recognize the Communist Party as a political organization, or party—go further in that we:
>
> Do not recognize the Communist Party.
>
> And that this convention direct the General President to order any District Council, Provincial Council, Local Union or any other group functioning under the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to immediately discharge any business representative, officer, or employee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, either elected or appointed, who is known, or recognized as a Communist or who has ever been registered as such on a political register.

As Ralph Reichman was a registered Communist the General President, in accordance with the provisions of the above resolution, ordered him discontinued as Business Agent. The General Executive Board sustained the action of the General President and dismissed the appeal.

January 16, 1947.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

To All Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

At the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood held in Lakeland, Florida, in April, 1946, the General President in his report to that Convention recommended that:

> "Each and every Local Union and District Council of our Brotherhood adopt a By-Law and Working Rule wherein they set forth that no member of the Brotherhood will use, handle, or erect any wood material that is not made by members of our organization. It would then become incumbent upon each and every member to observe that By-Law or Trade Rule the same as they would a Trade Rule setting forth that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and we would be rendering assistance and help to one another that would be invaluable."

This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Convention and it now becomes the duty of the General Executive Board to see that it is put into force and effect immediately.

Therefore, the Board directs that the following law be inserted in your By-Laws:

"No member will use, handle, install or erect any material produced or manufactured from wood not made by members of the United Brotherhood."

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

* * * * *

Local Union 472, Ashland, Ky., submitted the following Resolution:

"Realizing that unless some drastic action is taken to offset the ever-increasing anti-labor propaganda now being released by the forces opposing labor, we will lose all that has been gained by the years of united efforts. Now, therefore, this sixth day of January, we do unanimously adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas: Due to much anti-labor propaganda now being put out by certain forces opposed to any form of liberty for the laboring men of this country, and particularly to our rights to collective bargaining, and

"Whereas: Many of our present electors to this Eightieth Assembly of the Congress of United States have already expressed certain views opposed to many of the rights and privileges of labor gained over a long period of struggling, and

"Whereas: Labor as an organization as well as individually, now seems to be in a much better condition numerically and financially than at any time during its existence, and

"Whereas: Due to war waste, and the extravagance of some of the boards of control, and the refusal of some manufacturers to produce certain items for the market under controlled prices, the economic condition of the nation generally is in a very poor condition to put up any kind of a prolonged, concentrated effort, to oppose a solid front on the part of Labor opposition to the enactment of any Anti-Labor legislation; now, therefore, be it hereby

"Resolved: That we go on record as opposing any attempt at anti-labor legislation and so notify our International Officers, the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and such other bodies as we think may be of assistance to us, urging them to call upon all affiliated bodies to pledge a wholly United Front to support such a resolution."

The General Executive Board endorsed this resolution and directed the General Secretary to notify Local Union 472 that the Board will do everything possible to protect the liberties and the rights of our members.

* * * * *

Clinton, Iowa L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, N. H. L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.18 to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Watertown, S. D. L. U. 1690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective February 10, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

There being no further business to be considered the minutes were read and and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on October 4, 1946. One hundred and three delegates were in attendance, representing thirty-nine national and international unions.

The report of the Executive Board of the Department dealt with many subjects, among which were the following:

During the past year, the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been more active than it has been during any period of the last decade.

The principal function of the Union Label Trades Department is to publicize the seventy Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons of the fifty-two affiliated national and international labor unions that have adopted these official emblems to designate their goods and services. With this objective constantly in mind, officials of our Department utilize every channel of advertising—such as news releases, editorials, cartoons and pictorial features for the labor press and friendly newspapers. Exhibits. Union Label weeks, electrical transcriptions, motion pictures, movie slides and all other sources of publicity are used when available.

UNION LABEL FEATURE SERVICE

The Union Label Trades Department issues news releases, editorials, and cartoons regularly to all the labor press. These features have proven to be very popular with the editors of official monthly labor journals, weekly labor newspapers, and other publications.

Special articles are prepared for annuals and other labor publications.

The Department issues Union Label literature, posters, and mats of all Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons which, with the names of unions and their officials, make an attractive weekly one-column feature throughout the year.

The Union Label Trades Department desires to acknowledge the deep indebtedness it owes to the editors of the official monthly labor journals, weekly labor newspapers and all other publications for the liberal display they have given to all of these Union Label features.

Several national and international unions reserve space each month in their publications for special articles, cartoons and other features. A number of editors of labor publications of unions not affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department give liberally to the Union Label cause by setting aside space in each issue of their publications. Many organizations have reserved the back cover of their official organ for the Union Label Trades Department which is the best space available in any publication.

THE UNION LABEL CATALOGUE-DIRECTORY

Each year the Union Label Trades Department issues an official Union Label Catalogue-Directory which contains listings of union manufacturers, union merchandisers and other A. F. of L. unionized industries. It also contains facsimiles of all Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons with the names of officials of our respective affiliated national and international unions that have adopted those union emblems.

The Union Label Catalogue-Directory forms an official guide book for Union Label-conscious buyers and also a convenient and ready reference book for officials of all branches of the American Federation of Labor. It is indispensable to the officers of various unions and auxiliaries who are desirous of keeping the members informed about all the Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons; how they are displayed, and where merchants can obtain Union Label goods from manufacturers throughout America.

Copies of the Catalogue-Directory are furnished without charge to national and international labor unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions, union label leagues, women's auxiliaries, editors of the labor press, full-time representatives and other authorized agents of the A. F. of L.

RADIO BROADCASTS

Since the last convention the Union Label Trades Department has broadcast as follows: March 29, 1945, Mutual Broadcasting System, a dramatization entitled "Together We Fight"; June 30, 1945, Columbia Broadcasting System, an address entitled "Union Label and Postwar"; September 1, 1945, National Broadcasting Company, address entitled "The Union Label—Emblem of American Prosperity"; March 21, 1946, American Broadcasting Company, address entitled "Union Label—A Peacetime Plan"; April 8, 1946, Mutual Broadcasting System, dramatization, "The Shield of Protection"; July 4, 1946, Mutual Broadcasting System, dramatization, "Samuel Gompers—Patriot"; August 10, 1946, Columbia Broadcasting System, address entitled "Labor-Management Cooperation," and on Labor Day, September 2, 1946, Mutual Broadcasting System, dramatization, "Peter J. McGuire—The Founder of Labor Day."

VACANCY ON EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board unanimously elected Dave Beck, International Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to fill the vacancy on the Executive Board created by the death of Vice-President John M. Gillespie.

NEW AFFILIATIONS

The following organizations affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department since the last convention, held in New Orleans, November 17, 1944:

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, January 1, 1945.

Office Employes International Union, June 1, 1945.

INVITATIONS EXTENDED TO AFFILIATE WITH DEPARTMENT

Invitations have been extended to the following organizations to affiliate with the Department:

The United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF COOPERATION

The officers and members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department wish to express their gratitude to President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor for the splendid cooperation they have received from the entire staff of the A. F. of L. at headquarters in Washington. Through the columns of the American Federationist and the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service—all items of interest concerning Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons have been given wide publicity. We are also indebted to the other three Departments of the A. F. of L.—the

Building and Construction Trades Department; the Metal Trades Department; the Railroad Employes' Department, and to the A. F. of L. organizers.

Likewise, we are indebted to the officials and organizers of all national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., state federations of labor, central labor unions, local unions, union label leagues, and women's auxiliaries. We fully appreciate the loyal support that they have voluntarily contributed to the success of our Union Label crusade.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Cash balances, as of August 31, 1946, were reconciled to the book accounts and confirmed by letter from the banks. Bonds and stocks or evidence indicating ownership of same as vested in the Department were examined and found to be in agreement with the financial records. Surety bond coverage in the penalty sum of $3,000 is carried on the positions of Secretary-Treasurer and Bookkeeper.

The schedules of this report, made from the books of the Department, which are in agreement with the bank transactions, in my opinion, properly set forth the financial transactions of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1946, and the financial condition of the Department as of that date.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. GILLIS,
Certified Public Accountant.

The report was unanimously endorsed.

RESOLUTION

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The editors of official monthly journals of national and international labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are contributing liberal space for the publicizing of Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons; and

Whereas, The Union Label Trades Department largely depends upon said journals or magazines to reach the entire membership of A. F. of L. affiliated unions through Union Label editorials, news items, special articles, advertisements, cartoons, and other releases; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby acknowledge the space so generously contributed by the official monthly labor journals.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor addressed the Convention at length on matters pertaining to the Labor Movement.

The following officers were elected:

President	Matthew Woll	Photoengravers.
First Vice-President	John J. Mara	Boot & Shoe Workers.
Second Vice-President	Jos. P. Curdy	United Garment Wkrs.
Third Vice-President	Jas. M. Duffy	Operative Potters.
Fourth Vice-President	Herman Winter	Bakers.
Fifth Vice-President	Dave Beck	Teamsters.
Secretary-Treasurer	I. M. Ornburn	Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
T. SHEDAKER,
TEX KENNEY,
Delegates.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JOSEPH A. ARSENAULT, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother ELEK BARSI, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother LEONARD BECHTOLD, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother DELMAR D. BECKHART, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother VAL BOEPPLER, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother SYLVESTER C. COWELL, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother WILLIAM R. CRUMP, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH E. CURRIE, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.
Brother FRANCIS DOWALTER, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Calif.
Brother MICHAIL J. DOWNEY, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother L. W. DOZIER, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother H. F. DUTCHER, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ANTHONY FABBRI, Local No. 620, Vineland, N. J.
Brother J. A. GARRISON, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother L. H. GODDARD, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother VIRGIL GRAY, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother MICHAEL GREENBERG, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES O. GUINASSO, Local No. 222, Westfield, Mass.
Brother DENIS GYONKE, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother G. E. HALL, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother WILLIAM L. HALL, Local No. 620, Vineland, N. J.
Brother C. A. HOSTETLER, SR., Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother T. H. KELLEY, Local No. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa.
Brother ERIC LEDROW, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother FRANCIS M. LEE, Local No. 222, Westfield, Mass.
Brother UNO LILLINQUIST, Local No. 620, Vineland, N. J.
Brother THOMAS LINDSAY, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother MARCUS LUND, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother DENIS MAHONEY, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother JAMES McCLINTOCK, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother JERRY McCREARY, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother M. L. McELROY, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother OSCAR A. MILLER, Local No. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
Brother LOUIS MOEHLIS, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.
Brother CHAS. OBERTON, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.
Brother ROBERT O'NEAL, Local No. 1052, W. Hollywood, Calif.
Brother ERNEST PALLADINI, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother MARION F. PALMER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother MATTEO PASSARELLI, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother WM. H. PETTITT, Local No. 1065, Salem, Ore.
Brother GEORGE A. RAMMING, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother TORGUS SALVESEN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother PAUL F. SAMARIN, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother KENDAL T. SCOTT, Local No. 207, Chester, Pa.
Brother FRANK SHADE, Local No. 684, Dayton, Ohio.
Brother ALBERT M. SHOUP, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
Brother ROBERT J. SMALL, Local No. 1991, Bedford, Ohio.
Brother JOHN B. SOUTHWORTH, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother GEORGE M. SPANGLER, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother J. D. SPRAGUE, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother ALF O. STENERSON, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
Brother TRAVIS SURINE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother JOHN J. TOWERS, Local No. 257, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES WALTER, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother GUSTAVE WENTZ, Local No. 684, Dayton, Ohio.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 60 Makes It 60

On January 9th, Local Union No. 60 of Indianapolis, Indiana, played host to some thousand odd members and guests at the Murat Temple on the occasion of the Local Union's 60th birthday. With its usual flair for doing the unusual, the Local Union made the affair a memorable one.

As the lady guests entered the hall, each was presented with a beautiful, long-stemmed American Beauty rose. For several hours professional entertainers put on a variety show that equalled anything ever provided by the old vaudeville circuits. Following the show, a fine orchestra provided music for dancing in the Egyptian Room.

Speaker of the evening was Second General Vice President John R. Stevenson who reviewed the progress of not only Local Union No. 60 but also of previous efforts of Indianapolis' carpenters to build up an organization capable of improving their wages and conditions. He called attention to the fact that as long ago as 1835 carpenters in the Indiana metropolis were endeavoring to organize themselves.

When the curtain finally rang down on the occasion it was clear to everyone that Local Union No. 60 had added another successful party to its long list of delightful affairs.

Pittsburgh Local Marks 58th Birthday

Local Union No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., wound up the year 1946 with a long to be remembered 58th Anniversary celebration. In conjunction with Ladies' Auxiliary No. 361, the Local Union sponsored two parties; one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The afternoon party was devoted to entertaining the children of members. Under the directorship of the Auxiliary, some 400 children were fed, entertained, and shown a general good time. In the evening an open meeting was held for members and their wives, followed by a fine cold lunch with all the trimmings. There was a good floor show featuring acrobatic dancing and juggling acts. The evening wound up with dancing and community singing.

Brother Matt Dardis, president of the Local Union acted as master of ceremonies. During the evening he introduced notable guests. Brother W. H. C. Moore, eighty-seven years old and only living charter member of Local Union No. 211 was unable to attend on account of illness. Brother James Minteer, next oldest member and first recorded apprentice accepted by Local 211 was on hand and he gave the guests an interesting review of conditions as they were when he joined the Union. He pointed out that the $2.00 per hour wage now in effect was as much as carpenters received for ten hours of gruelling work when he started in the trade.

Also present at the meeting were M. Dale Cashdollar, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council, and General Executive Board member William Kelly, both of whom delivered timely and interesting addresses.

By the time the last guest had departed the celebration was voted an unqualified success by all who attended and The Carpenter joins them in wishing Local Union No. 211 many more years of success and progress.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 222

By H. H. Siegele

The screw driver is not exclusively a carpenter's tool, for few persons reach maturity without having used it in some way. It is used for so many purposes for which it was not intended, that it is not only a widely used tool, but a widely misused tool. The misuses of the screw driver are due largely to the fact that it is a handy tool—close at hand and suitable to use for doing things besides driving screws. Such uses of the screw driver should not be condemned so long as it is used within the capacity of its strength—not the use of the screw driver, but the abuse of it, should be frowned upon.

Screw drivers are classified according to the length of the shank and the blade combined. In size they run all the way from 2½ inches up to 12 inches long, and the thickness in most cases is in proportion to the length. Besides these sizes, there are screw drivers of special design, some larger and much stronger than those just mentioned, and some smaller and lighter in weight. In general, however, screw drivers that carpenters use can be placed in four classifications, the common, the bit, the ratchet and the spiral. The most practical of these are the common and the bit. The other two have advantages in specific cases.

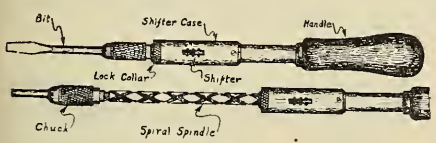


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows two views of a spiral or automatic screw driver. In the upper drawing we point out the bit, the lock collar, the shifter, the shifter case and the handle. In the bottom drawing we point out the chuck and the spiral spindle. The screw driver is especially suitable for driving and lifting the smaller sizes of screws. In order to get the best results, foreboring or punching for the screws is necessary, and in cases of hard or tough wood, a touch of wax or paraffin should be applied to the point of each screw as a lubricant. This screw driver is provided with a set of three bits, small, medium and large. The spiral spindle, as shown, is made for driving as well as for lifting screws,

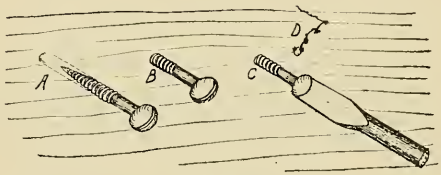


Fig. 2

which is governed by the shifter. When the shifter is pushed as far as it will go toward the bit, it will drive the screw, if it is pulled back as far as it will come, it lifts the screw, and when it is placed at neutral or the center, the bit is held stationary and must be operated like the common screw driver. By turning the lock collar to the left the spiral is locked, and if the shifter is set at center you have a common screw driver, if the shifter is pulled back you have a ratched screw driver that lifts the screw, and if it is pushed toward the bit it will drive the screw. To unlock the spiral, turn the lock collar to the right.

Fig. 2 shows three steps in driving a screw with an automatic screw driver, and one misstep. At A, the foreboring is shown with the screw ready to be inserted. At B the screw has been driven with the fingers as far as it will go and is ready for the screw driver. At C the screw driver is in place for driving the screw. At D is shown what often happens with an automatic screw driver, a marred surface. Due either to lack of skill or to carelessness, the bit jumped from the screw head to the surface of the material and marred it,

as shown. This often happens when foreboring is omitted and the screw turns to one side. But even when the screw is well started it can happen, principally when the screw driver is not kept in line with the screw. In operating an automatic screw driver one should try not to go faster than what

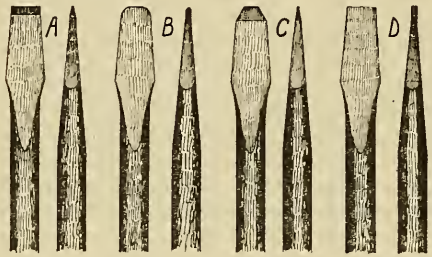


Fig. 3

his skill will justify. It is possible to become so skillful with this screw driver that great speed can be obtained, but that must be preceded by much practice.

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Fig. 3 shows two views of each of four different screw driver points. At A we show a point that is often used, which gives fairly good results so long as the driving is not too hard. At B are two views af a point that is often

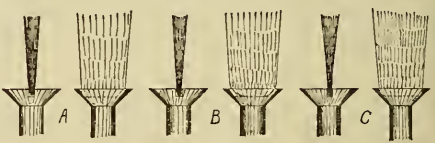


Fig. 4

found, which is caused by using the screw driver for cleaning out slots and grooves and so forth. While this is not the approved point, fairly good results can be obtained with it on screws that turn easily. At C are two views of a point that is often used in cases of emergency — when the workman is caught with only one screw driver and must drive or draw several sizes of screws with the same screw driver. This point often saves the day, when the screws do not turn hard, but it should never be resorted to when it is possible to have different screw drivers for the

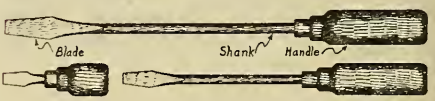


Fig. 5

different sizes of screws. At D we show the approved screw driver point.

Fig. 4 shows two views of each of three different screw driver points. At

A is shown how the point shown at A, Fig. 3, fits into the slot of the screw head. At B we show the point shown at B, Fig. 3, and at C we show the approved point and how it fits into the slot of the screw head.

Screw drivers run in size from very small to very large, which should be remembered. For what we are showing



Fig. 6

in Fig. 5 are only samples. The top drawing shows a rather large common screw driver, where we point out the blade, the shank and the handle. To the left at the bottom, we show a stubby screw driver, which can be used in close quarters, and to the right of it, is shown the most practical size of common screw drivers.

Fig. 6 shows a ratchet screw driver. The ratchet is controlled by the shifter shown on the ratchet shell. When the



Fig. 7

shifter is pushed as far as it will go toward the bit, the ratchet is set for driving the screw, when it is pulled back toward the handle, it will lift the screw, and when it is set at the center, as shown, the bit is locked and you have a common screw driver. While this screw driver has its advantages, it is not as practical as the common screw driver.

A screw driver with jaws for holding the screw is shown by Fig. 7. This screw driver has its advantages for driving

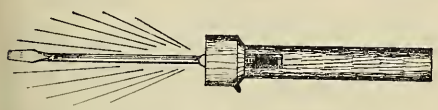


Fig. 8

screws where they can not be set with the hand; as, for long reaches or in tight places. The drawing was made from memory of such a screw driver that this writer once owned and lost. He missed it most when he wanted it as a guide for making the drawing. Otherwise he had little use for it.

A screw driver combined with a flashlight is shown by Fig. 8. This screw

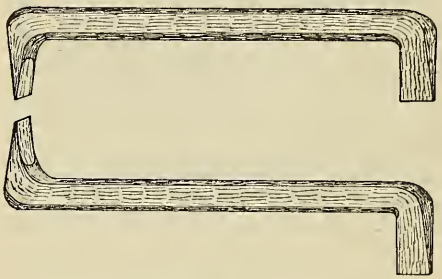


Fig. 9

driver has its advantages when screws have to be driven in dark places, and in such cases it is very practical.

Two designs of offset screw drivers are shown by Fig. 9. Offset screw drivers are especially useful where screws



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have to be driven or drawn in tight places.

The Phillips screw driver has come into wide use in recent years. This screw driver is used on screws with deep slots in heads, which cross at the center but do not run to the edge of the screw head. Into the crossed slots the point of the Phillips screw driver fits, and with it the screw is driven or lifted, as the case might require. This screw driver has a definite advantage over the old type, since it will not slip out of the slots. But it can be used only on screws that have heads with the crossed slots.

WANTS TO KNOW

A brother wants to know about nailing. He sent sketches showing the different ways he has seen, and wants me to tell him which methods are right, if any.

Fig. 1 is a sort of diagram of a board for rough flooring or for boxing. To the left are shown three heavy dots,

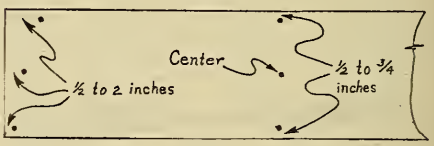
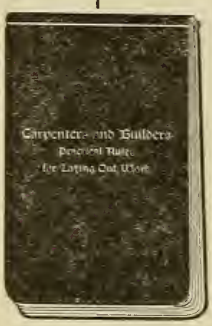


Fig. 1

which represent nails. They were driven all the way from one-half inch to two inches from the end. If the bearing is wide enough to permit it, the best results are obtained by keeping the nail about two inches from the end. But this is not always possible. Where joints



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are made on 1⅝-inch material, the nail will often have to be placed about one-half inches from the end. On corners where the bearing is usually wide enough, the nails should not come closer to the end than two inches.

To the right of Fig. 1, by the heavy dots, are shown three nails. At the two edges of the board the nails should be kept from one-half to three-fourths inch from the edge. If three nails are used to a bearing, the third nail should come approximately at the center of the board. A little horse sense is always in order when rough boards are being nailed, which is to say that circumstances often take priority over established rules.

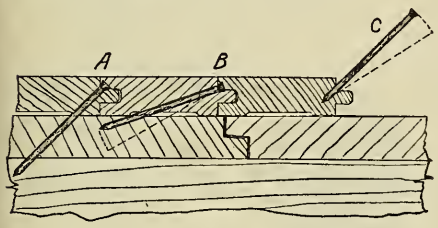
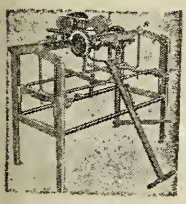


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows how to nail flooring. At A is shown a nail driven at a 45-degree angle, which is a good basic slant for nailing flooring. At B the nail is slanted too much, which is probably partly due to the slant of the grain. The space between the nail and the dotted lines can be considered as a sort of No-Man's land, which should be avoided. At C the nail is started at a 45-degree angle. The space between the nail and the dotted lines indicates a sort of safety zone—any nail driven at a slant coming between these two slants is within the rule. Hammer marks, whenever they might appear, are always ruled out.

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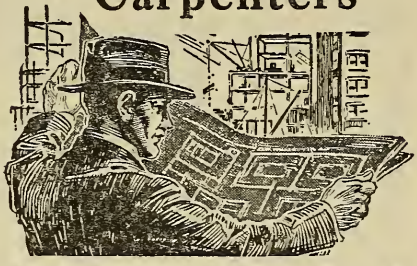
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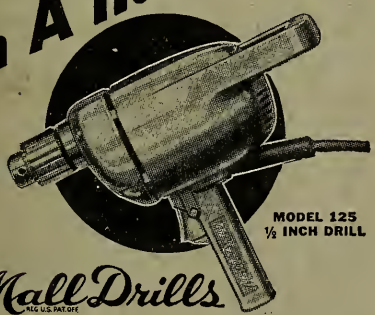
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

G. E. B. Declaration - - - - - - - - - - 6

In this day of uncertainty, insecurity and doubt, the General Executive Board, on the eve of its inauguration for the forthcoming term, lays down a broad policy based primarily on the traditional concept of democracy that the element of self-determination must be preserved for all creeds and classes against the onslaughts of theorists, advocates of foreign ideologies and those who believe that might makes right.

Bill Tells 'Em - - - - - - - - - - - 9

As a member of a three-man committee representing the Ameriran Federation of Labor, General President Hutcheson points out some pertinent facts to the House and Senate Labor Committees in whose hands most of the anti-labor bills now rest.

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Although the large amount of official matter that had to be published in last month's issue of the journal made it impossible to tabulate donations to the Library Fund, Local Unions, Councils and Ladies Auxiliaries have continued sending in money to aid in rehabilitating the library at the home which provides guests with more pleasure and relaxation than any other one thing.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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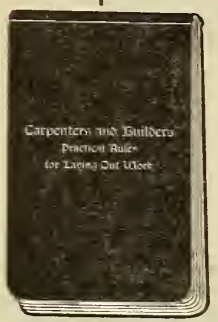
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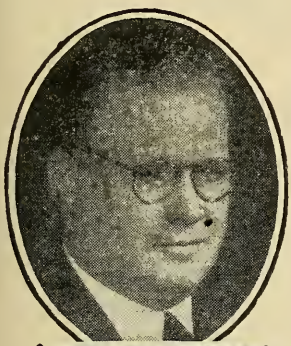
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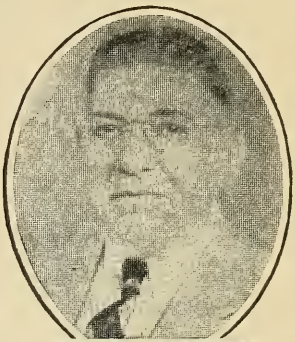
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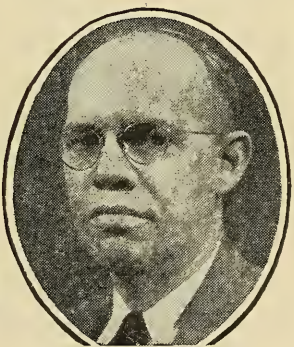
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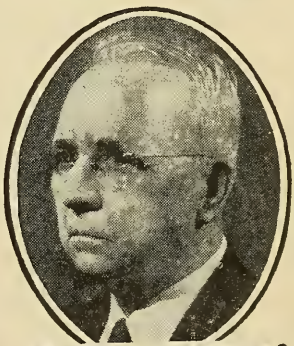
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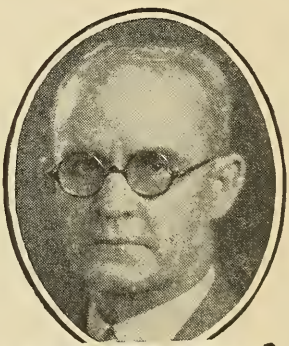
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A Declaration

by the

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

★

The year 1947 is rapidly developing into a year of crisis for our nation. At home, reconstruction, inflation, and deep-seated economic problems are harassing our government. Abroad, grave international complications are jeopardizing the peace of the world. The concepts of liberty, equality, and individual freedom which the United States of America introduced to the world are in dire peril. Never in history has it been so important that American institutions and American individuals reaffirm their faith in the American way of life and all the noble things for which America stands. Never has it been so essential that they maintain rigidly and inflexibly their faith in the principles laid down in the constitution and consecrated by the life's blood of untold millions of liberty-loving Americans since 1776.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, true to its long and honorable tradition of patriotism and loyalty, hereby renews once again its unshakable faith in the American heritage of democracy and democratic procedure. To the preservation and perpetuation of this heritage we pledge our hearts and hands. Whatever the days ahead may have in store; whatever obstacles and difficulties may arise; however confused and difficult the pathway may be from here on in, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will continue to champion and defend the cause of liberty and justice and the dignity of man.

Through the long and bitter war only recently concluded, the United Brotherhood faced its responsibilities unflinchingly. Some 75,000 members served with distinction in the various branches of the armed forces. Hundreds made the supreme sacrifice. Thousands upon thousands, some as gallant Seabees, some as civilian workers, but all with the smell of gunpowder in their

nostrils and the sound of gunfire in their ears, built the ramparts all over the world from which the enemy were destroyed. And those who stayed home worked long and weary hours to provide the arsenal upon which victory depended. No campaign failed, not one major attack was delayed a single day because some members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the home front failed to fulfill their obligations. Of our whole war record, all of us can be proud.

But the winning of the peace is posing problems no less crucial, no less fundamental, than the problems the war itself raised. Here and now, we, in whose hands has been placed the responsibility of leadership within the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, pledge the same unqualified support to the winning of the peace that our Brotherhood devoted to the winning of the war.

To this end our Brotherhood reiterates its determination to oppose with all the vigor at its command the incursion of any and all foreign philosophies into the American labor movement, be they Communist, Fascist, or advocates of some other brand of totalitarianism. By dark and devious methods evil influences are today seeking to undermine the very foundation-stones of our form of government. We pledge an unremitting fight against them. However and whenever they are found within our ranks they will be purged. However and whenever we can assist other organizations within the American labor movement take similar action we will do so.

To our fellow workers in other nations we extend the hand of brotherhood. In the war-torn lands the labor unions suffered greatly. Under the totalitarian heel they felt the ruthless lash of domination. Yet from the ranks of labor sprang the backbone of the resistance movement. Those union leaders who were not butchered outright took up the cudgels against the foe and heroically struck blow after blow for the cause of freedom. Before the war the unions in these unhappy lands comprised the backbone of the democratic forces. Democracy will never be restored fully to these nations until

free, democratic labor unions are once more thriving in their midst. Therefore, we pledge ourselves to lend all moral and financial support possible to the rebuilding of democratic labor movements in these countries.

In our own country the forces of greed are once more in the saddle. They have combined their resources for a ruthless attack on the rights, privileges and very existence of labor unions. We pledge an all-out fight against them. When the labor movement ceases to exist as a free and independent body within the structure of our nation, democracy will be on its way out. Men must remain free to work or not to work, to do business or not to do business, to accept or reject the chances that the vagaries of constantly-changing times present. All classes and creeds and colors must maintain the right of self-determination. They must have open to them ever-expanding avenues of self-betterment. Destruction of the labor movement served as a prelude to total dictatorship in every one of the totalitarian nations. We are determined to see that it shall not happen here.

We reaffirm our faith in the free enterprise system. We believe that it has produced for us more of the good things of life than any other system ever invented by the mind of man. We believe that in the years ahead it can bring us even bigger and better things with a much higher living standard for all—a living standard subject to constant improvement. However, we must again point out that a free labor movement must always be an integral part of the free enterprise system. Freedom is an ephemeral thing; all segments of our society must be free or eventually none will be free.

Clouded and uncertain though the future may appear, we have faith and confidence in the good judgment of the American people. In the darkest hours of our history their good judgment has surmounted seemingly impossible obstacles. We know it will do so again. For our part, we pledge that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as it always has done in the past, will continue to work unceasingly for a brighter, more prosperous America with a greater measure of liberty, justice and security for all.

General President Hutcheson Gives Some Cold, Hard Facts Regarding Labor to Congressional Committees

BILL *Tells 'em*

★ ★ ★

IN HEARINGS before the House and Senate Labor Committees last month, General President William L. Hutcheson, as a member of a three-man delegation representing the American Federation of Labor, gave Congress some straight-from-the-shoulder facts about labor and the current agitation for legislation to curb labor's activities. Calm and collected despite efforts of some committee members to confuse and befuddle him, President Hutcheson talked intelligently and patiently. He minced no words and he evaded no issues. When the hearings were over, one of the committee members was moved to remark: "You are the first man who has come up here that is fair and open minded about what we are trying to do here."

On the committee with President Hutcheson were Bill Green, A. F. L. President, and George Meany, A. F. L. Secretary-treasurer. For almost a full day they gave Congressmen their opinions of various union-shackling types of legislation now pending before both the House and the Senate. They told labor's story completely and thoroughly. They effectively exploded the pet theories of those who have been maintaining that collective bargaining has broken down. And when they were through, the committee members at least had a clear-cut picture of the position of the responsible part of the labor movement in the present labor crisis.

In his opening remarks, Bill Green questioned the validity of the arguments being used by those who are pushing anti-labor legislation. In part, he said:

"At the outset let me challenge the basis on which this legislation has been presented to the country. It is claimed to be a remedy against strikes. It is *not*. It is directed not against strikes but against the process of collective bargaining itself.

"Does this legislation deal with the causes of industrial unrest that has swept the country since V-J Day? Does it reach the issues that were behind the disputes through which we have gone? The answer is categorically NO.

"The record, which no one can dispute, shows that during the most critical period following the termination of hostilities, 86 out of every 100 workers who engaged in a work stoppage did so only because they were caught in the economic vise of rising prices and declining postwar income. These postwar strikes did not take place because of a breakdown of voluntary collective bargaining. They did not occur because of the failure of unions to carry out the peaceful purposes and procedures to which labor is dedicated. The record shows that one basic cause of that unrest was inflation. The other major cause was government intervention into labor-management relations.

"Not one of the bills relates in any manner to the problem of inflation, and all of them increase, rather than remove, government intervention. What, then, is the real purpose behind these laws?

"Any fair-minded student of these proposals will inevitably reach the conclusion that the real purpose behind this legislation is to destroy unions and to wreck collective bargaining."

Categorically the A. F. L. representatives blasted one after another of the anti-union proposals contained in bills now up for Congressional action. They exposed the bills advocating imposition of open shop principles as nothing more or less than reactionary legislation nullifying the social gains of the past forty years. They warned that any abridgement of labor's right to strike would lead to complete chaos. They pointed out that cooling-off periods, elimination of the check-off system and outlawing of the boycott would increase rather than decrease industrial strife.

In his innings before the House labor committee, President Hutcheson pulled no punches. In a straightforward manner he laid the cards on the table and bluntly told the Congressmen what would happen if various bills hamstringing labor were passed. When certain members of the committee tried to get him to admit that mandatory open shop principles might not injure the labor movement, President Hutcheson recited a little bit of history for their benefit. He told them of the open shop drive that Big Business inaugurated after World War I and of the chaos it brought on in certain sections of the country—notably the Pacific Coast. A partial text of his remarks reads as follows:

Mr. Hutcheson: "I don't agree with George's statement that we were all wiped out, because we weren't. We fought it out.

"Let me go a step further and show you what we had to do in that case. We had to supply material for the contractors who were willing to hire our men and other building tradesmen, with the result that material yards were set up around San Francisco, and in that area, and we couldn't buy cement in the United States. We had to import a shipload of cement from Australia.

"Through that method, however, we finally got them to the point that, as George says, there were many of those local organizations, ours included, where we lost a lot of members, but we didn't lose them all, because we fought the thing out. We spent a lot of money.

"This is sort of an informal discussion, and I don't want to be butting in, but the Bricklayers' Union had to buy a brick plant and go into the brick-making business in a boiler plant in El Paso, Texas, because it was impossible to build a building on the Pacific Coast unless you agreed beforehand that it would be at least 51 per cent nonunion. You couldn't borrow money, and if you had all the money in your hands, you couldn't build the building because they put an embargo on the shipping of building materials to the Pacific Coast. And the Bricklayers' Union, it is a matter of record, bought a brickmaking plant and shipped bricks from El Paso to the Pacific Coast in order to maintain their union and fight the open shop.

"And do you know when we came back? When the employers got tired of contributing their millions to that open-shop drive. And here

you are trying to do the same thing by the law of the land.

"Let me say further, Congressmen, that in that controversy I made a trip to San Francisco and had a conference with the gentlemen who were leading in that open shop fight, and I made a proposal to them that I would put them on a salesmanship basis. We would go out to the contractors, and if we could sell our ideas to the contractors, they were not to interfere. If they could sell theirs to the contractors, we would not interfere. And they would not accept the proposal. That is a matter of record."

Mr. Landis: "Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith of Kansas: "There are several questions that I disagree with you about, but there is one that I agree with you on.

"I have a great deal of respect for one thing you have said here, and I would like to make a speech about it, because you are the first man who has come up that I think is fair and open-minded about what we are trying to do here, representing as you do a lot of labor.

"When you say you are not a politician, though, I want to say: You are a past master. I wish I were as good as you are."

Mr. Hutcheson: "Thank you, sir."

That little, if any, of the ire of Congress is directed against such organizations as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America or the other long-established, well-balanced unions in the Federation seems evident from even a casual perusal of the proceedings of the House committee. The following dialogue is an excerpt from records of the House committee:

Mr. Kelley: "Mr. Hutcheson, I could see very well why you would not need the National Labor Relations Act. It was set on the books to aid these unorganized members in setting up their own unions without interference from management. You have been in existence a long time. You are one of the oldest unions in the country, are you not?"

Mr. Hutcheson: "One of the oldest."

Mr. Kelley: "Well, then you are able to take care of yourself."

Mr. Hutcheson: "We think we have done a pretty fair job."

Mr. Kelley: "And you have disciplined your members into unionization, have you not?"

Mr. Hutcheson: "We have done what?"

Mr. Kelley: "Your members are disciplined into unionization."

Mr. Hutcheson: "I don't know whether they are disciplined in it, but they are educated in it."

Mr. Kelley: "All right. Let us use the word 'educated.'

"Then, also, the management, the people you deal with, have learned the techniques of handling unionized labor."

Mr. Hutcheson: "Quite true. And they have come to realize this: Men engaged in building construction have come to know that they are in the same category as the building tradesmen. In other words, they have no investment in a certain plant where they turn out products for sale on the public market. They have to wait. They have their equipment, of course, but they have to wait until someone wants to build a building. Then they go and endeavor to get the job, and after they get it, they say to us tradesmen, "Come on. We have got a job for you and we have one for ourselves."

So the result is that when we sit down around the table, we realize that they have got just as much interest as we have in it, and they are just as much entitled to consideration as we are. And the result is that we have worked up, I think, a cooperative understanding."

Mr. Kelley: "After all, there is such a thing as technique."

Mr. Hutcheson: "Yes; but I guess I perhaps have not been educated in that, I don't know."

Mr. Kelley: "Now, would you not say this: Take a concern where the management has never had organized labor. Do you think they know how to deal properly with them?"

Mr. Hutcheson: "No; they are not familiar with that."

Mr. Kelley: "That is what I am trying to point out. And my contention is this: That the longer these new unions are in existence, the better they will become in the matter of working out their problems with management, and management working out their problems with the unions."

Mr. Hutcheson: "In other words, Congressman, as I understand your statement, you are thinking of the youngest element in the labor movement, perhaps on the other side of the fence from the federation."

Mr. Kelley: "Yes; that is right. Exactly. You have got it."

Mr. Meany: "And the younger element in management; not younger in years, but younger in the sense they have not dealt with unions."

Mr. Kelley: "That is right, and therefore I say that in time we will eliminate a lot of these so-called difficulties. That is my contention, and I think you are an example of it."

Mr. Hutcheson: "I quite agree with your analysis."

Mr. Kelley: "That is why I bring it up today again. Because your organization is a good example of that."

Mr. Hutcheson: "Well, we try to be a good example of good Americans, anyway."

What form Congressional labor legislation will take in the present session of Congress is unpredictable. However, thanks to the testimony of President Hutcheson and Bill Green and George Meany, the representatives of the people at least now have an honest picture of the labor situation. They know that the discord and difficulties have stemmed almost entirely from the Johnny-come-latelies in the labor movement. We must now rely on their good judgment.

Workers Still Strong for Unions

While radio, press and certain members of Congress are whipping up a barrage of propaganda against organized labor, figures show that workers throughout the nation are flocking to the fold of unionism as eagerly as ever. The National Labor Relations Board recently issued a report covering its activities for the month of January. That report shows that out of 42,000 ballots cast in elections during the month, almost eighty per cent were cast in favor of collective bargaining by a labor organization.

From the foregoing it is clear that despite all the raving and ranting of those who are hoping to cripple the labor movement for ends of their own, the workers of the nation are still pinning their hopes for security and prosperity on union membership.

LIBRARY FUND

Because of the large amount of official matter which had to be published in last month's issue of the journal, there was no room for a listing of contributions to the Library Fund received during the month.

In the period from January 21 to March 20, seventy affiliates of our Brotherhood sent in contributions to the fund. They totaled $958.40.

Donations to the fund should be clearly designated as such by writing "Library Fund" on the check or accompanying letter so that bookkeeping errors may be avoided. Donations from January 21 to March 20 were as follows:

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
161	Kenosha, Wis.	$ 10 00
368	Allentown, Pa.	10 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
1929	Cleveland, Ohio	25 00
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	10 00
764	Shreveport, La.	37 00
246	New York, N. Y.	50 00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	50 00
2825	Nashville, Tenn.	10 00
21	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	25 00
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	50 00
2711	Escanaba, Mich.	25 00
139	Jersey City, N. J.	5 00
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5 00
1713	Huron, S. Dak.	5 00
772	Clinton, Iowa	5 00
14	San Antonio, Texas	25 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	5 00
1603	Bridgeport, Conn.	10 00
488	New York, N. Y.	25 00
81	Erie, Pa.	25 00
2158	Clinton, Iowa	10 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
141	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
578	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
2836	Westwood, Calif.	5 00
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	5 00
754	Fulton, N. Y.	10 00
2912	Trenton, Ont.	10 00
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	10 00
385	New York, N. Y.	50 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
20	Tompkinsville, N. Y.	10 00
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	25 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
2174	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	5 00
288	Homestead, Pa.	10 00
331	Norfolk, Va.	10 00
2944	Greys Flat, Calif.	10 00
119	Newark, N. J.	25 00
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	10 00

COUNCILS

Cloverland D. C., Marquette, Mich.	5 00
Ill. State Council, Peoria, Ill.	25 00
Sacramento D. C., Sacramento, Calif.	10 00
New Orleans and Vic. D. C., New Orleans, La.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Phila., Pa.	25 00

AUXILIARIES

L. Aux.	201, Great Falls, Mont.	35 00
L. Aux.	21, Marshalltown, Iowa	1 00
L. Aux.	387, Muskegon, Mich.	2 00
L. Aux.	453, Klickitat, Wash.	10 00
L. Aux.	128, Lancaster, N. Y.	5 00
L. Aux.	340, Corpus Christi, Texas	10 00
L. Aux.	429, Hermiston, Oreg.	10 00
L. Aux.	230, Springfield, Ill.	5 00
L. Aux.	338, Roseville, Calif.	1 00
L. Aux.	319, Aberdeen, Wash.	3 00
L. Aux.	346, Clovis, N. Mex.	5 00
L. Aux.	325, St. Petersburg, Fla.	1 00
L. Aux.	318, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2 00
L. Aux.	323, Eatonville, Wash.	5 00
L. Aux.	262, Los Angeles, Calif.	5 00
L. Aux.	190, Pueblo, Colo.	2 00
L. Aux.	436, Columbia, Mo.	4 40
L. Aux.	251, Fresno, Calif.	5 00
L. Aux.	79, Marquette, Mich.	5 00
L. Aux.	235, Hutchinson, Kans.	5 00

RECAPITULATION

Donations previously accounted for	$6,593 73
Donations received from January 21 to March 20	958 40
Total available money in Fund as of March 20	$7,552 13

PLANE GOSSIP

SOUNDS LOGICAL

A man in Indianapolis recently arrested for trying to rob a bank, gave the police the following story of his activities:

"I never tried to rob no bank before. I never woulda' done it but I wanted to start a clothing store. You see I used to be a plain ordinary burglar. One night I broke into a clothing store. When I saw the eighty and ninety dollar price tags on twenty dollar suits I decided burglary was a piker business. So I tried to hold up a bank to get me a stake to go into the clothing business."

★ ★ ★

TIMES CHANGE

After perusing the latest catalog put out by a big mail order house, our old friend Joe Paup was moved to remark, "Women's behavior has certainly changed. I suppose in Grandma's day a girl set her cap for a man too, but it didn't use to be a knee cap."

★ ★ ★

The problem of life is not to make life easier but to make men stronger.—David Starr Jordan.



Hold it a minute, Professor—I think the saw is caught in my zipper.

TO THEM THAT HATH

A judge, failing to be re-elected, was made cashier of a local bank. A man presented a check to be cashed.

"Don't know you," greeted the new cashier.

The customer produced a credit card and a lot of letters addressed to himself.

"Not sufficient identity," said the cashier, pushing the check back.

"Why, Judge," protested the man, "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than that."

"That may be," said the judge, "but when you're paying out money you have to be careful."

To our way of thinking, the new Congress is developing a philosophy about on a par with the above-mentioned Judge's: everything for Big Business and the monied boys and to heck with the struggle of the little guys for a chance to improve their lot and acquire for themselves a little place in the sun.

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN BELIEVE PAUP

"A married woman may not necessarily know much about Parliamentary Law," says our old friend, Joe Paup, "but she usually ends up the Speaker of the House just the same."

★ ★ ★

PREFERRED CUSTOMER

A customer waiting for a small job to be done on his car watched a mechanic change the oil in another car without spilling a drop, check the radiator, clean the windshield, wipe away all the greasy finger marks, place a clean cloth over the upholstery, wash his hands thoroughly and drive the car slowly out to the street curb.

"Now, there's a real mechanic," the customer observed to the foreman.

"Oh," explained the foreman, "that's his own car."

IT ENDS UP THE SAME

Right now Congress is neck deep in the tax muddle. The twenty per cent reduction in income taxes which the Republicans promised at election time is failing to materialize. Excise taxes, sales taxes, luxury taxes, and profit taxes are all being scrutinized carefully. as Congressmen search for a way out.

About the only comment we have to make is that in the long run it is going to be little guys like you and me who will have to carry the bulk of the load. All the jockeying now going on in Congress sort of reminds us of the visitor to the army post. On this post was a cannon which was fired at exactly 6 o'clock each evening. One day the visitor got to talking to the soldier who looked after the cannon.

"Do you fire the cannon at the same time each evening?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, sir," replied the soldier, "at exactly six each evening, right on the dot. I check my watch every day with the clock at the jewelry store right down the street.

Later in the day the visitor wandered into the jewelry store. He noticed the fine clock in the window.

"That's a mighty fine clock you have there," he remarked to the jeweler.

"It certainly is," replied the merchant. "Hasn't varied a second in two years. We have a perfect check on it too. Every evening at exactly six they fire a cannon over at the fort, and this clock is always right on the dot."

That is the way it is with taxes; no matter how they juggle the tax bills around, it always amounts to the same thing in the end,—you and I carry the bulk of the load.

★ ★ ★

THE FINISH

The lecturer was emphasizing the demoralizing effects of divorce and the evils thereof.

"Love," he said, "is a quest; a proposal is a request; the giving of a daughter in marriage is a bequest. But what is divorce?"

"The inquest," bellowed a voice from the balcony.

★ ★ ★

A duty dodged is like a debt unpaid: it is only deferred and we must come back and settle the account at last.—Joseph Forest Newton.

NOT IF THEY BEHAVE

"Congressmen no longer need fear the labor vote," says a headline in a recent issue of a business journal. Oh, no? Wait until next election time when the incumbents have to stand on their records.

Congressmen who are toying with the idea of supporting anti-labor legislation better remember the story of the Bowery bum. This particular bum walked into a gin mill and ordered a shot of rye.

"Will this liquor damage my eyes?" he asked.

"Not if you've got money to pay for it it won't, Bub," replied the barrel-chested bartender.

★ ★ ★

WISDOM ITSELF

Two timid old ladies were being shown through an insane asylum. The inmates were congregated in the yard. One of the ladies asked a burly guard if he did not fear an attack from one of the inmates.

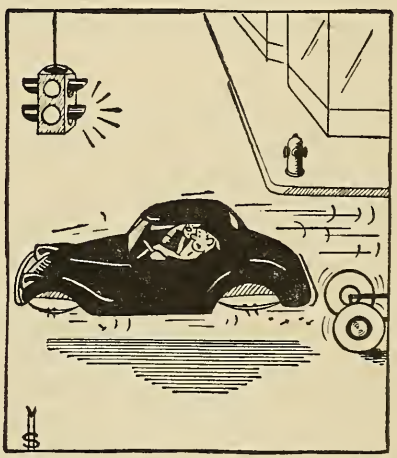
Said the guard: "I think I'm strong enough to handle any of them."

"But what if two of them attacked you at once?" questioned the visitor.

"Well, I think I can handle any two of them," was the answer.

Whereupon the other lady asked what would happen if all of the inmates attacked him at one time.

"Look, lady," said the guard, "if these people were smart enough to organize, they wouldn't be in here."



By George, you just can't trust anybody these days—the Garage Man was supposed to have tightened these brakes this morning.

Editorial

As Ye Sow

A certain Democratic senator who went down to defeat in the last election is still puzzled over the decision of the voters. "Why everywhere I went," he says, "people swarmed to hear what I had to say. They came by the thousands and tens of thousands. A couple of nights before the election I would have sworn there weren't ten Republicans in the whole State. But when election time came there seemed to be an overwhelming majority of them."

In following the hearings that are currently going on in Congress relative to proposed labor legislation, we are inclined to believe the members of the House and Senate Labor Committees are in a position somewhat similar to that of the above-mentioned Senator. Thousands of individuals have appeared before the committees to give testimony. Up to the time this was written, seven out of ten witnesses were representatives of management. In other words, better than two representatives of management appeared for each representative of labor. Naturally, under such circumstances, labor was at a considerable disadvantage in trying to present its side of the controversy.

However, we are not much worried over the quantity of spokesmen for management. The story labor has to present is simple and it is sound. It takes no high-powered oratory to make it understandable. General President Hutcheson, together with Bill Green and George Meany, did a marvelous job of informing the solons of labor's aims, ambitions and goals. A dozen or a hundred more labor spokesmen could hard add any further important or significant facts.

On the quantity of management representation we have no particular complaint. What we do have a complaint on is the quality of representation.

As Congressman Klein of New York recently showed, the vast bulk of the witnesses who appeared before the committees to present management's side were employers who made a botch of labor relations in their own plants. Many of them spoke for firms which have been found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board. It was these witnesses who were most vociferous in their demands for "curbs" on labor unions.

Since most of the management witnesses appearing before the committees were of this ilk, the committee members, like the senator we mentioned in the beginning, might understandably assume there is no other side to the management attitude toward labor. The plain truth of the matter is that there is another side. It is the side on which most open-minded employers can be found. Last year there were something like 25,000 collective bargaining agreements signed in this country. The over-

whelming majority of them were negotiated and signed peacefully. In nine plants out of ten there is understanding if not downright harmony between the workers and the bosses. The sad thing is that these employers, being satisfied with their employe relations, feel no compulsion to run to Congress to put in their dime's worth. On the other hand, the chiellers and grifters whose constant aim is to get something for nothing out of their employes as well as the general public cry their eyes out when anything interferes with their plans for mulcting one and all.

Certainly the testimony of people who have been convicted of evading basic laws of the land should not carry much weight. However, these are the very people who are now crying the loudest for anti-labor legislation.

From all this one fundamental truth can be drawn. It is true now and it will still be true if a thousand new labor laws are passed. The truth is that employers only get out of labor relations what they put into them. If they put fairness and honesty into them, they get the same thing back.

If they try to chisel and evade, their labor relations are never satisfactory. This sort of thing cannot be changed by law; for those who chisel under one law will go on chiselling under another. And no one has yet found a way of legislating peoples' thoughts and actions.

The Wrong End of the Telescope

Last month the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a complicated decision in the case involving John L. Lewis and the Mine Workers. The justices split a half dozen different ways on the questions involved, but the ultimate answer was that the fines imposed on Lewis and the Miners by the lower court should stand. Far and wide the newspapers hailed the decision as some sort of a victory. For whom it was a victory we are at the present writing unable to fathom.

Certainly it was no victory for the Miners. For indulging in their supposedly fundamental right not to work when such work was odious, they had a substantial fine levied against them. It was not a victory for the mine owners, because they mine no coal with their gold-pointed pens and ball-bearing swivel chairs, and unless coal is mined they make no profits. Least of all was it a victory for the general public, because the general public must have coal; and in order to get coal, miners must work; and in order for miners to work they must be given a square deal.

It was just "victories" of this sort during the last few decades that lead to the current British coal crisis. Years of mistreatment of English coal miners drove thousands of them from the pits. Their sons who normally would have kept the supply of miners up to par spurned the mines for other forms of employment offering more attractions. Along about the time the worst winds in twenty years were whipping down the British Isles last winter the people suddenly woke up to the fact that they had a coal crisis on their hands.

We can one day run into the same sort of rude awakening in this country. In fact the groundwork is being laid for it right now. Congress can pass laws; the courts can hand down decisions; the newspapers can write

all the editorials they want, but if the miners do not get a fair shake the coal is not going to roll from the pits. Coal miners are human beings. When, if, and as they determine that work in the coal mines does not draw pay commensurate with the risk, skill, and effort involved, they are going to turn to other fields. Their sons are not going to follow their fathers into the pit and eventually an American coal "crisis" is going to develop.

Such a crisis has already developed in education. For fifty years we neglected and ignored our teachers. Now we are paying the penalty. The shortage of teachers is seriously jeopardizing education and our schools. The crisis developed despite the fact that there was no John L. Lewis among the teachers, nor was there 100% organization of teachers, such as exists among the miners. The teachers simply found teaching unprofitable, considering the education requirements, and demands made on them by the teaching profession. They migrated to better paying fields. Now we are hastily trying to fit a lock to the barn door after the horse has wandered to greener fields.

It is about time that Congress and the newspapers and the general public stopped searching for ways of needling John L. Lewis and started looking the coal problem in the face. Unless the miners start getting a square deal right now, disaster is bound to overtake us sooner or later. It will not be John L.'s fault; it will not be the Miners' Union's fault; it will be our own fault for neglecting the miners.

Those newspapers that have been gloating over the Supreme Court decision as some sort of triumph over Lewis had better stop looking through the wrong end of the telescope. Lewis is not the problem; the problem is coal. It will not be solved by penalizing Lewis or slapping a fine on the Miners' Union. It will be solved only when the men who produce coal are given a square deal and rewards commensurate with the risk, skill and tediousness involved in the work.

Now Is the Time to Start

November, 1948, may seem to be a long way off right now, but time has a way of slipping by rapidly. Without a doubt the elections scheduled to be held at that time will be the most important labor has faced since the Civil War. The Halls of Congress as well as most State Legislatures are today packed with more anti-union representatives than they have been in a long, long time. If more of the same are elected next year, wages and working conditions will be hard to maintain. Many of our elected officials today are sympathetic and sincere toward labor. However, they are fighting an uphill fight. If they get more opposition after the next election their hands will be tied.

Effective political action must be planned beforehand. Now is the time for all of us to start laying our plans for November, 1948. We must watch the voting records of men now serving. We must analyze and assay the qualifications of new men coming up. When election time comes we must be in a position to "help our friends and defeat our enemies," as the Federation has always preached.

BOARD MEMBER CHAS. JOHNSON IS OLD TIMER

When on April 5 the duly elected officers of our Brotherhood took the oath of office for the forthcoming term only one new face was present. Brother Charles Johnson of New York was installed as General Executive Board member from the First District, a position he had been filling by appointment since Brother Guerin's death created a vacancy.

To the union men and the labor movement of the Eastern Seaboard, Brother Johnson needs no introduction. Long an active worker in Building Trades circles of New York, his wisdom and initiative have been utilized in many capacities. He has played a prominent part in many movements for better wages and working conditions for those who earn their livelihoods in the Building Trades. His friendliness, sincerity, and willingness to cooperate have made him many friends in all walks of life in his native state.

Brother Johnson comes from a fine union family. His father, Charles Johnson, Sr., who recently passed away, was one of the pioneer union builders of New York City. Like his father, Brother Johnson entered the labor movement early and rose rapidly to positions of trust.

Chas. Johnson was born in New York City, November 18, 1895. He followed the trade of dock building and became a member of the old Independent Dock Builders Benevolent Union of New York City, which had been in existence for a number of years. He became a member of the Brotherhood when that organization affiliated with the United Brotherhood in January, 1914, and was given Local Union Charter No. 1456, and he has been active in the Labor Movement ever since.

In July, 1922 he was elected President and Business Agent of Local Union No. 1456 and has filled those positions ever since.

In 1933 and 1934 he acted as President pro tem of the Building Trades Council of New York City.

At the present time he is Secretary of the Joint Labor Committee on heavy construction and railroad work of New York City.

He represented Local Union 1456 at the 1924 General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Indianapolis, Indiana.

He also represented that same Local Union at the General Conventions of the Brotherhood held in Lakeland, Florida, in 1928, 1936, 1940 and 1946.

After a vacancy occurred on the General Executive Board First District, the General President appointed him to that position and the General Executive Board approved the appointment.

At the Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in April, 1946, he was nominated for member of the General Executive Board for the First District, and as the other candidate for that position withdrew he had no opposition.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1947, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1378	Scranton, Pa.
1385	Bainbridge, Ga.
2733	Kountze, Texas
1390	Dover, N. J.
1395	Pittsfield, Ill.
2736	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
1407	San Pedro, Calif.
1409	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.
1410	Fort Francis, Ont., Can.
1413	Pine Bluff, Ark.
1415	New Ulm, Minn.
1424	Marysville, Ohio
2742	W. Summerland, B. C., Can.
2768	Kelowna, B. C., Can.
1427	Sussex, N. B., Can.
1454	Cincinnati, Ohio
2771	Rutland, B. C., Can.
1442	Atlanta, Ga.
1460	Healdsburg, Calif.
1475	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1481	South Bend, Ind.
1482	Canton and Vicinity, Ohio
1506	Galt, Ont., Can.
2789	Arcata, Calif.
2792	Klamath, Calif.
1510	Charleston, S. C.
2795	Hayfork, Calif.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

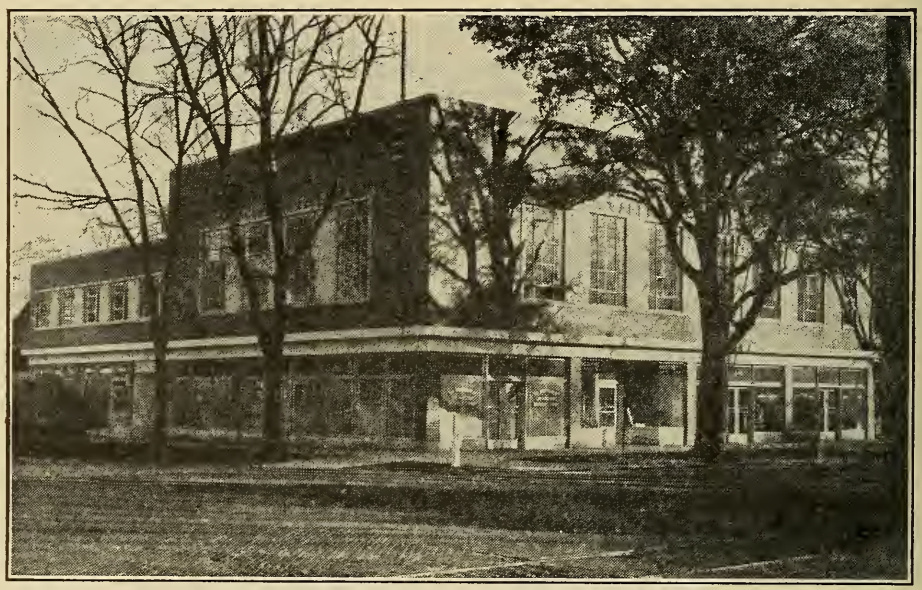
Brother WALTER BARNES, Local No. 1296, San Diego, Calif.
Brother JOHN BERNER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH D. BOULANGER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother C. S. BUTRIDGE, Local No. 197, Sherman, Texas.
Brother GEORGE CANN, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother WALTER CLIFFORD, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother RICHARD CODERRE, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother EDWARD G. FOWLER, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM FRANCIS, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother EARL THOMAS FRATUS, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM E. GIBSON, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother GEORGE F. GRAHAM, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother MILES HASSELL, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother G. E. HOGAN, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother CHARLES H. JOHNSON, Local No. 1921, Hemstead, L. I., N. Y.
Brother ISRAEL KALMAN, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother JOHN KINGSTON, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother ERNEST KUNBERGER, Local No. 538, Concord, N. H.
Brother ALBIN L. LUNDGREN, Local No. 34, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother JOHN L. LUNDSTROM, Local No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Brother CHARLES McINTYRE, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother ALBERT MILLER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE M. MOHR, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother C. W. MORELAND, Local No. 1296, San Diego, Calif.
Brother JAMES MURPHY, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother PHILLIP MURPHY Local No 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOHN V. MYERS, Local No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.
Brother ANTHONY NAWVICHIK, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ANTHONY NUSE, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother B. L. PATRICK, Local No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Brother J. W. PORTER, Local 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother J. B. SHOULTS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother HAYS STEPHENS, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Brother FRED W. STRAUSS, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother JOHN H. STRONG, Local No. 487, Linton, Ind.
Brother WILFRED TESSIER, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother HOWARD VAN ORDEN, Local No. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Brother PHILIP J. WIRZBURGER, Local No. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
Brother EDWARD WYNN, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

New $150,000 Debt-Free Home

Recently Local Union No. 1723 of Columbus, Georgia, dedicated its new, debt-free $150,000 home. With justifiable pride the Local Union showed off its magnificent new headquarters to the citizens of Columbus. However, the proudest individuals in the Union were J. R. Sweat, T. M. Mickelson, J. D. Lundy, L. E. Koon, and M. Shipp, the members of the committee who made possible this fine



achievement. Ten years ago the Union set up this five-man committee to devise ways and means of providing a new home for the group. A few weeks ago they stood on the steps of the fine building pictured above and watched the finishing touches of the dream come true.

The new home of Local Union No. 1723 has a fine big auditorium, two smaller meeting halls, a large recreation hall for the enjoyment of members and a large parking lot in the rear. All woodwork is red gum and the meeting halls have indirect lighting and are finished with acoustical plaster.

Thirty-two organizations are now renting from Local Union No. 1723 which is realizing a return of approximately $1,200 per month from its investment. All this is certainly an achievement fo which the officers and members of Local Union No. 1723 can be extremely proud.

LOCAL UNION NO. 1596 CELEBRATES DIAMOND JUBILEE

Winding up seventy-five years of continuous organization, Local Union No. 1596 of St. Louis on February 15 celebrated its Diamond Jubilee. It was in the year 1871—ten years before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

of America was born—that the cabinet workers of St. Louis brought into existence the organization now known as Local Union No. 1596. Ever since they have played an important part in the progress of the United Brotherhood. On the night of February 15 fitting tribute was paid to all the old timers who gave so much to build both Local Union No. 1596 and the United Brotherhood.

Brother George Ottens represented the General President, and delivered a very inspiring address. He was extremely eloquent in praising the work of the old timers who pioneered the labor movement in the early days. He then presented to twenty-six of the old timers who showed a membership record of fifty years or more in the local, a Certificate of Honor and a souvenir billfold as a token of appreciation from the Local Union for the splendid service which these members performed for the Local in the early days of its existence. The speaking program was followed by dancing and refreshments. It is significant to note that the celebration was held in the fine, big building owned by the Carpenters District Council, with its mahogany paneled walls, whereas the first meeting was held in the back room of a tavern.

The Local held its first meeting on December 8, 1871, and was known as "Schreiner-Arbeiter Schutz-Verin von St. Louis," (Furniture Workers' Protective Union) and it affiliated itself with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Society. In 1903 the membership voted to affiliate with the United Brotherhood. The minutes of each meeting have been carefully preserved and they show a continuous organization from the date of its first meeting.

A FINE THREE-GENERATION TEAM

Local Union No. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va., boasts of a unique three-generation team of union members. There are no better union men anywhere than the three members of the Gates family who hold membership in Local 899. They are: Issac Gates, the grandfather; C. E. Gates, the son; and William L. Gates, the grandson.



Isaac Gates and his son, C. E. Gates, were initiated into Local Union No. 899 on September 24, 1919. Thirty-seven years later, on September 17, 1946, to be exact, grandson William L. Gates was initiated into the union.

Grandfather Isaac Gates is still active in his work, although he finds it impossible to attend union meetings as religiously as he did for many years. C. E. Gates, the son, has always been very active in the affairs of the Local. He has held every office in the Local from two to six years. For the past four years he has been capably filling the office of treasurer. He seldom misses a meeting and is never too tired or too busy to serve his Union when necessity demand it. William L. Gates, the grandson, served three years in the United States Navy. After being honorably discharged, he decided to take up the profession of carpentry, which he is learning under the supervision of his father.

TRI-CITIES COUNCIL HONORS GRADUATE APPRENTICES

Diplomas for completing four-year on-the-job apprenticeship training courses were issued to seven members at the January 29 meeting of the Tri-City Carpenters District Council held at Rock Island, Illinois. Those receiving diplomas qualifying them as journeymen carpenters were: Kenneth Winter, Rock Island; Donald Covemaker and William Covemaker of Moline; Richard L. Sharp, Reynolds; James and Raymond Wells, Davenport; and Delmar C. Bell, Rapids City. Several invited speakers touched on the importance of apprenticship training, following which refreshments were served.

It was announced that sixty apprentices are now engaged in on-the-job training in the area—practically all of them veterans.

GOVERNOR HONORS MASSACHUSETTS MEMBER

Recently Robert F. Bradford, Governor of Massachusetts, paid a signal honor to Brother Sidney Smith, former secretary of the Boston District Council, when he named Brother Smith as a member of the State Board of Housing. The appointment of Brother Smith to the important office is a recognition of the fine work he and the Boston District Council have done in the apprenticeship training program. Both are entitled to hearty congratulations.

CHARTER MEMBER OF BROTHERHOOD PASSES AWAY



When the Grim Reaper struck down Brother John Sthulfath on January 9, our Brotherhood lost our longest time member. Brother Sthulfath was already a member of a carpenters' union when the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was born in Chicago in 1881. In fact his organization sent six men to the Chicago convention which gave birth to the United Brotherhood. Brother Sthulfath has been a member ever since the organization came into existence.

Brother Sthulfath was a member of Local Union No. 224, of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time of his demise. In April of 1881 he first became a member of the Benevolent Organization of Carpenters of the State of Ohio. This organization was the outgrowth of "Casinos," of which there were three in and around Cincinnati. Total membership was about thirty men. Although it was originally known as Local Union No. 1, the Cincinnati union became Local No. 2 after the Chicago convention set up the Brotherhood. In later years when organizing work was expanding the Brotherhood in the Cincinnati territory, Brother Sthulfath joined Local Union No. 676 at Corryville. This Local eventually consolidated with Local 224 where he has held membership ever since.

Just before his death, Brother Sthulfath wrote a short history of organizing activities in the early days in and around his beloved home city. He recalled that wages in 1881 were twenty cents per hour and the standard work week consisted of six ten-hour days. He reviewed the long struggle that preceded the establishment of the eight-hour day, and he paid special tribute to the old timers who pioneered organization against many odds.

In Sthulfath's passing, Local No. 224 and the entire Brotherhood lost a member whose loyalty and honesty have been a constant source of inspiration. Through sixty-five years of service he proved himself to be a union man to the core.

BAY COUNTIES BROTHER HONORED

Earl Warren, Governor of California, on February 25, 1947, appointed William P. Kelly Commmissioner on the California Apprenticeship Council. Brother Kelly is Apprenticeship Coordinator for the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

The Governor thereby gave due recognition to the work of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters in promoting apprenticeship training in the carpentry craft.

At the present time there are approximately 2500 apprentices under training in the Bay Counties area of whom veterans are about 90%. There are in operation, at the present time, 36 carpentry classes, 11 millcabinet classes, and 3 shipwright and joiner classes, with many apprentices unable to attend classes because of the lack of teachers.

In cooperation with the California State Department of Education, a course of training is being developed, part of which is already completed and being used in classes.

OWEN SOUND HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET

Local No. 2050, Owen Sound, Ontario, on January 22 held its first annual banquet for members and their wives. Turkey with all the trimmings headed the menu. Chairman J. Vanos gave a short speech of welcome and both Local Union President H. R. Robinson and past president E. Shipley added enjoyment to the evening by making a few appropriate remarks.

The evening wound up with a euchre tournament and everybody present had a grand time.

IDAHO FALLS LOCAL CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

On January 25, Local 609 of Idaho Falls, Idaho held its annual banquet in the Idaho Falls Armory. About 250 carpenters and their guests were present for this annual party of Local Union 609 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brother Joshua T. Evans acted as toastmaster for the evening while President Cecil Stalker presided. Among the guests introduced during the course of the evening were Mayor E. W. Fanning, L. E. Stalker, architect and newly elected president of the Idaho Society of Engineers; and M. C. Larson, Secretary of the Pocatello Building and Construction Trades Council of Pocatello, Idaho. There were also representatives of several other Pocatello unions present.

A surprise program was enjoyed by all. It was put on by the members of the Eastern Idaho Progressive Society for the Blind. The program included several musical numbers, as well as an interesting talk by F. B. Kinney, Eastern Idaho home teacher for the blind.

A delicious dinner was served by the Seventh LDS Ward Relief Society. Following the dinner, the remainder of the evening was spent with the couples dancing to the music of Nelson's orchestra. A good time was had by all.

DAVENPORT LOCAL HAS PARTY AND HONORS OLD MEMBER

Carpenters' Local Union No. 4, Davenport, Iowa, holds meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month. Monday night, January 20, 1947, the regular meeting was held and business transacted in the usual manner, but when the meeting was over luncheon and refreshments were served by a committee who received sincere thanks for a job well done. A musician was on hand with an accordion. Those present had a wonderful time.

The party was really held with the idea in mind to honor an old member of the Local with an enviable record. He is: Otto Haase, born October 15, 1871, joined Davenport Local No. 554, October 6th, 1891, has never been in arrears and helped organize Local No. 241 of Moline, Illinois. At that time we had two Local Unions in Davenport, 554 and 1272. The two Locals merged in 1912 or 1913 and Local No. 4 was the result.

A DISTINGUISHED LIST OF OLD TIMERS

With eleven members on its rolls each of whom boasts more than fifty years of continuous membership in our Brotherhood, Local Union 488 of New York City is proud of its distinguished list of old timers. Between them, these old timers represent 582 years of continuous membership in our organization. At its December 23 meeting, Local No. 488 celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of its charter, and a special tribute was paid to these old timers who have contributed so much to the building of not only Local No. 488 but the United Brotherhood as well.

Following are the members of Local 488 holding fifty or more years of continuous membership: General Secretary Frank Duffy, 51 years; John Anderson, 50 years; Gus Johnson, 55 years; George Grimm, 50 years; Harry P. Eilert, 54 years; George Ruelius, 62 years; Peter Christiansen, 50 years; John Werner Johnson, 50 years; Gus Yoerges, 50 years; Theodore Fuchs, 51 years; and Max Bunzel, 51 years.



WORDS OF WISDOM

The Editor:

I wonder if all carpenters' ladies read "To the Ladies" before they turn "The Carpenter" over to its rightful owner, as I do. It is in hopes of reaching the ladies who do not have a Ladies' Auxiliary to their Local that I am writing.

If you organize an Auxiliary you will know what I mean. The benefits are too numerous to mention, not the least of which is bringing sincere, straight thinking family men out to local meetings.

It is the custom to hold our meetings the same evening the Local meets, and at least once a month the meetings are followed by a social hour. It forms a closer bond of fellowship among the brothers and our men soon become the hardest workers for a stronger, better Local. Ladies with interests in common become acquainted and are unusually congenial and happy in their association.

You will realize the importance of union men paying their dues promptly to receive its benefits, and will not resent the time and effort they spend on union work.

After you are organized you will learn of ways to help all organized labor and feel you are a part of the biggest and finest movement of all times.

We who are members are very happy and proud to be.

Sincere greetings to all Carpenters' ladies from our beautiful North West.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Gladys Weirman,
Washington State President,
Ladies' Auxiliaries, U. B. of C. and J.

AN INVITATION TO VISIT VENICE, CALIFORNIA

The Editor:

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 400, Venice, Calif., would like to extend an invitation to any sister auxiliary member to visit us on our meeting night.

We hold one business meeting a month and one social meeting.

Although we are not considered a large group, we have done many things.

Last Thanksgiving we held our annual Thanksgiving dinner for the members and their families. During Christmas week we held a Christmas party among the members, at which time we gathered a large basket of fruits and canned juices to take to one of Local No. 1052's members who has been in the hospital for the past three years. We also had a white elephane gift sale and the money went into our Sunshine Fund. This last year our Christmas donation went to the Salvation Army.

I'm sure if any of you drop in on us you will find our articles that we read at each meeting of amusement and enjoyment, along with our pot luck lunch social.

Our business meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month and our social meetings on the third Wednesday of each month. You will find our President, Mrs. Phyllis Rose always on hand to greet you, along with our other officers and members.

Fraternally yours,

EVELYN DE CLERCK,
Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 223

By H. H. Siegele

America would not be what she is today, if it had not been for the part played in her pioneer days by the broad ax. This tools (obsolete today, except-ing perhaps in isolated localities) made it possible for settlements to spring up along the frontiers, because with it the pioneers were able to build substantial buildings for shelter and for protection against Indian raids; for a well-built log house in those days was a veritable fortress, often saving the lives of whole settlements.

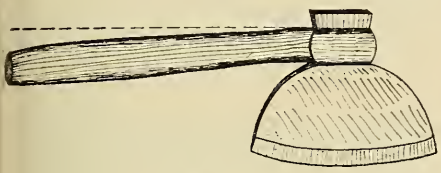


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a drawing made from memory of a broad ax that this writer used while he was still under his father's rooftree. It was among the first carpenter tools, if not the first, that he used in connection with building. Not many tools are necessary to build a log build-

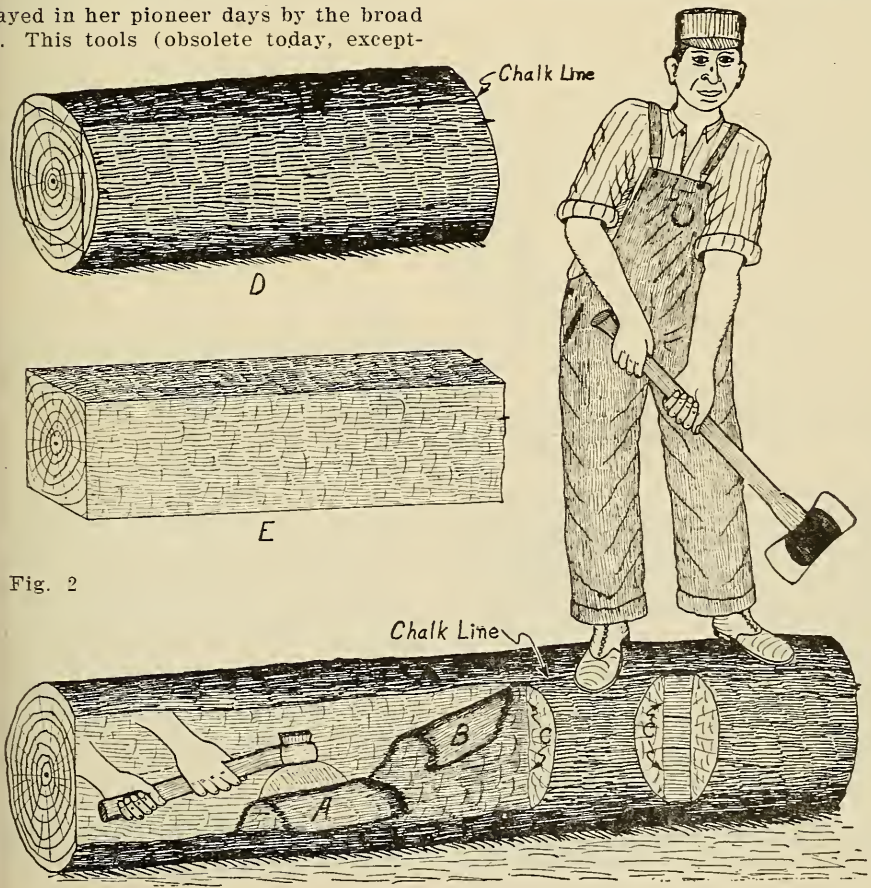


Fig. 2

ing. The first of these is a common ax. for felling trees and chipping the logs for hewing. The second is the broad ax with which the hewing is done. A cross-cut saw is used for cutting the ends of the logs. These three tools are all that are needed for framing a log

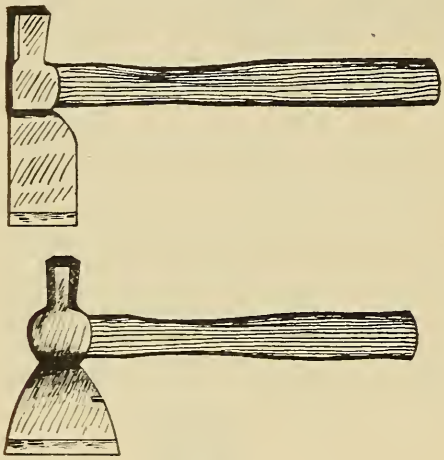


Fig. 3

house up to the roof, so far as the woodwork is concerned. The rafters are made of round timbers or poles with one hewed straight side. The bird's mouth (which looked like a real bird's mouth) usually was cut with the ax, also the comb cut. The hand-made shingles were split out and were rather long, compared with present-day shingles. Light timbers with one hewed straight side were fastened to the rafters, onto which the shingles were nailed. The cracks between the logs, or chinks, as they were called, were closed with stiff clay mud, reinforced with straw. The chinks were filled up flush with the surface of the log walls. The interior was usually whitewashed, while the exterior was either whitewashed or left in its original state.

A great many carpenters of today hardly know what a broad ax is, and perhaps have never seen real hewing. This is particularly true of the younger men. Fig. 2 brings out enough on this subject to prepare any carpenter for hewing, should he find himself in an isolated place where he would have to hew with a broad ax. The illustration shows the logs sawed on one end, but in practice the logs are left just as they fall; in fact, the felling of trees is planned so that they will be in the right position for hewing when on the ground.

The first thing the hewer does is to determine how much has to be hewed off in order to keep the heart of the tree as nearly at the center of the hewed timber as possible. Then he strikes a chalk line, as indicated by the heavy line pointed out on the drawing. The man shown to the right is in position for chopping off the surplus wood. He has in his hands a double-bit ax, which was commonly used a half a century ago and still is in common use. The section between C and C is split off to the lines pointed out with indicators, which should leave at least ½-inch of

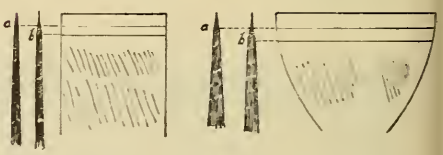


Fig. 4

wood for the hewer to take off with the broad ax. The chopper chips this ½-inch of wood with the ax to the depth of the hewing line. Then he proceeds to chop off and chip section after section ahead of the hewer, who follows up about as shown to the left. The broad ax shown is in about the right position for hewing. The dotted linue indicates that the handle is bent in order to give the hewer knuckle room. This is also shown by dotted line in Fig. 1

At A is shown a chipped slab that is being hewed off. At B another chipped slab is started, which will be hewed off after the slab marked A is off. In this

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manner the hewer works until he has one side of the timber hewed, and then starts on the other side. A good hewer in pioneer days would move right along with a broad ax, splitting a chalk line from one end to the other—that is, he would hew off one-half of the line and leave the other half on the timber.

At D, to the left, is shown how the size of the timber to be hewed out was often marked on the end of the log, and by a heavy line is indicated the chalk line's relationship to the mark. At E is shown a part of the timber hewed on four sides. The short curved lines indicate cuts with the ax when the chipping was done, which always show up on hewed work.

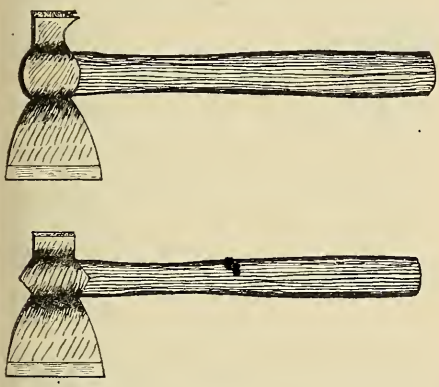


Fig. 5

Fig. 3 shows by the upper drawing a a lathing hatchet, and by the bottom drawing a shingling hatchet. Most carpenters, however, use the hatchet shown at the top for both lathing and shingling. In fact, that hatchet is commonly called a shingling hatchet. The one shown at the bottom, is not used a great deal for shingling, so far as this writer has been able to observe.

Fig. 4 shows to the left two edge views and a side view of the bit of a lathing hatchet, and to the right the same views of a shingling hatchet bit. The edge view at a of each drawing shows the grinding for general use. At b is shown a hollow grinding, that is suitable only for soft wood, when there is no danger of hitting nails.

Fig. 5 shows at the top a claw hatchet, seldom used by carpenters, and at the bottom, what is called a broad hatchet, commonly known as a hand ax.

Fig. 6 shows at the top a half hatchet, which gives good service, and at the bottom a flooring hatchet. The design of this hatchet makes it especially suitable

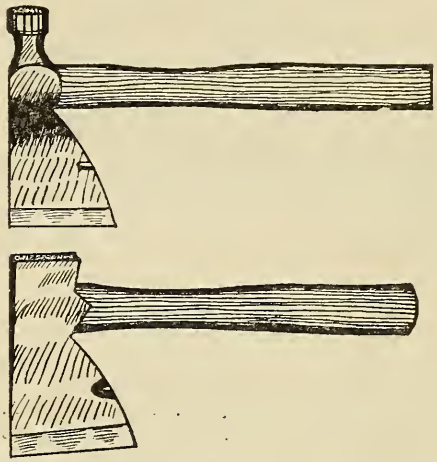


Fig. 6

for laying flooring—it is also used as a hand ax.

Fig. 7 shows to the left two edge views and a side view of a bit that represents both of the hatchets shown in Fig.

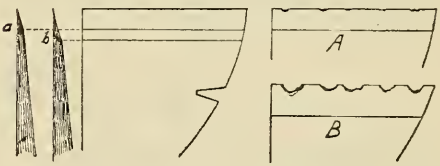


Fig. 7

6. At a is shown a grinding bevel suitable for general use, and at b a hollow grinding suitable for use in soft wood.

IF YOU ARE A CARPENTER

and have some experience in lumber YOU CAN LEARN to ESTIMATE CARPENTER WORK in a surprisingly short time. Forty-seven years experience in lumbering and General construction brings to light new born methods, such as grading labor on lumber and other items to prevent the estimator, or contractor from serious hidden disaster until you have used grading labor or lumber you will still be in the dark. Having some experience in lumber, that is the place to start. The rest will come much easier after gaining a sound footing. These new born methods will give the answers, from farm buildings to skyscraper, homes, remodeling, repairs, wrecking, etc.,

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when there is no danger of hitting nails. To the right are shown, A, a sample of what happens when the edge ground as shown at a is damaged by hitting nails, and B, what happens when the edge ground as shown at b is damaged in the same way. Compare what is shown at A with that at B.

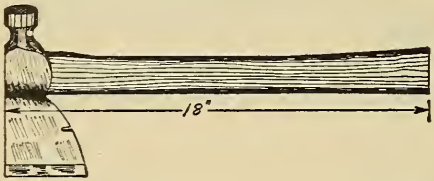


Fig. 8

Fig. 8 shows a rig builder's hatchet. This hatchet has a longer handle than the ordinary hatchet, and is used extensively by floor layers. Not only is it an excellent tools for laying flooring, but it gives good results as a hand ax.

WANTS TO KNOW

A brother wants to know the right way to fit joists to I beams. He made pencil sketches of a few ways that he has seen and wants me to tell him which is right.

Fig. 1 shows a joist fit to an I beam, that at first glance looks all right. But it is wrong. At point A there is not enough play. The two points indicated at B are as they should be. Fig. 2 shows what will happen when the joist shown in Fig. 1 shrinks in seasoning. The lug

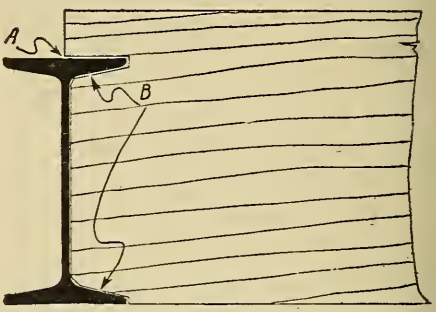


Fig. 1

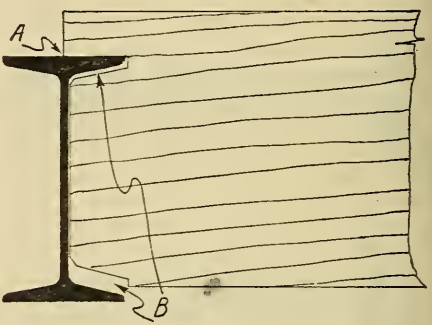
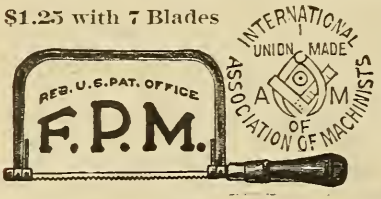


Fig. 2

at A will hug the I beam, as shown. The upper point indicated at B will be just

$1.25 with 7 Blades



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about as it was when the joist was placed, but the joint at the bottom will be wide open, which is bad. Fig. 3 shows what will happen when a heavy load comes on the floor. The point in-

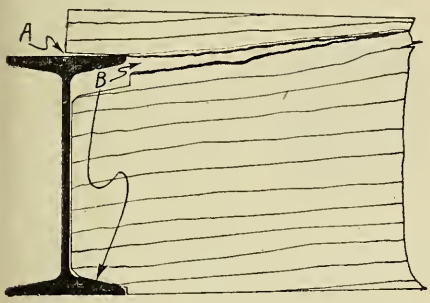


Fig. 3

dicated at A is bad, but what the upper arrow at B points out is much worse. The joint at the bottom in this illustration is what it should be.

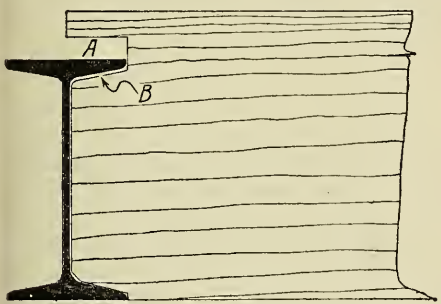


Fig. 4

How the end of the joist should have been framed in the first place is shown by Fig. 4. Here there is plenty space

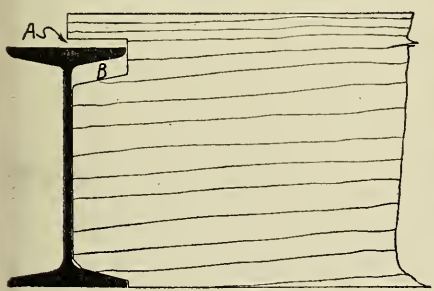
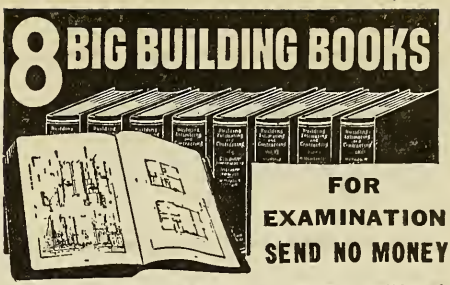


Fig. 5

for shrinkage at point A, and point B is only slightly open. Fig. 5, A and B, show what will happen when the joist shrinks. The bottom joint still is as it originally was.



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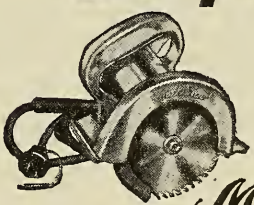
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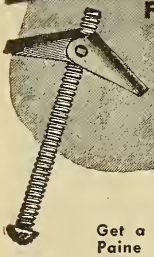
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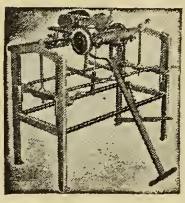
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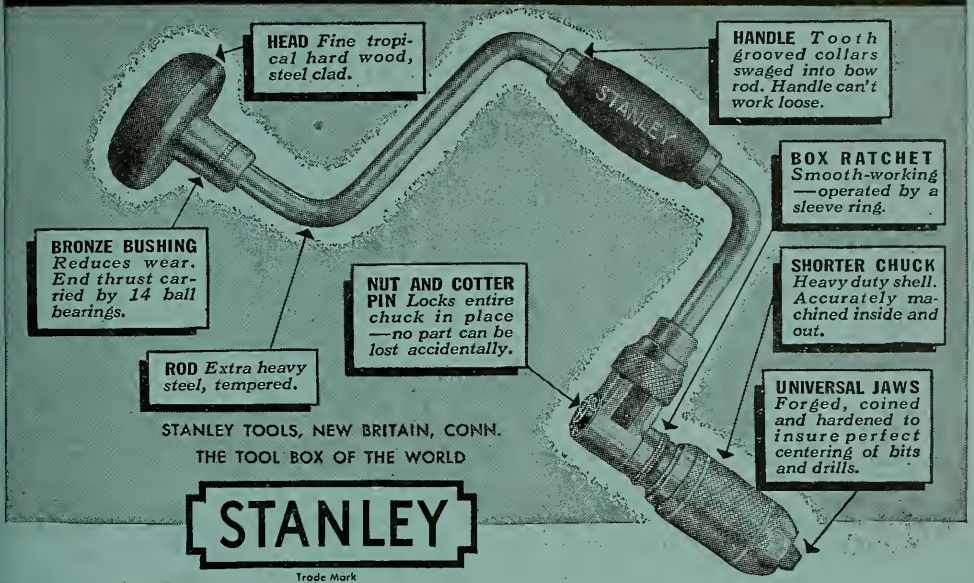
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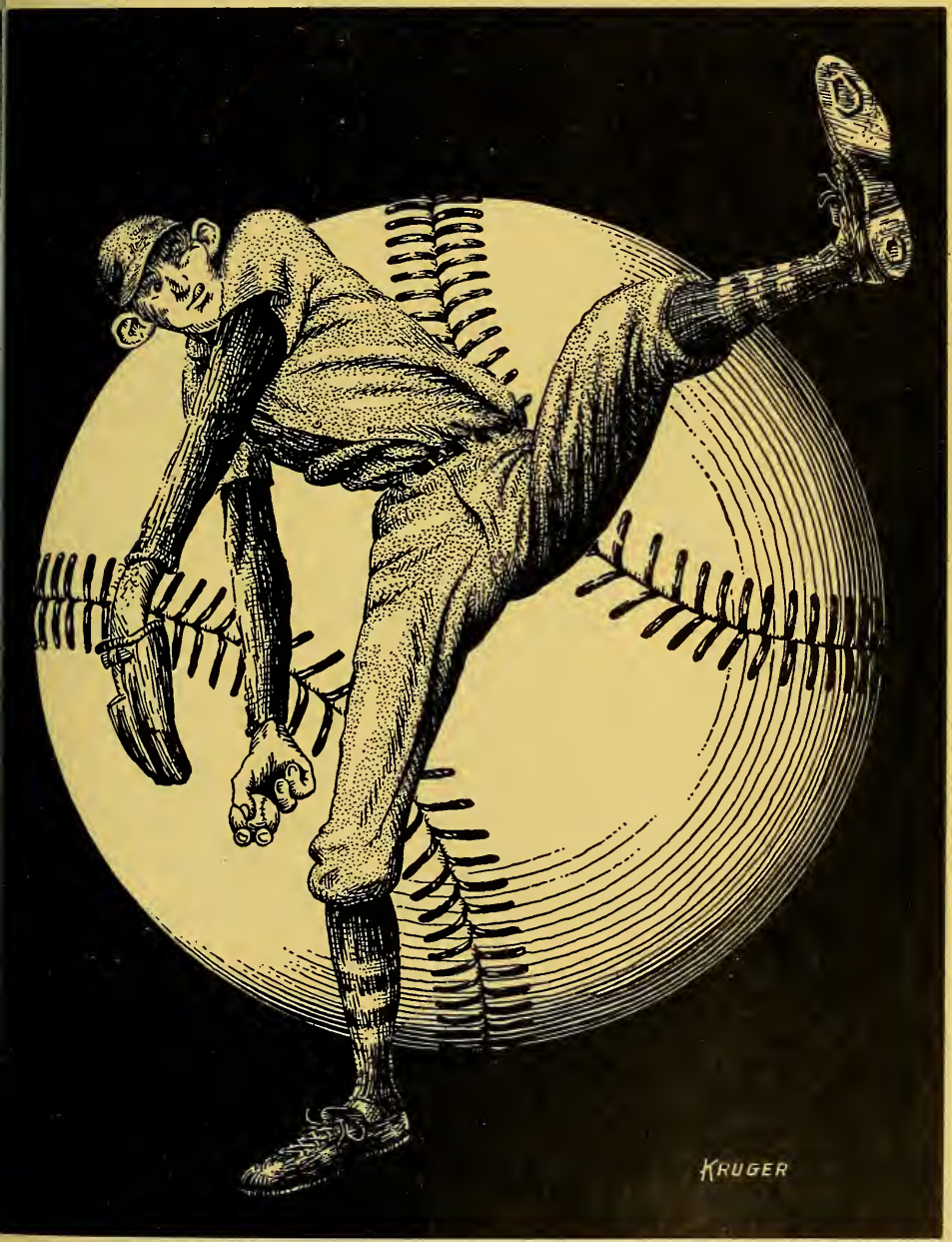
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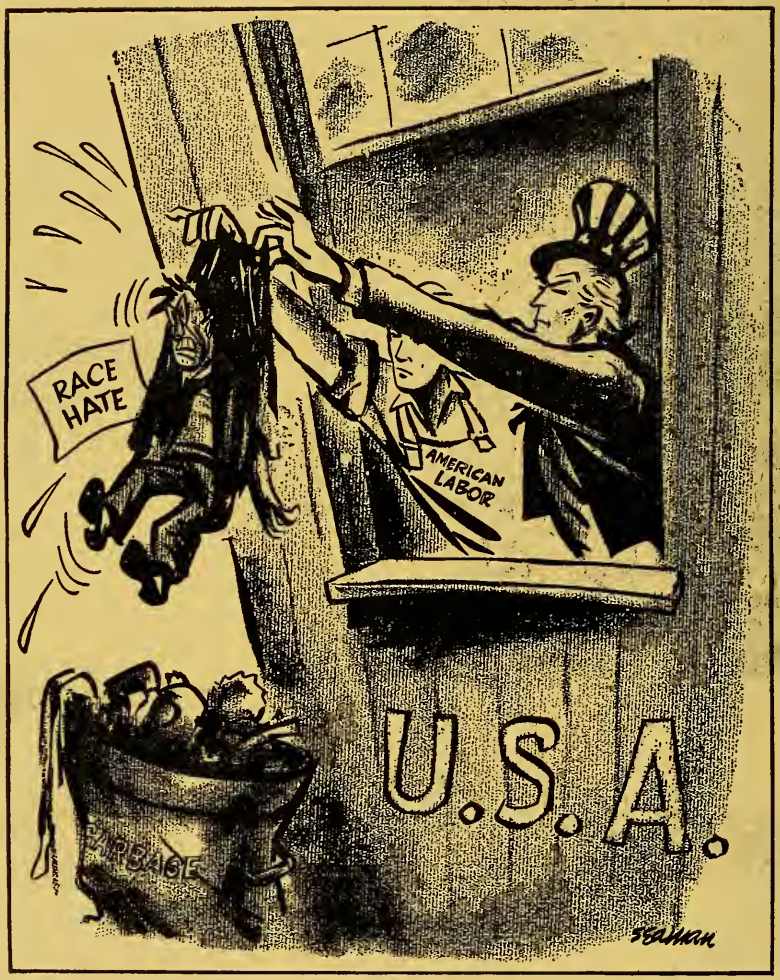
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MAY, 1947



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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. LXVII—No. 5 | INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1947 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

It's Here - - - - - - - - - 5

For the average American worker inflation and an economic breakdown are not something to think about or fear at some future date; they are both staring him in the face right now. At the bottom of it all lies plain greed on the part of Big Business.

A Tribute to Uncle Bob - - - - - 7

Jim Barrett, a life-long friend and colleague of the late Bob Wyler, pens a well-earned and touching tribute to the fighting Kentuckian who spent his lifetime promoting the welfare of organized labor in general and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in specific.

Texas City Local Hard Hit - - - - 10

The blazing inferno which laid waste the thriving Texas community took a terriffic toll among the membership of Local 973.

General Executive Board Minutes - - - 11

In a rather lengthy meeting the General Executive Board disposes of many matters of vital importance to the future and welfare of our Brotherhood.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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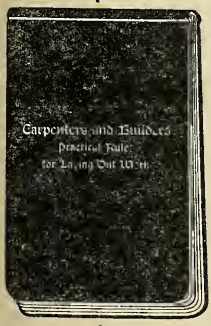
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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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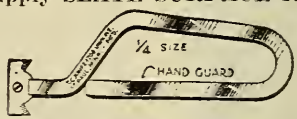
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It's Here

(An Editorial)

★ ★ ★

THE WIFE of the average wage earner in America is facing a crisis. The amount of money her husband brings home every pay-day simply is not enough to make ends meet. If there are savings, much as she dislikes to, she dips into them occasionally to keep the family's living standard up to a level that guarantees health and decency. If there are no savings, she lops off one after another of the less essential items. By one means or another she has been getting by. But the day of reckoning is rapidly approaching. That will be the day when she will not be able to provide even the barest essentials of living with the contents of her husband's pay envelope.

Multiply the plight of the average housewife by fifty or sixty million and you get an accurate picture of the national crisis that is developing. Prices have so drastically outrun wages that actual hunger is stalking the lower income brackets. Week in and week out, prices continue to climb upward. Any wage increases that may have been gained by workers have long since been nullified by price increases. For the average wage earner, an economic breakdown is not something to think about or worry about at some future date. It is here right now for him and his family.

If Congress is aware of the situation, it is giving no indication of the fact. While millions of workers are staring privation in the face, Congressmen are working themselves into a lather over legislation to curb unions and put an end to collective bargaining. The economic collapse that has already engulfed the millions in the lower brackets and now threatens all workers is getting virtually no attention in Washington.

At the bottom of the price crisis is plain, simple greed on the part of Big Business. If anyone has any doubts on this score he should study the analysis of corporation profits recently compiled by the National City Bank of New York. The combined 1946 profits of firms studied averaged almost thirty per cent above 1945 figures. However, this does not give a true picture. Many corporations reaped profits of 100, 200, and even 300% above 1945. By and large, profits on sales were roughly doubled. Saddest of all, the companies that gleaned the greatest profits were those dealing in essential commodities—commodities that figure prominently in the cost-of-living budget of the average wage earner.

Chain stores handling foods upped their profits by roughly 125%, and compared to some of the other chains they were pikers. Some mail order houses increased their profits by as much as 300%. Tobacco, silk, rayon, woolens, hosiery, cotton, clothing and apparel, leather and a host of other industries turning out essential items climbed into the 100% increase class. Companies making tires, rubber goods, etc., doubled their take. So did airlines, shipping firms, cement and lime companies and many others.

But it was the paper companies that really went all out. Their combined profits were up practically 300%.

Lest someone say it is not fair to compare 1946 profits to those made in 1945, let us take a look at what 1946 profits mean in terms of investments—the real test of profits. A study of corporation profits, industry by industry, shows that in most industries the percentage of return on investment for 1946 was one to two times higher than in the 1942-1945 period and six to eight times higher than in the pre-war period.

In the meat packing industry, one corporation earned 15.5% on investment in 1946 as compared to 6.8% for the average war year and 4.2% for the average prewar year. Another climbed from 3.4% during the immediate prewar years to 8.1% during the war years and up to 16% during 1946. In the textile industry, profit increases were even more spectacular. One company that averaged a 3.6% return on investment from 1936 to 1939 chalked up an average return of 9.4% from 1942 to 1945 and pushed returns up to a terrific 28.5% in 1946. Another jumped from a 4.1% prewar average to a stratospheric 38.4% for 1946.

How long can our national economy survive the present trend of outrageous profiteering? Not very long, is the answer. The present trend can only lead to a crash that will make 1929 look like good times. In the years following the last war, profit-hungry corporations pushed their earnings sky-high. Wages failed to keep pace. By 1929 the capacity of the nation to produce goods was at an all-time high. At the same time the purchasing power of the people's dollars was shrinking because of the high prices. The inevitable result was a crash.

What was true in 1929 is still true today. When too much of the consumer's dollar goes into profits and too little of it goes into wages, an economic collapse is unavoidable. That is exactly what is happening today. More of the consumers' dollar is going into profits today than was the case after World War I. Unless something is done and done soon the crash we are building up to will make 1929 look like a picnic.

Less than a year ago these same corporations that today are gouging the public for all they can take were crying out against price controls. "Give free enterprise a chance" they insisted. They had all sorts of graphs and charts and arguments to show that production would solve our problems. They told a fine story about what supply and demand and competition would do to level off prices. A few weeks after they got controls knocked out butter dropped a cent or two a pound and their glee was unbounded. But ever since last June they have pushed prices up steadily. Production today is at the highest peak in our history and prices are still climbing. They have virtually doubled in the past year. Even the staid New York Times is concerned with the situation. Recently it stated: "It must be beginning to dawn on these manufacturers that they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

With the bulk of the world totalitarian today, it is no exaggeration to say that free enterprise is on trial. At the present time it is giving a very poor account of itself. Last month the President warned business that the existing situation cannot continue. To date it has shown no signs of improving. It had better start improving immediately or free enterprise may find itself in the same class as the bustle and peg-top pants.

A Tribute To Uncle Bob

The General President submitted to the Board a letter from Morton E. Christ, Financial Secretary of Local Union 109, Sheffield, Alabama, with a memorial written by Brother J. F. Barrett, publicity director of the American Federation of Labor, paying tribute to the memory of Bob Weyler, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who died April 22, 1946. The Board ordered the "Memorial" published in our official monthly Journal, The Carpenter.

LOCAL UNION No. 109
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
FORENCE -:- SHEFFIELD -:- TUSCUMBIA

April 3, 1947.

William L. Hutcheson, General President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find copy of memorial written by J. F. Barrett, whom we all call "Uncle Jim," and which we have mailed to all local unions of the United Brotherhood that are affiliated with the Tennessee Valley Conference of Carpenters and the Alabama State Council of Carpenters.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

MORTON E. CRIST,
Financial Secretary and Business Manager.

* * * * *

Memorial to Uncle Bob Weyler

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
April, 1947

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

One year ago April 22nd, word was flashed from Louisville, Kentucky, that Bob Weyler had died that day. This short telegraphic message was followed by newspaper and radio announcements throughout the United States of America, giving the details of the death of Bob Weyler. In a thousand unions halls that week and in tens of thousands of homes through this country, the topic of conversation was the sudden death of Bob Weyler. A million hearts were saddened by the announcement of the death of this good man.

The press associations and wire services, the newspapers and radios referred to him as "J. R. Weyler, of Louisville, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," but in the union halls and in the homes of union members reference was made to him as "Uncle" Bob Weyler, an endearing term that manifested the deep, true and reverent love that labor everywhere had for "Uncle" Bob Weyler.

As a close associate, and co-worker and friend of Bob Weyler, I have suggested that the week of April 21, 1947, be set aside and recognized as a memorial week to the life and labor and accomplishments of Bob Weyler, and that the meetings of all local unions of the Carpenters being held during that week devote a portion of the program of their meetings to a memorial service in memory of Bob Weyler.

I am asking that this message be read at your meeting during the week of April 21, and be spread upon the minutes of your meeting as a permanent testi-

monial of a fellow-worker to the life and labor and achievements of one of the greatest men in the American Federation of Labor—my friend and your friend, Bob Weyler.

I am especially anxious for the younger members of the Carpenters Union to stop for a moment and consider the great contributions made by Bob Weyler to the welfare and advancement, the protection and the opportunities, that the members of the Carpenters Union enjoy, because Bob Weyler lived and loved and labored as he did. I have worked with Bob Weyler in the organization of Carpenters' Unions back yonder in the days when almost everybody despised a Labor Union. I have been sitting with him in the lobby of a hotel, or eating at a restaurant when officers of the law came to us and curtly and firmly, and in many instances profanely ordered us to get out of town.

I have been with Bob Weyler when the vigilantes came to our hotel room and forcibly took us out in the dark of the night and escorted us to the county line, and told us to be gone, and that if we ever set foot in that county again we would pay for our foolishness with our lives. I have been with him when we were escorted by other vigilante committees down into the darkness of the railroad yards, and with him pitched into an empty freight car, after which we heard the car doors being slammed to and sealed on the outside. I have been with him in the darkness of those lonely freight cars until the switch engine took the car in which we had been placed and put it into a train of cars, and finally the train crew with orders to proceed carried us for hours and hours without light, food or water, to a destination that we knew not and to a fate that we could not even guess or foretell until we had been released.

Yet, none of these experiences ever dampened the ardor or interfered with the determination of Bob Weyler to carry the great message of the union to the men engaged in erecting buildings for the people of the state and nation.

Although a man of quick temper, absolutely fearless, yet in none of these trying experiences did Bob Weyler ever lose patience or complain. Time and time again I have heard his deep, sincere, bass voice saying, "God forgive them, they know not what they do."

Bob Weyler loved his fellow-man, and he loved the women in the homes of his fellow-workers, and he worshipped their little children. No one but an inspired man of God and of the people could have lived the life and endured the hardships and overcome the difficulties that Bob Weyler did, except an inspired man of God and of the people. He worked for his brother Carpenters until he witnessed their advancement from a wage of $1.50 a day to $1.50 an hour. Bob Weyler worked at the Carpenter trade when a twelve-hour day was the ordinary work day, and he fought for the Carpenters until the generally accepted forty-hour week became the order of his trade. Bob Weyler has often wept because so many members of his Union in the early years could not write their own names, and he lived to see the day when the children of his members were High School graduates and graduates of colleges and universities.

Bob Weyler never forgot for a moment the great sacred fact that Jesus Christ worked at the Carpenters' trade, and he never spoke to a group of men working at the Carpenters' trade without calling to their attention the sacredness of their trade, that had been sanctified and glorified by the Carpenter of Nazareth.

The younger members of the Carpenters' Union cannot afford to forget for a moment the life and labor and the love of Bob Weyler and his co-workers who built the great organization into its present high standard of efficiency with the living and working conditions and the wages that you today receive and enjoy because Bob Weyler and his fellows sacrified as they did in order to build these conditions for you.

Bob Weyler never concerned himself so much with conditions of the present day in which he labored and lived and loved, but all the time he was inspired with the hope of better and greater things for the Carpenters in the years to come. This thought of his, this philosophy, this all-absorbing thought of his for improvement of conditions for the generations to come was best illustrated by the

poem that he recited thousands of times in his speeches and appeals to the working men to join the union of their trade in the A. F. of L.

That poem is entitled "Building a Bridge for Him," and everyone who has heard Bob Weyler speak has heard him recite the following verse in his earnest, honest, sincere manner. That poem he so often quoted is as follows

BUILDING A BRIDGE FOR HIM

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day.
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide.
Why build this bridge at eventide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head—
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been naught for me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim—
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

That is exactly what Bob Weyler did in life—build a bridge for the youth, the lad, for you younger members of the Carpenters' Union, that each of you might safely cross the chasm deep and wide.

I appeal to you, each and every one of you, to rededicate your lives and your labor to the completion of the task begun by Bob Weyler, and so nobly performed by him throughout the years of his useful life. You must not, you shall not, forget for a moment the sacrifices made by Bob Weyler and his fellow unionists of his day. The suffering they endured, the sacrifices they made, the humiliation they experienced that you might enjoy the conditions that are yours today. If you should forget these things then you are not worthy of the sacrifices that have been made for you. If you are worthy then you, each of you, and all of you, will go and do as Bob Weyler did and make the future of the coming generations as greatly improved over present conditions as Bob Weyler and his co-workers improved the conditions for your enjoyment.

Bob Weyler is not dead, because:

"There is no Death!

The stars go down to rise
upon some fairer shore,

And bright in Heaven's
jewelled crown

They shine forevermore!"

So Bob Weyler is not dead. His star went down to rise upon some fairer shore, to rise upon this generation of men engaged at the Carpenters' trade, to shine through you and your children and your children's children forevermore.

J. F. "UNCLE JIM" BARRETT.

Texas City Local Hard Hit

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One of the hardest hit groups in the disaster which laid waste Texas City, Texas, was Local Union No. 973. Immediately upon receipt of word of the calamity, General President Hutcheson assigned General Representative Charles P. Driscoll to proceed to the stricken community and render all possible assistance. However, Representative Driscoll encountered considerable difficulty in his efforts to aid the members of the unfortunate Local Union. Almost a week after the explosion all roads leading to the city were still blockaded and official permission to enter was denied to all but those on official business connected with saving lives. From his headquarters outside the blockade Brother Driscoll was doing his utmost to lend all possible help to Brotherhood members who suffered in the tragedy.

Immediately upon notification of the disaster, the General Office sent the following wire to Joe Francis, Business Agent for the Local:

"Representative Driscoll reports to us this morning the serious loss to the members of Local Union 973 in recent disaster to Texas City. It is with deepest regret we received this information and extend to all members who were harmed and to the families of those that perished our sincerest sympathy. Would appreciate your advising us at once if further assistance can be rendered both financially and otherwise to the members of your Local Union.

M. A. HUTCHESON, for the General President."

Latest reports from Texas City revealed Local Union No. 973 very hard hit. Six members were identified among the dead; fifteen were missing and believed dead; four were seriously injured. What the ultimate toll will be no one was able to even estimate as this issue went to press. The city was still far from normal and an accurate check was impossible to make.

Brotherhood members throughout the nation were shocked and saddened to learn of the almost unbelievable misfortune that has befallen the members of Local Union No. 973 and their families. On behalf of all Brotherhood members everywhere we extend to them our profound sympathies and deepest regrets.

Apprenticeship Manual Nearing Completion

In line with the action taken by the Twenty-fifth General Convention held in April, 1946, the Apprenticeship Committee, under the direction of First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson, has been busy compiling a standard manual on apprenticeship training. Recently the committee spent some time at Headquarters in Indianapolis working on the manual, which is now virtually completed in tentative form. Revisions and corrections are now being made, and as soon as these are completed, the manual will be ready for the printers.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

March 31, 1947.

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

January 16, 1947.

Portsmouth, N. H. L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.18 to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 17, 1947.

Clinton, Iowa L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, S. D. L. U. 1690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 21, 1947.

Binghamton, N. Y. L. U. 281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lincoln, Ill. L. U. 568.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Danielson, Conn. L. U. 623.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pontiac, Ill. L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.65 per hour, effective February 20, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Ottumwa, Iowa L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.43 to $1.70 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Milford, Mass. L. U. 867.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Texas City, Texas L. U. 973.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Newburyport, Mass. L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.65 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Ridgefield, Conn. L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Canon City, Colo. L. U. 1231.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind. L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.60 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Princeton, Ill. L. U. 1525.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Bicknell, Ind. L. U. 1712.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 11, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hinton, W. Va. L. U. 1874.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.27½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Shelbyville, Ill. L. U. 1892.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hollywood, Fla. L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 24, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Durango, Colo. L. U. 2243.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective December 26, 1946. Official sanction granted.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, D. C., Providence, R. I.—Movement for an increase from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

South Shore D. C., E. Weymouth, Mass.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.44 to $1.65 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 23, 1947.

East St. Louis Ill. L. U. 169.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fairmont, W. Va. L. U. 428.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Logansport, Ind. L. U. 2060.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.60 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ill. L. U. 195.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Elwood, Ind. L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sycamore, Ill. L. U. 826.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 13, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Wellsville, N. Y. L. U. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 16, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Defiance, Ohio L. U. 2180.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.60 per hour, effective May 15, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 24, 1947.

Gardner, Mass. L. U. 570.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Princeton, Ind. L. U. 935.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pleasant Hill, Ill. L. U. 2177.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 4, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 27, 1947.

Cambridge, Ohio L. U. 245.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 24, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Rahway, N. J. L. U. 537.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.10 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, Ohio L. U. 637.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Taylorville, Ill. L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Princeton, N. J. L. U. 781.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, Ohio L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill. L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

McAlester, Okla. L. U. 986.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Cloquet, Minn. L. U. 1844.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Winston-Salem, N. C. L. U. 1942.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 27, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 31, 1947.

Canton, Ohio L. U. 143.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

York, Pa. L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Atlantic City, N. J. L. U. 432.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ill. L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective February 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo. L. U. 945.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Salem, N. Y. L. U. 1220.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Quincy, Ill. L. U. 1366.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.02 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without fincial aid.

Hartford City, Ind. L. U. 1738.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 8, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ky. L. U. 2058.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.70 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 3, 1947.

Great Falls, Mont. L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lewiston, Maine L. U. 407.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Mich. L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.80 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Mich. L. U. 1033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.80 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.67½ to $2.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 5, 1947.

Lynn, Mass. L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bangor, Me. L. U. 621.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottawa, Ill. L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Austin, Texas L. U. 1266.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ogdensburg, N. Y. L. U. 1354.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective March 4, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 7, 1947.

Oxford, Miss. L. U. 2303.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

White River Junction, Vt. L. U. 2256.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 11, 1947.

Laurel, Miss. L. U. 205.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kalamazoo, Mich. L. U. 297.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.85 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fort Madison, Iowa L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill. L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Granite City, Ill. L. U. 633.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Johnson City, Tenn. L. U. 1517.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.60 per hour, effective April 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 13, 1947.

Red Wing, Minn. L. U. 2083.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hudson, N. Y. L. U. 1075.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va. L. U. 899.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 14, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 17, 1947.

Hagerstown, Md. L. U. 340.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pascagoula, Miss. L. U. 569.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Norman, Okla. L. U. 1060.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.55 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Waterloo, Iowa L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Springfield, Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

February 26, 1947.

Champaign and Urbana, Ill. L. U. 44.—Movement for an increase from $1.25 to $1.62 per hour (Millmen) effective April 10, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

New Haven, Conn. L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Albany, N. Y. L. U. 117.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kewanee, Ill. L. U. 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kingston, Ont., Can. L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dubuque, Iowa L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.47½ to $1.85 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fulton, N. Y. L. U. 754.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Frederick, Okla. L. U. 1893.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 5, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Whitefish, Mont. L. U. 2125.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fulton, Mo. L. U. 2137.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Scottsbluff, Nebr. L. U. 2141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C. L. U. 2230.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Greenwood, Miss. L. U. 2379.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 15, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 5, 1947.

Erie, Pa. L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.52½ to $1.95 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Collinsville, Ill. L. U. 295.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Belleville, Ill. L. U. 433.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Council Bluffs, Iowa L. U. 364.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.62½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Manchester, N. H. L. U. 625.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1947. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Delaware, N. J. L. U. 399.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Longview, Texas L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Albany, N. Y. L. U. 1446. (Millmen) Movement for an increase in wages from $1.11 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ashtabula, Ohio L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Wood River, Ill. L. U. 1808.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 11, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Tupelo, Miss. L. U. 2183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective March 31, 1947. Official sanction granted.

March 19, 1947.

Edwardsville, Ill. L. U. 378.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Westfield, R. I. L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Worland, Wyo. L. U. 883.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 26, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Baltimore, Md. L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.35 (millmen) per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Greenwood, Miss. L. U. 1012.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Marshalltown, Iowa L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. L. U. 1337.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Thompson Falls, Mont. L. U. 1639.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Orlando, Fla. L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Eldorado, Ill. L. U. 1771.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Chanute, Kans. L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Ames, Iowa L. U. 1948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.60 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Iron Mountain, Mich. L. U. 2065.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Berlin, N. H. L. U. 2276.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Brownsville, Texas L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

March 25, 1947.

Fort Dodge, Iowa L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y. L. U. 700.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kokomo, Ind. L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.80 per hour, effective April 27, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Shreveport, La. L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lawrenceburg, Ind. L. U. 1142.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.70 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Smithtown Br., N. Y. L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.10 per hour, effective April 7, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Port Arthur, Texas L. U. 1347.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ for journeymen and $1.87½ to $2.12½ for foremen per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

El Dorado, Ark. L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective March 25, 1947. Official sanction granted.

March 28, 1947.

Augusta, Me. L. U. 914.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pittsburgh, Pa. L. U. 1357.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c and $1.03 to 85c and $1.25 (Boxmakers) per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Amherst, Mass. L. U. 1503.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 13, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 31, 1947.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning March 31, 1947.

All members present.

Report of the delegates to the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1946, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the March, 1947 issue of our official journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

April 1, 1947.

Appeal of Local Union 1933, Claremore, Oklahoma, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late JAMES ORVILLE MYERS. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 824, Muskegon, Michigan, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late FRED NEISER. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 955, Appleton, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late FRANK SOHR for the reason that he was not in good standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The Committee appointed by the General President at the September, 1946 meeting of the General Executive Board to make arrangements for the installation of the General Officers on April 5, 1947, for the next term of four years reported that all arrangements have been made for that ceremony to take place at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Saturday, April 5, 1947.

The General President called attention to the case of WM. SOLOMON, formerly a member of Local Union 1572, McGill, Nevada, whose application for pension was disapproved for the reason that on August 31, 1944, he owed six months dues and was suspended. The claim of that Local Union for per capita tax overpaid was referred to the General Secretary for adjustment.

The Committee on Apprenticeship ordered by the last General Convention held in April, 1946, reported that the matter was well under way and it was received as a report of progress.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00 for one year beginning February 1, 1947, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond of Assistant Superintendent at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of $20,000.00 for one year beginning March 10, 1947, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance on Employees in the State of Texas for a term of one year beginning March 14, 1947, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

April 2, 1947.

Wellsburg, W. Va. L. U. 1680.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Macomb, Ill. L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 21, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cleveland, Ohio L. U. 509.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c and $1.05 to $1.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 (in mills), $1.45 (in cabinet shops) to $1.60 and $1.70 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Saginaw Valley D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Perryville, Mo. L. U. 2022.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 (residential) and $1.25 to $1.50 (Commercial) per hour, effective April 27, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Madison, Wis. L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Camden, Ark. L. U. 529.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dixon, Ill. L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 3, 1947.

Mitchell, S. Dak. L. U. 1868.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio L. U. 1365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ (cabinet men) and $1.30 (millmen) to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. L. U. 1225.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c, 80c, 86c, 92½c, $1.05 and $1.22½ to 25c per hour general increase, effective May 23, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cadillac, Mich. L. U. 2210.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 27, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hardin, Ill. L. U. 2124.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 20, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, S. C. L. U. 1778.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

April 4, 1947.

Our Legal Department brought to the attention of the General Executive Board and the General Representatives present the numerous Laws introduced in Congress and several states proposing the curtailment of the activities of Labor Unions, all of which were thoroughly discussed so that they might be better understood.

Brother Albert E. Fischer, Assistant to the General Secretary, gave a full explanation of our new Financial Secretary's method of conducting his duties and reporting to the General Office monthly and quarterly so that in the future we may have complete and correct records of all Local Unions at the General Office.

April 5, 1947.

Installation of General Officers

First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson in the Chair called the meeting to order and informed all present that the Honorable Charles Tuttle of New York, our Chief Counsel, had been appointed Installing Officer.

He then called upon the Assistant to the General Secretary, Brother Albert E. Fischer, to call the names of the General Officers to be installed and the office each one is to fill. That being done, the Honorable Chas. Tuttle obligated and installed the following General Officers for the term of four years ending March 31, 1951:

GENERAL OFFICERS

General President—Wm. L. Hutcheson
First General Vice-President—M. A. Hutcheson
Second General Vice-President—John R. Stevenson
General Secretary—Frank Duffy
General Treasurer—S. P. Meadows

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District—Charles Johnson, Jr.
Second District—Wm. J. Kelly
Third District—Harry Schwarzer
Fourth District—Roland Adams
Fifth District—R. E. Roberts
Sixth District—A. W. Muir
Seventh District—Arthur Martel

Short addresses were made by the Installing Officer; Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; General Secretary Duffy and General President Wm. L. Hutcheson.

In closing the General President thanked all for being present and taking part in the ceremonies.

The following District Councils were represented at the Installation:

Alabama—(Birmingham) Jefferson County District Council.
California—(San Francisco) Bay Counties District Council.
District of Columbia—Washington District Council.
Illinois—Chicago District Council.
Indiana—Indianapolis District Council.
Indiana—(Michigan City) Lake County District Council.
Kentucky—(Louisville)—Falls City District Council.
Louisiana—New Orleans District Council.
Massachusetts—Boston District Council.
Michigan—Detroit District Council.
Missouri—St. Louis District Council.
Nebraska—Omaha District Council.
New Jersey—(Newark) Essex County District Council.

New Jersey—(Summit) Morris, Union and Vicinity District Council.
New York—Buffalo District Council.
New York—Ulster County District Council.
New York—New York District Council.
Ohio—(Cleveland) Cuyahoga District Council.
Ohio—(Cincinnati) Ohio Valley District Council.
Ohio—(Toledo) Maumee Valley District Council.
Oregon—Portland District Council.
Pennsylvania—(Philadelphia) Metropolitan District Council.
Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh District Council.
Pennsylvania—(Wilkes Barre) Wyoming Valley District Council.
Texas—Houston District Council.
Washington—Spokane District Council.
Washington—Seattle District Council.
Washington—Tacoma District Council.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee District Council.
Canada—Montreal District Council.
Canada—Toronto District Council.
Canada—Vancouver District Council.

* * * * *

The following Local Unions were represented:

ALABAMA

103	Birmingham			1337	Tuscaloosa

CALIFORNIA

22	San Francisco	2288	Los Angeles	3088	Stockton

COLORADO

		55	Denver		

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

132	Washington			1590	Washington

FLORIDA

		627	Jacksonville		

GEORGIA

225	Atlanta			1723	Columbus

ILLINOIS

10	Chicago	183	Peoria	643	Chicago
13	Chicago	199	Chicago	742	Chicago
16	Springfield	242	Chicago	839	Des Plaines
58	Chicago	377	Alton	1037	Marseilles
62	Chicago	416	Chicago	1185	Chicago
80	Chicago	419	Chicago	1539	Chicago
141	Chicago	434	Chicago	1538	Chicago
169	East St. Louis	504	Chicago	1693	Chicago
181	Chicago	578	Chicago	1922	Chicago
				2094	Chicago

INDIANA

60	Indianapolis	565	Elkhart	1236	Michigan City
90	Evansville	599	Hammond	1380	Bedford
232	Fort Wayne	734	Kokomo	1485	La Porte
352	Anderson	912	Richmond	1664	Bloomington
413	South Bend	985	Gary	1761	New Castle
		1217	Greencastle	3117	Shelbyville

IOWA

		726	Davenport		

KENTUCKY

64	Louisville			698	Newport

LOUISIANA

764 Shreveport

1846 New Orleans

MASSACHUSETTS

33 Boston

MICHIGAN

19 Detroit
337 Detroit
958 Marquette

982 Detroit
983 Detroit
1102 Detroit

1452 Detroit
1513 Detroit
2265 Detroit

MINNESOTA

548 Minneapolis

MISSOURI

5 St. Louis
47 St. Louis
73 St. Louis

417 St. Louis
602 St. Louis
1596 St. Louis

1739 Kirkwood
2119 St. Louis

NEBRASKA

253 Omaha

NEW JERSEY

429 Montclair
715 Elizabeth

1113 Springfield

1209 Newark
2212 Newark

NEW YORK

246 New York
251 Kingston
257 New York
284 New York
298 New York
366 New York
385 New York
488 New York
608 New York

740 New York
791 New York
964 Rockland County and Vicinity
1162 College Point
1175 Kingston
1204 New York
1456 New York
1536 New York

1577 Buffalo
1663 New York
2236 New York
2241 Brooklyn
2287 New York
2305 New York
2710 New York
2947 New York
3128 New York

OHIO

11 Cleveland
29 Cincinnati
171 Youngstown
182 Cleveland
224 Cincinnati

873 Cincinnati
1108 Cleveland
1138 Toledo
1359 Toledo

1393 Toledo
1750 Cleveland
1871 Cleveland
1929 Cleveland
1957 Toledo

OKLAHOMA

1072 Muskogee

OREGON

226 Portland

1223 Marshfield

2881 Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

8 Philadelphia
122 Philadelphia
142 Pittsburgh
160 Philadelphia
165 Pittsburgh
211 Alleghany City
277 Philadelphia

288 Homestead
333 New Kensington
359 Philadelphia
422 Rochester
430 Wilkinsburg
454 Philadelphia
465 Ardmore

500 Butler
514 Wilkes-Barre
616 Chambersburg
833 Berwyn
845 Clifton Heights
1856 Philadelphia
2131 Pottsville
2264 Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND

874 Newport

TENNESSEE

50 Knoxville

74 Chattanooga

TEXAS

198	Dallas			213	Houston

VIRGINIA

		1665	Alexandria		

WASHINGTON

131	Seattle	2552	Spokane	2635	Seattle
1845	Snoqualmie	2633	Tacoma	2682	Tacoma

WISCONSIN

264	Milwaukee			1594	Wausau

CANADA

Montreal

1127	Montreal			134	Montreal
		27	Toronto		
		452	Vancouver		

The following State Councils were represented at the Installation:

Illinois State Council	New York State Council
New Jersey State Council	Ohio State Council

Numerous congratulatory messages were received and read from Local Unions, District Councils and friends.

Many floral pieces were received from Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils and friends.

April 7, 1947.

On April 18, 1944, the General President informed the Local Unions of the action of the General Executive Board regarding applicants being admitted without payment of Initiation Fee by presenting honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States or Canada within one year after discharge. As is evident from our records, many ex-servicemen affiliated.

Three years have elapsed since this action was taken, and, after carefully considering the entire matter, the Board decided to terminate this policy as of July 1, 1947; thereafter requiring all applicants to pay the initiation fee.

The Board rules that the Contingent Fund does not provide for the payment of a death donation; therefore, if such donation is desired it must be raised on an entirely voluntary basis.

The General President submitted to the Board a letter from Morton E. Crist, Financial Secretary of Local Union 109, Sheffield, Alabama, with a memorial written by Brother J. F. Barrett, publicity director of the American Federation of Labor, paying tribute to the memory of Bob Weyler, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who died April 22, 1946. The Board ordered the "Memorial" published in our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

April 8, 1947.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office.

* * * * *

By direction of the General Executive Board the General President sent the following letter to Local Union 201, Wichita, Kansas:

To the Officers and Members
Local Union No. 201
Wichita, Kansas.

Greetings:

The General Executive Board now in session at this office gave consideration to the communication addressed to General Secretary Duffy as of the date of March 29, 1947, wherein you set forth that at a special meeting held on March 27th A. J. Porth terminated all his official duties as an officer of Local Union 201, and

that A. L. Manning was elected and installed to succeed him for the rest of his term.

You further requested that the bond covering Porth be changed to cover Manning, instead. That communication was recognized by the undersigned under date of April 3rd.

The General Executive Board also considered a communication dated April 4th, addressed to General Secretary Duffy, wherein the Recording Secretary, Brother John Goodwin, notified the General Secretary that at a special called meeting held April 3rd members of the Local voted to reconsider their action taken on March 27th.

The purpose and object of this communication is to inform the members of Local Union 201 that the General Executive Board decided that they could not accept the communication of April 4th as being an action that would in any way set aside the action taken at the special meeting held on March 27th and, therefore, in conformity with the action of the General Executive Board they instructed the undersigned to notify your Local Union that this office will not recognize A. J. Porth as holding any office or official position in Local Union 201 and if the members of Local Union 201 wish to retain and maintain their standing in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America they will have to see that these instructions are carried out; namely, that as per the action of the Local Union on March 27th, A. L. Manning will be recognized as Financial Secretary and Business Agent of your Local Union.

Trusting to receive a prompt notification of compliance with these instructions so it will not be necessary to take further steps to enforce the provisions of the General Constitution, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) WM. L. HUTCHESON,
WLGH General President.

* * * * *

Dodge City, Kans. L. U. 1542.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 19, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Iowa City, Iowa L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 8, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Request of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga County Carpenters' District Council (Cleveland, Ohio) for reimbursement of money spent by said District Council in the sum of $9,295.00 in their recent strike in raising the wages of members from $1.65 per hour to $2.00 per hour. Request granted.

* * * * *

The plan proposed by the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes was carefuuly considered, after which it was decided that

"The Board cannot see its way clear to endorse this proposition."

Our relations to and affiliation with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was carefully considered. The Board strenuously opposes the appointment of anyone as a referee not familiar with Building Construction.

This, along with other matters, was left in the hands of the General President to use his best judgment.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board gave consideration to the conditions now existing in Hollywood, California, in the Motion Picture Industry, wherein the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees is furnishing the major Moving Picture Studios non-union men "Scab Carpenters" to do the work of members of our Organization. The Board authorized the General Secretary to place this matter before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, re-

questing that body to recommend to the next General Convention of the American Federation of Labor the revocation of the charter of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees.

* * * * *

The Committee on arrangements for the Installation of General Officers was given a vote of thanks for the splendid manner in which the entire matter was conducted.

April 9, 1947.

The Committee on "State Councils" appointed at last meeting of the General Executive Board held in January, 1947, submitted a partial report of their investigations with certain recommendations. A general discussion took place covering the entire matter, after which the whole subject was referred back to the Committee for further investigation and consideration.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office completed.

A Sub-Committee of the Board examined the Securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and submitted the following report:

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer S. P. Madows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

GENERAL FUND

Purchased—$1,000,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1963-68
1,000,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1964-69
500,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1964-69
1,000,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1959-62
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1953
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1954
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1954
100,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1957
20,000.00 U. S. Series G.—Project Fund.
25,000.00 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness_____Due 1947
(Held in New York)
500,000.00 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness ___Due Dec. 1947
(Held in New York)
200,000.00 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness ___Due Dec. 1947
(Held in New York)

DEFENSE FUND

50,000.00 U. S. Series G. _____Due 1953
50,000.00 U. S. Series G. _____Due 1954
150,000.00 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness_____Due 1947
(Held in New York)

HOME AND PENSION FUND

50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1953
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1954
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1954
50,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1955
100,000.00 U. S. Series G._____Due 1957
300,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1947
500,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1963-68
100,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1964-69
500,000.00 U. S. Treasury_____Due 1964-69
500,000.00 U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness_____Due Dec. 1947
(Held in New York)
200,000.00 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness _____Due 1947
(Held in New York)

GENERAL FUND—(CANADA)

107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	Due 1959
50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	Due 1960
50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	Due 1948
50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	Due 1956
100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	Due 1950

We find $1,575,000.00 worth of these bonds are being held in safe keeping in New York City and are certified to us and to our Certified Accountants by the Indiana National Bank.

(Signed) A. W. MUIR
ROLAND ADAMS
R. E. ROBERTS

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

LIBRARY FUND

Thanks to the generosity of the large number of Local Unions, District and State Councils, and Ladies Auxiliaries which have made donations to the Library Fund, the guests at the Lakeland Home are assured of a modern, up-to-date library. During the past month some dozen affiliates of our Brotherhood mailed in contributions totaling well over $400.00.

A number of periodicals have already been subscribed to for the benefit of the members living at the Home. A survey is now being made to determine what books will have to be replaced and how many new ones will have to be purchased in order to bring the library up to the proper standard. In the end, the Home Library should be the equal of any private library if contributions to the fund continue coming in.

Contributions to the Fund should be clearly designated as such by writing "Library Fund" on the check or accompanying letter so that bookkeeping errors may be avoided.

In the period from March 20, when the last report was made, until April 24, donations were received as follows:

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	$ 30 00
712	Covington, Ky.	10 00
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	10 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	5 00
698	Newport, Ky.	100 00
785	Covington, Ky.	10 00
1162	College Point, L. I., N. Y.	25 00
	COUNCILS	
	Metropolitan D. C., Phila., Pa.	50 00
	Wyoming Valley D. C., Wilkes Barre, Pa.	10 00
	Ohio Valley D. C., Cincinnati	200 00
	New Orleans and Vicinity, D. C., New Orleans, La.	5 00
	AUXILIARIES	
L. Aux. 373,	Salina, Calif.	5 00
L. Aux. 149,	Olympia, Wash.	5 00
L. Aux. 343,	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5 00
L. Aux. 408,	Hattiesburg, Miss.	2 00
L. Aux. 372,	Atlantic City, N. J.	5 00

RECAPITULATION

Available funds, March 20	$7,552 13
Receipts March 20 to April 24	477 00
Total	$8,029 13
Less expenditures	243 68
Total funds available April 24	$7,785 45

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother CLARE ABRAHAM, Local No. 102, Cincinnati, O.
Brother JOHN W. ACKERMAN, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother JOHN A. ANDERSON, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM BARTEL, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ADAM J. BECK, Local No. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
Brother ARTHUR BELL, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother LOUIS BERNSTEIN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH E. BLUNT, Local No. 1888, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHESTER BORKOWSKI, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES A. BRESNAHAN, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRANK J. BRIDGES, Local No. 1798, Greenville, S. C.
Brother JOHN BRUSTMAN, Local No. 808, New York, N. Y.
Brother LAWRENCE BUTLER, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother N. G. CARLSON, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRANK CARPENTER, Local No. 592, Muncie, Ind.
Brother WILLIAM H. CASEY, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother OLIVER STE CLARKE, Local No. 1888, New York, N. Y.
Brother F. A. COLSON, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother BENJAMIN DEMEULE, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother MICHAEL J. DOWLING, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother IRVING DYER, Local No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Brother E. E. ELLER, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother MAURICE FAHEY, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother A. M. FEHLMAN, Local No. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.
Brother JOHN H. FENNE, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother WILLIAM FINDLEY, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother MORRY FREEMAN, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother R. H. FREEMAN, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother JAMES GODWIN, Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother ALFRED HANSEN, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother RUFUS P. HARLOW, Local No. 1516, Salem, Mass.
Brother EARL HOWLETT, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother SAM KOFFSKY, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother R. N. LAMBERT, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
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Brother P. D. MARSHMAN, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother JAMES J. McGURRIN, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother R. McROBERTS, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Brother N. G. MORGAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother MURDOCK D. NICHOLSON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother GEORGE J. NORIE, Local No. 924, Manchester, Mass.
Brother O. OKSANEN, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother MICHAEL OTTINGER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ELMER PENNELL, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother FRANK PERKINS, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
Brother VINCENT PICCHIELLO, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH PIPES, Local No. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
Brother J. E. PROCTOR, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
Brother ROSCO B. RIGLER, Local No. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
Brother EDWARD ROHRKASTE, Local No. 378, Edwardsville, N. Y.
Brother A. B. SENOR, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother E. M. SHEPPARD, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother S. S. SMITHYMAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother HERMAN STOEHR, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother MARVIN F. TATUM, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother JOSEPH TENHUNDFELD, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother S. TRAPAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WALTER TURNER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother RALPH W. WALLACE, Local No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Brother E. L. WILLIAMS, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 2163 Honors a Great Member

At a meeting of Local Union No. 2163, New York City, held Friday, March 21, 1947, a large turn-out of members assembled to do honor to Brother Charles Barr, former Treasurer of the above Local Union.

For more than forty years Brother Barr had been continuously in office, up to the time of his resignation at the end of last year.

He was elected Treasurer of the New York Second Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1906, and continued to serve in that office up to and since the old Amalgamated merged with The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in 1925.

This may not be a record in point of length of service; but the members of Local Union No. 2164 do claim that the quality of service (though it may have been equalled) certainly never has been surpassed.

In the course of the evening Brother Barr was presented with a check for $250, together with a framed testimonial which attested the appreciation of our members for a job well done.

Brother Barr thanked the members of the local in a few well chosen words; and his allusions to "by-gone days" had an especial interest for our older members. "Charlie" was then toasted at some length; others contributed song and story and an enjoyable and memorable evening was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Sine."

CHICKASHA MEMBERS REMEMBER HEROIC BROTHER

On 2114 Idaho Street in Chickasha, Oklahoma, there stands a fine, white, modern little bungalow. It is neither pretentious nor imposing, but it stands as a monument to neighborliness, brotherhood and the great spirit of cooperation that exists among Chickasha's citizens.

You see, that little bungalow is the home of Fred Thomasson, a member of Local Union No. 653,, who paid a high price for the victory that ended the recent war. Brother Thomasson returned from overseas with handicapping injuries. With his wife and two children he found the housing situation little short of desperate. In return for the price he paid for victory he was getting back very little in the way of compensation.

But the members of Local Union No. 653 eventually learned of his plight. And when they learned of it, they decided to do something. They took the initiative in a move to provide Brother Thomasson with a decent place to live. They appealed to the citizens of the community for funds to buy materials. The response was good. Then with their own hands and with no thought of any pay they tackled the job of turning out a decent home for their fellow worker. Day after day they worked on the house. Plumbers, Painters and other building tradesmen also responded. In a short while the attractive place on 2114 Idaho was completed. By the first of the year the Thomassons were ready to move in.

Today Brother Thomasson is proud of his fine new home and all Chickasha is proud of the members of Local No. 653 and other building tradesmen who made it possible.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

LESSON 224

By H. H. Siegele

The level is a precision tool. It does not matter what kind of a level you are using, if it is not accurate, it is not a level in the sense that the word is used here. The same thing is true in speaking of objects—a thing is either level or it is not level. A word of caution should be injected here, for if one is a stickler for technicalities, what has just been said is impossible. This department has always stood for that which is practical, and what is said here must be considered on that basis. Precision from a practical standpoint is what this writer is striving for.

One of the most practical leveling tools, the water level, is not used on the job as much as it should be. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that it is not at hand when it is needed, or if it is at hand, it takes a little time to get it ready. A garden hose with a glass tube inserted in each

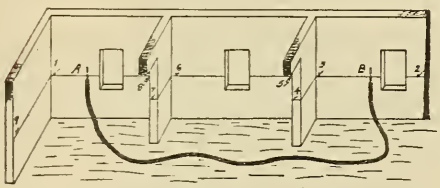


Fig. 1

end, filled with water, is all that is needed.

Fig 1 shows parts of three rooms of a building with a water level in position for leveling. One end with a glass tube is shown at A, and the other end is shown at B. As a matter of precaution a water level should be tested before it is used. The test is simple. Bring the two ends together as shown to the left in Fig. 2. If the water line in one tube is above the other, somewhat as shown, it indicates that there is an air bubble in the hose, which must be removed to insure accuracy. A big difference in the water lines indicates a big air bubble, while just a little difference

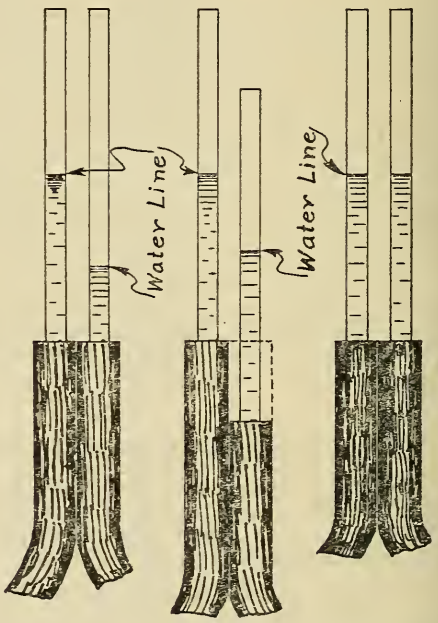


Fig. 2

means that the air bubble is small. Another test is shown at the center of Fig. 2. Hold the two ends together as shown (one by dotted lines) and pull one of them down. If the water does not adjust itself readily, there is either some obstruction in the hose or else the hose has a kink in it. Whenever a test shows the water line of both tubes on a level, as shown to the right, the level is all right.

Fig. 3 shows how to operate the glass tubes, where at A we have the estab-

lished line, and at B the sought point. When the tube at A is placed to the mark and the water line is above the

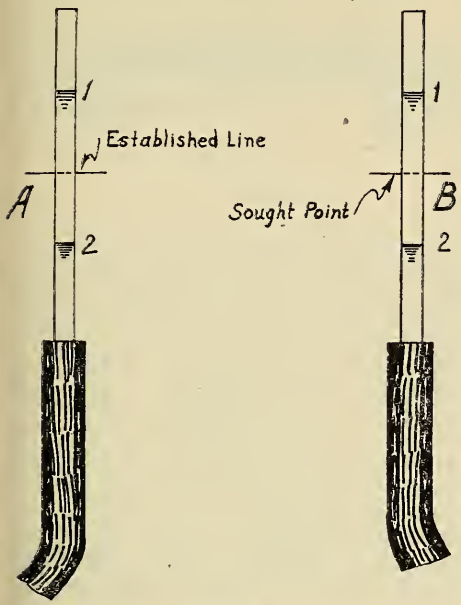


Fig. 3

established line, bring the tube down until the water line is level with the established line. In case the water line in the tube is below the established line, raise the tube until the water line is on a level with the established line. When these two lines are together at A, a signal is given for B to mark the point.

Let us turn again to Fig. 1. To begin, let the man at A hold the tube to the established line, while B brings the tube



Fig. 4

to point 1. When the water line is on the established line, A signals to B, who marks the point. Then B goes to point 2, and when the signal is given he marks this point, then he marks point number 3, then number 4, and 5 and so on to number 9. Having these points, a chalk line is snapped from point to point, as shown by the continuous line.

The aluminum level is one of the best levels on the market. It is light, strong and easy to pack. Fig. 4 is a drawing of an aluminum level.

To test the plumb part of a level, place the level against the surface of a wall in a plumb position, and when the bubble is on center, mark along the edge. Then reverse the level, bringing the same edge parallel with the line, if the bubble centers, the plumb is accurate, but if you have to move one end of the level to center the bubble, then

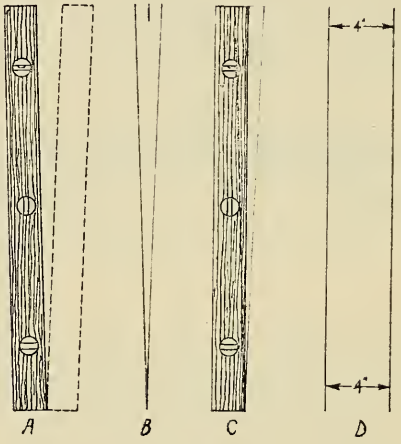


Fig. 5

it is out of adjustment and should be adjusted before it is used.

Fig. 5, A, B and C, illustrate how to adjust the plumb part of a level. Place the level against the surface of a wall, as shown at A, and when the

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bubble centers, mark along one edge, then reverse the level and center the bubble, which in this case would bring it in the position shown by the dotted lines. Mark along the edge of the level and you will have a V-shaped mark on the wall, as shown at B. A mark is placed halfway between the two upper ends of the V, as shown, and then the level is placed in the position shown at C. In this position the plumb is adjusted so that the bubble will center. After making the adjustment, check on it to be sure that it is right.

At D is shown how to check on the accuracy of your own judgment, as to knowing when the plumb bubble is on center. Place the level against the surface of a wall in the plumb position, and when the bubble is on center mark along the edge. Then move the tool to one side, in this case, 4 inches, and bring it to a plumb position. When the bubble is on center, mark along the edge. Now measure the distance between the lines at the top and also at the bottom. If the two distances are the same, then you have formed a habit of accurate judgment, but if there is a difference in the distances, then you are careless in your judgment, which should be corrected.

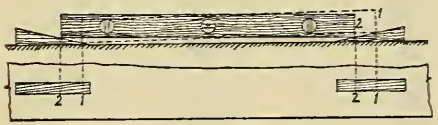


Fig. 6

Fig. 6 shows a good way to test the level part of a level. Fasten two wedges to a firm base in the manner shown by the drawings. The top drawing shows a side view of the wedges with the level resting on them, and the bottom drawing shows a plan of the base and the wedges. When the wedges are in place, put the level on them, say, as shown by the dotted lines numbered 1. This position will show the bubble to the right, so the level will have to be moved to the left, or from 1 to 2, enough to bring the bubble on center. This done, mark the wedges at the ends of the level, as shown at 2 and 2 on the bottom drawing. Now reverse the level and bring the ends to the number 2 marks. If the bubble centers, the level is true, but if the bubble shows to the left it indicates that the level needs adjusting.

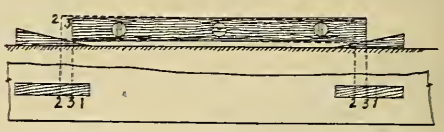


Fig. 7

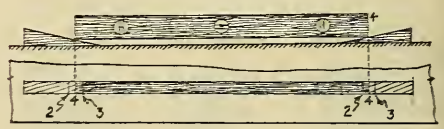


Fig. 8

Fig. 7 is a continuation of Fig. 6, where the number 2 position is shown by dotted lines on the upper drawing.

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The level was moved to the right enough to again center the bubble, which gave us position number 3. This position should also be marked on the wedges. At the bottom drawing the wedges show the three positions that the level has been in, numbers 1, 2 and 3. Now divide the spaces between the 2-marks and the 3-marks, as shown by

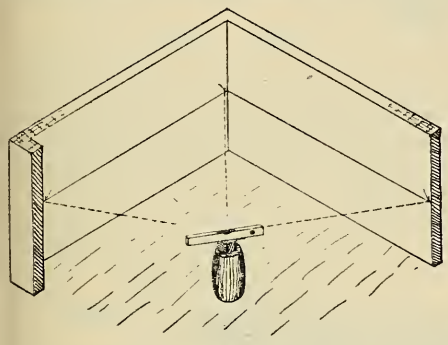


Fig. 9

the bottom drawing of Fig. 8 and numbered 4. Place the ends of the level to these points, which will bring the bubble to one side, or in this case to the right. Now the level is in the position for making the adjustment. After the adjustment is made, check the level by re-

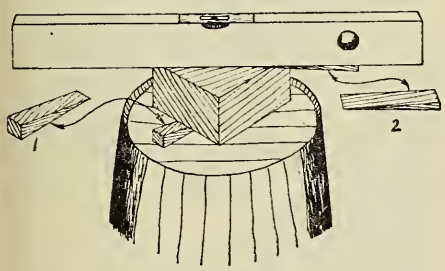


Fig. 10

versing it a number of times to make sure that the bubble will always center. If it does, the level is true.

Fig. 9 shows how to establish points by sighting over a level. The level is shown set for establishing the point to the right. The other two points are established in the same way, but the position of the level must be changed to bring it in the direction of the place where the point is to be established.

Fig. 10 shows a detail of the upper part of the barrel used for a stand in



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Fig. 9. On this barrel a block is placed in such a way that the high end will be level across the end. Then the block is leveled from end to end and wedged up, as shown to the left, with a wedge like that shown at 1. This leveling can be approximate. Then place the level on the block, aiming it at the place where you want to establish a point. Wedge the low part of the level with a slender wedge, such as is shown at 2, until it is on a level. This done, you are ready to sight over it and establish the point. Repeat this as often as necessary.

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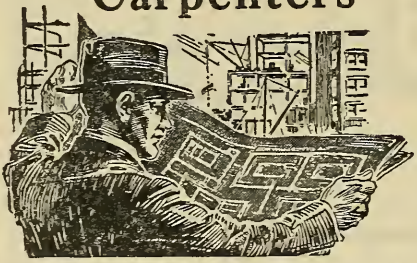


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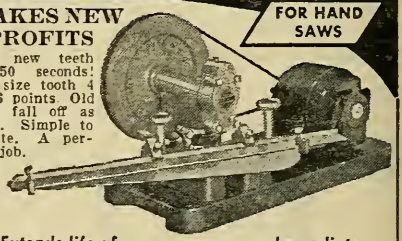
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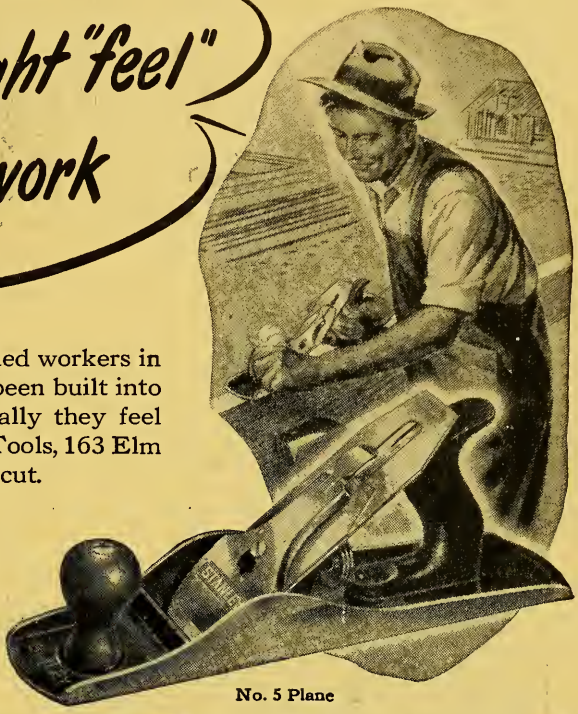
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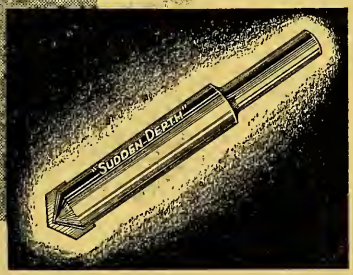
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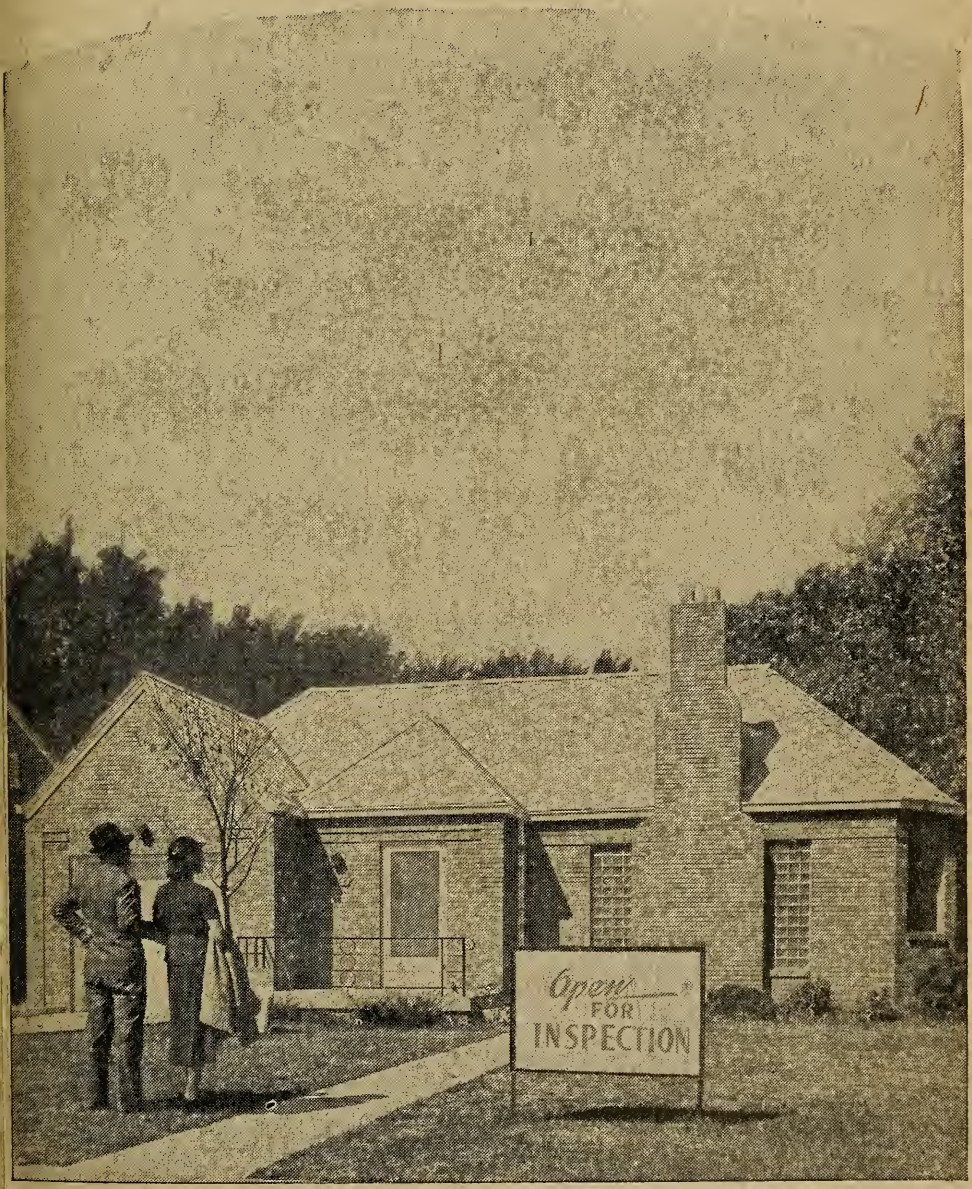
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

JUNE, 1947





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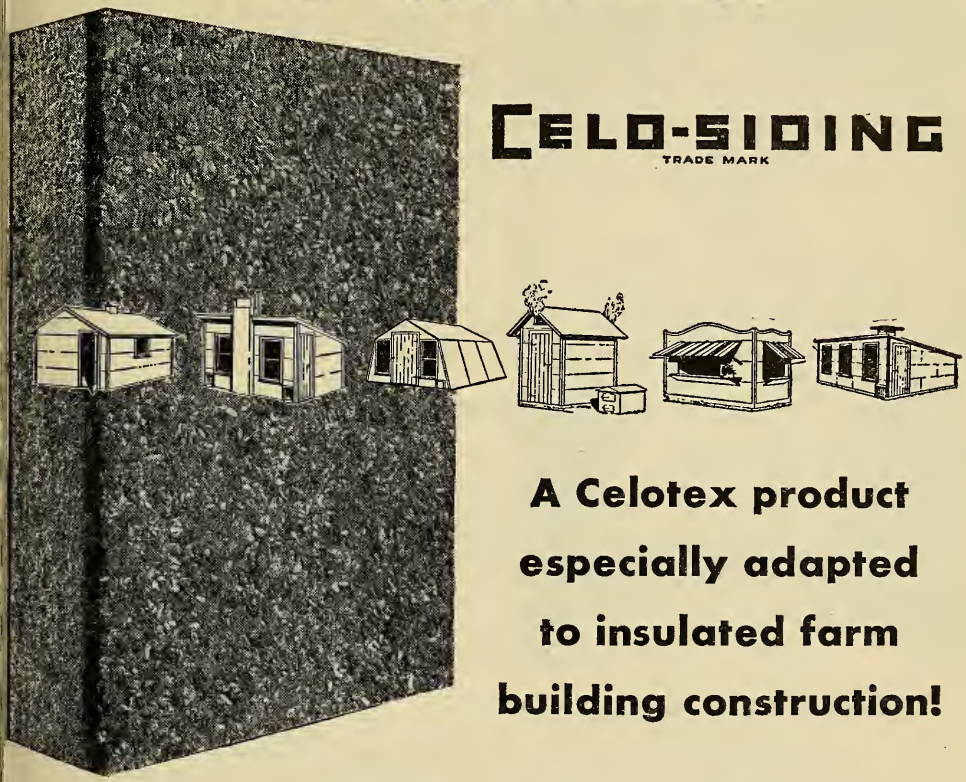
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Although current production is highest in history and more people are working than ever before, citizens in all walks of life face the future with little confidence. Why?

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Can collective bargaining really work without strikes, lockouts or industrial strife? Yes, says Lee Minton, president of the Glass Blowers Union. To prove his point, President Minton cites the case of his own union which for sixty-two years has had nothing but harmonious relations with its employers—this despite bad times, great technological changes in the industry and varied demand for the products produced.

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Twentieth Century Fund, after exhaustive study, finds that the key to our production miracles is not harder work or more skill but rather a great expansion in the amount of power output.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Let the spiral do the heavy wrist work. A simple push on a sturdy "Yankee" drives or draws the screw with a spinning start. Good for years of smooth, willing partnership with your good right hand. Three sizes, each with 3 size bits. Popular 30A size, range of screws #2 to #8. For one-hand operation, buy the 130A "Yankee" with the "quick-return" spring in the handle.

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If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us $5.00, and pay the balance of $25.00 at $5.00 per month, making a total of $30.00 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

Write your name and address clearly and give your age, and trade experience.

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Class Laws Are Un-American

★ ★ ★

For the past several months, General President Hutcheson has been devoting every possible moment to combating the anti-labor legislation which Congress has been determined to pass. Through personal contact, by letter writing, and even by the use of radio time, Bill has made known his opposition and the opposition of our Brotherhood to labor shackling legislation. The following excerpts are from a speech he made over station WLW and the National Broadcasting Company early last month.

★ ★ ★

Fellow Americans:

ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES of our form of government is that which is termed "Free Enterprise"—meaning freedom of individuals, either singly or in unison with others to engage lawfully in pursuits of industrial, social, religious and economic life—without governmental supervision and control.

In times of great emergency, reasonable restrictions may be necessary, but when the crisis is past restrictions are no longer justified.

Both capital and labor are enterprises which may be justifiably controlled during times of national peril, but both of these should alike be relieved of governmental restraint and edict when the emergency is over. Capital should be free to lawfully pursue its way toward its goal of achievement and so should labor be permitted an untrammeled pursuit of its legitimate objectives.

For peace and harmony to reign between the two—for they are vitally dependent upon each other—neither must be shackled with unjust or discriminatory laws.

During more than fifty years before the last war (and I trust it remains the last) labor and management eventually sat down around the conference table to thresh out their differences. They talked and argued and debated, and frequently threatened, but in the majority of instances amicable settlements were reached and agreements were executed without a test of economic strength.

Across these conference tables employers learned to know the problems and difficulties of their employes, and conversely the employes learned to know and appreciate and to sympathetically assist in the problems and difficulties of their employers. If, occasionally, agreement could not be reached—and a strike ensued—at least in the end management and labor reached some understanding which was agreeable to and understood and abided by both.

An abrupt change in all this came during the war years when the collective bargaining heretofore described gave way to directives from Washington.

An abundance of college professors and fledgling law graduates, and self-styled labor experts (who never had toiled nor managed a day in their lives) made rules and regulations and issued directives which neither labor nor management understood, nor could effectually apply and the grand and glorious result of all this was delay, confusion, ill-temper and industrial chaos.

With all this came maladjustments, while war time price increases and wage stabilization extended into the post war period.

With war's end industry reconverted to peace-time endeavors with as great dispatch as circumstances and relaxing of controls permitted.

Labor met with ever increasing commodity prices, with the constant decrease in value of the dollar earned. Labor's demands for adjustment which necessitated an increased wage, met with evasion or stern opposition. Hence labor in some instances—but not in all cases as it would seem, was required to resort to its one means of exerting economic pressure—the strike.

It is deplored by all that some of these strikes seriously threatened our national economy and well-being, and that in others abuses or violence resulted—which naturally follows when strife and its attendant ill-will exists between human beings, individuals or groups thereof.

These unfortunate occurrences have supplied the excuse for the lurking foes of labor who are ever lying in wait for the slightest opportunity to wage an attack on labors' rights.

That attack began with a hue and cry for labor legislation to take from labor what it had, through legislation, through Court decision and through its own peaceful, harmonious agreements with industry obtained step by step throughout the years.

The time-worn slogan "LET'S PASS A LAW" was brought forth, dusted off and brandished with crusade fervor.

Naturally, and admittedly, labor did not want any labor or anti-labor legislation. Labor knows—and so does rightful thinking management know—that legislation is not the answer.

The legislation now under enactment in the Congress is the firebrand type which threatens to destroy the structure of peaceful industrial relations which may require years to abolish. Instead of allaying adverse feeling and restoring harmony between employer and employee, this legislation will create ill-will and bring about more labor strife than we have ever experienced in the history of our country.

Let us pause to note what this legislation proposes to do. The Bill passed by the House of Representatives would deprive labor and management of the right to incorporate in their agreements, provisions for what the House misnames a "Closed Shop." This provision has been utilized and enjoyed by both management and labor for more than fifty years, for it is recognized by both management and labor as a guarantee of peace and harmony, as well as a guarantee that there will be no work stoppages by reason of union employes being forced to work with non-union, non-dues-paying employees.

As a further illustration of the impracticability of the "Closed Shop" proposition in the House Bill —The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America requires every applicant to take a solemn obligation that he will not associate with the Communist Party, or any similar subversive organization. If the provision mentioned becomes a law we will be obliged to accept all applicants for membership into our Brotherhood regardless of their affiliation with the Communist Party or any similar subversive organization.

Not only would this procedure change the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts, but it would lead to government of industrial relations by injunction and lead to constant and unending labor strife.

Other provisions just as far reaching in their intent and results are contained in the House Bill.

The Senate Bill, although less drastic in all its details, is just as subversive of unionism and just as sure to foster strife between employer and employe as the House Bill.

The chairman of the Senate Labor Committee has been quoted in the press as making the statement that the provisions of the Senate Bill (in the majority) were the thoughts expressed by members of industry.

We, of labor, have no objection to any group of citizens, expressing their thoughts in reference to legislative matters, but if the Senate Labor Committee thought it advisable to get the opinions of employers, it would seem only fair and right that they, likewise, should have consulted representatives of labor.

To follow out the foregoing suggestion the Legislative Committee representing the American Federation of Labor contacted the chairman of the Senate Labor Committee regarding this matter, and he, the chairman, agreed that before any labor bill was brought out of committee he would contact the Legislative Committee representing the American Federation of Labor, but he did not carry out his promise.

To endeavor to show the unfairness of the enactment into law of the Bills now pending in Congress, we would like to have it distinctly understood that we of labor are only asking that we be treated in the same manner as other citizens of our nation, and in carrying out the principle of our form of government—which has always recognized self-initiative and free enterprise—we should not have legislation that discriminates against any group of citizens.

We never have had class distinction in America. We should not have class legislation, neither should we have legislation by injunction.

John R. Alpine Passes Away

A long and distinguished career in labor, government and industry came to an end early in April when John R. Alpine, succumbed to a long illness at his home in New York City. Starting life as a plumber, Mr. Alpine played an important part in the organization of that trade.

In 1904 he was elected a member of the general executive board of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry and two years later was elected president. In 1908 he became a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a position he held until his retirement 12 years later.

During his distinguished career, Mr. Alpine served as labor advisor in the Department of Labor during World War 1. He accompanied the President to Paris in an advisory capacity during the peace conferences. Selected by President Hoover as a special assistant to the Secretary of Labor in 1931, he supervised the Federal Employment Service for some time. During his tenure in office, the Service produced splendid results.

A capable organizer and a clear thinker, Mr. Alpine left a lasting impression on the entire labor movement. His memory will not be soon forgotten.

PLANE GOSSIP

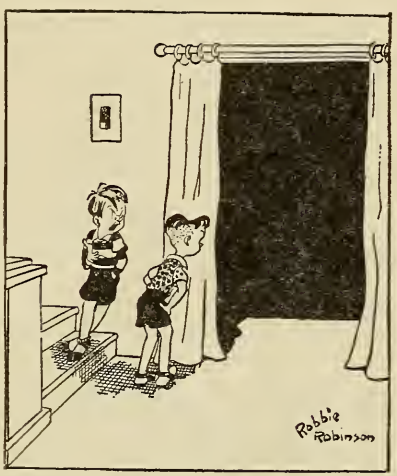
NOT SO FUNNY

After twenty years in a mental institution, Mr. Blank was being released as cured. On the morning he was to be released, a number of attendants came to his room to wish him well. As a special privilege, the attendants allowed Mr. Blank to shave himself. He started out fine. But pretty soon, in turning to say something to one of the attendants, his razor slashed the string holding the mirror and it crashed to the floor.

When Mr. Blank turned back to get on with his shaving he looked at the blank wall.

"Well, isn't that the irony of fate," he finally said. After twenty years in this place, on the very morning when I'm going to be let out, I cut my head off."

And this sort of reminds us of the kind of thinking some of the people in Washington are doing on labor matters. They are losing their heads over matters that require calm and deliberate consideration.



Just like a woman—Sis hasn't seen her boy friend for two years and then she turns out the light.

A NECESSARY INVENTION

According to a little squib in the newspapers, a New Jersey inventor has discovered a new type of binder that makes it possible to turn out long-lasting, weather-resistant brick out of common mud. If true, the new invention may make brick making obsolete.

However, we are just a little skeptical. Hardly a day passes but what some sort of revolutionary building material is announced. The years roll by and we never see any of these new super inventions.

To our way of thinking, if someone wants to do something really big for building, let him discover some way of making building materials out of statistics. For several years now the government has been grinding out statistics on a twenty-four hour day basis. And the sad part of it is that the more statistics the government turns out, the less houses there are for vets and other citizens. If some genius could only discover some way of tying statistics together in such a way that they would keep out the rain and cold our housing problems could be solved in short order.

In the meantime, home buyers have to put up with something like the following:

A builder was making an inspection trip on a row of partly finished bungalows he was putting up. As he came to the first cottage he stationed his foreman on the other side of a wall and then called out, "Can you hear me?"

"Yes, I can," replied the foreman.

"Can you see me?" the contractor next called out.

"No," replied the foreman.

"That." commented the contractor, is what I call a good wall."

★ ★ ★

There is no such think as an inevitable war. If war comes, it will come through the failure of human wisdom.

—Bonar Law

STANDARD PROCEDURE

"Ruth," moaned her long-suffering husband, "you promised you wouldn't buy a new dress. What made you do it?"

"Dear," replied the modern Eve, "the devil tempted me."

"Why didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'" the poor man inquired.

"I did," the little woman replied sweetly, "and then he whispered over my shoulder, 'My dear, it fits you beautifully in the back.'"

And the thought just occurs to us that the "it fits you just beautifully in the back" technique is the standard operational procedure of the Communists, Fascists and other "ism" backers in America.

★ ★ ★

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Latest of the C. I. O. Big Wigs to stub his toe on the issue of Communism is Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. For years Curran waltzed along cheek by jowl with the Reds in his union. All was eggs in the coffee until Curran recently woke up to the fact that he was soon going to be on the outside looking in. Now he is bucking the Reds with all his might.

Thus comes to a sad ending another epic of a man trying to carry water on both shoulders. Like a lot of his colleagues, Curran has learned through bitter experience that you can't poke around in a hornet's nest without getting stung. He sort of reminds us of a boy who came to Sunday School with a "shiner."

"Why, Johnnie!" exclaimed the teacher, "didn't last Sunday's lesson teach you that when you are struck on one cheek you ought to turn the other?"

"Yes'm," replied Johnnie, "but he hit me on the nose and I only got one of them."

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS PAUP

"Don't let the knockers worry you," says Joe Paup to the graduating class for 1947. "Remember no one who keeps kicking you in the pants can ever get ahead of you."

WHO KNOWS?

If you do not read the newspapers from beginning to end you miss some mighty interesting information. For example, the other day a Chicago newspaper carried a story on page two telling about Britishers paying seventy-five cents a pound for potatoes in London. On page twenty-seven of the same issue was a story telling how our government was ruining untold thousands of tons of surplus potatoes by staining them with a secret dye that made them unsuitable for human consumption but suitable for hog feed at one cent a pound. On still another page was a story telling about the millions of tons of wheat that are being exported to England at two dollars per bushel.

For years pigs could ride a straight-through car from one coast to the other. It took fifty years of plugging before the same privilege was extended to human passengers who always had to change cars at Chicago. Who knows? Maybe in some bright future day human beings may even be able to eat at the same price as hogs.

★ ★ ★

IT'S THE SEASON FOR IT

The season being Spring, our favorite philosopher, Joe Paup, uncovered his crystal ball and came up with the following:

"Card playing can be expensive—but so is any game where you hold hands."



What can I do for you—if anything?

We Have The Formula

★ ★ ★

WHAT is the matter with this country?

Our factories and farms and mines are producing goods at a rate never dreamed possible even a few years ago; yet people in all walks of life are afraid and apprehensive of the future. Our national income is nearly twice as high as it has ever been in history; yet many of our leaders are literally keeping their fingers crossed. Our working force is several millions higher than it was during the war years; yet the spectre of unemployment is peering over the shoulder of millions of our people. Why? Why should people in a country as rich in brains and resources as America face the future with little, if any real confidence?

There are probably as many answers to this paradox as there are individuals thinking about it. The professors and the economists and the brain trusters have fancy and involved theories with which to explain the unhappy situation. The bankers and industrialists have still other theories. But all the working man knows is that despite the fact he is working steadily at present he can hardly keep his nose above water financially speaking. He knows that the wage increases he has received since 1941 have been more than gobbled up by skyrocketing prices. Realizing this, he asks himself, "If I can't make a go of it now when I am working more hours than ever before, how am I going to fare when things tighten up a little and work becomes less plentiful?"

For millions of workers in the lowest income group, inflation and an economic breakdown are not things to think about or worry about at some future date. For these people inflation and an economic breakdown are already here. In the manufacturing industries, the average wage throughout the nation is somewhere in the vicinity of forty-five dollars per week; which means that a large percentage must earn less than that amount. At today's prices, the family head bringing home thirty-five to forty dollars a week cannot hope to maintain his little brood in anything even remotely resembling living comfort. If there are savings, they are dipped into to supplement earnings so that a half-way decent standard of living can be maintained. Where there are no savings or the savings are used up, one after another of the less essential items have to be dropped.

How can these people have confidence in the future when it is impossible for them even to have confidence in the present? They are caught in the economic vise of skyrocketing prices and lagging wages. They have had lots of promises of relief but month by month the jaws of the vise have tightened a little. The economic squeeze has unfailingly become a little bit more drastic. A little bit more tightening and actual starvation will be staring them and their families in the face.

Though some Congressmen and many members of the National Association of Manufacturers may

think so, the American worker is no fool. He can do a little bit of thinking on his own and he can remember things for more than a couple of days. For example, he can remember back a year ago when the fate of OPA was hanging in the balance. At that time the NAM was flooding the nation with propaganda to the effect that OPA and price controls were holding back economic recovery. In June, 1946, the NAM said:

"If OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay. . . . Prices will be fair and reasonable to all."

To those who have had to do the family shopping since June of last year, we do not have to point out how wrong the predictions of the NAM turned out to be. Production of all items has steadily climbed, and the prices of those same commodities have climbed even faster.

In the same month of last year (June), Senator Wherry of Nebraska said:

"Mr. Bowles has said that if price controls were eliminated the price of meat would go up fifty per cent. Mr. Bowles is trying to scare us. My prediction is that without price control meat will cost less than today." (Meat prices are now practically eighty per cent higher than they were in June, 1946.)

Now these same forces that predicted everything would be peaches and cream if price controls were removed are trying to sell the nation on the idea that curbing the unions will bring about an era of peace and prosperity. They are as wrong now as subsequent developments proved them to be wrong in 1946 when they were damning price controls.

We do not know why college professors and bankers are afraid of the future, but we do know why the average worker feels the same way. He feels that way because he knows that the forces of greed are now in the saddle. Day in and day out, ever since Germany capitulated, he has been told that production is the answer to all our problems. Month in and month out, production has climbed. Still his plight has worsened instead of improved. Production is now running something like thirty per cent above our best previous effort. At the same time the contents of his pay envelope buy less food and clothing than they ever did; this despite the fact he is working steadier now and earning higher wages than he ever earned before.

Through his union, the average worker has made a valiant effort to keep wages in line with prices. Despite all his union could do, prices outran wages drastically. Now the same forces that knocked out price controls after making him glowing promises about lower prices are out to tie the hands of his union. No wonder he is skeptical. No wonder he faces the future without enthusiasm. He remembers how the same forces of greed hamstrung the unions after the first world war. He remembers the profit orgy they indulged in after they reduced the unions to impotency. And lastly, he remembers the terrible depression that followed the bursting of the bubble. Now he sees the same forces playing exactly the same sort of game. And he knows the eventual result will be the same—depression, unemployment and privation — if greed succeeds in its efforts to tie the hands of the unions.

That confusion and fear should exist in a nation as enlightened and

as wealthy as the United States is pathetic. Within ourselves, our territory and our people—we have all the elements necessary for permanent prosperity. We have the resources, we have the technical knowledge, we have the brawn. We live under a system that places no limitations on a man's capacities or ambition—up to now, that is. Men have been free to work or not to work; they have been free to produce goods or not produce goods; they have been free to practice self-determination in matters pertaining to their own welfare. And under these principles we have delivered more of the good things of life for more people than any other system devised by the mind of man.

Despite the achievements we have made, we have still only scratched the surface. In the next thirty years we can double our standard of living and permanently banish poverty from our midst. We can do these things if we keep greed out of the saddle. We can do them if ALL men remain free to pursue their legitimate objectives without coercion or dictation from the government or from any other group. We can do them if we avoid discriminatory laws and undue restrictions aimed at any particular group.

During the war years there was much talk of a formula for permanent prosperity. It was as simple as it was foolproof. It consisted of three parts: high wages; low profits; and tremendous volume. High wages are needed to maintain purchasing power. Low profits are needed to keep prices down so that more people can buy. Large volume is needed so that decent returns can be made on investments and jobs can be kept at high levels. Had that formula been followed, our return to normalcy might well have been accomplished. Instead, greed grabbed the reins. Prices were driven sky-high. The ability of the people to buy diminished and already shrinking volume is making itself felt as a result.

It is not yet too late to return to that formula. It is still there waiting for our nod of approval. It still offers us a way out of our difficulties. It still offers us a chance to banish fear of the future and a chance to build a lasting and sound prosperity.

With most of the rest of the world engulfed in one sort of "ism" or another, America, with its free institutions and free citizens, offers these downtrodden peoples their one ray of hope. They look to us as a guiding beacon toward brotherhood, equality, and dignity in man. If we make our democratic way of life a prosperous and peaceful one we can inspire them to a continued struggle for the achievement of similar results in their own lands. If we bog down our economy in a morass of unemployment, privation and hardship; or if we fetter any of our free institutions which serve as vehicles of self-betterment for our common people, we take away from them their last hope for achieving a decent life for themselves.

We in America have now reached the crossroads. One way points toward peace and prosperity and continued freedom for all our people and all our institutions. The other way points toward depression and misery at the end of a long highway of profit-grabbing, special interest and inflationary wingdinging. There is no choice. We must follow the way that points toward a better way of life for all of us. Now is the time to firmly plant our feet on that road.

Sixty-Two Years of Peace

Can lasting industrial peace be established between labor and management? Yes, says Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Blowers Association, whose union has for sixty-two years adjusted differences with employers without a single strike or lockout. The secret? Good old-fashioned collective bargaining, sincerely practiced by both sides.

By LEE W. MINTON
President, Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. of the United States and Canada

★ ★

ONE of the mysteries of our modern age is why the problems of labor-management relations should throw our entire nation into a dither and churn up such a commotion in Congress over crackpot legislation which would do far more harm than good.

Frankly, I can't see what the fuss is all about; for the problems of labor-management relations are essentially simple and can be easily solved through the application of good sense and good will by both sides. No new laws are needed.

I know. I know because the union of which I am president and the industry which it serves have enjoyed peaceful and cooperative relations without a break since 1885—that's over sixty years, a long enough stretch to prove to any fair-minded citizen that we've got the right answer.

What is this answer? Nothing more nor less than ***true collective bargaining.***

The glass container industry and the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada have practiced true collective bargaining on an industry-wide level since 1885. The results have been almost miraculous. The employers are gratified, the members of our union are well satisfied and the public is getting a real break through the record-breaking production of high-grade glass containers at reasonable prices.

Unfortunately, our story is not well known. Perhaps we have been remiss until now, in hiding our light under a bushel. Certainly, the Congressional committees which have been giving recalcitrant employers a field day in airing their b e e f s against labor unions overlooked a good bet, if they were sincerely seeking the truth, in not inviting some of the employers in the glass container industry to tell t h e i r story. In this case, I believe the constructive truth about union-management cooperation would have been more spectacular than the destructive libels about labor-management strife.

This story begins, really, somewhere around the middle of the last century when glass blottle blowing was a highly skilled craft, entirely hand-operated. The industry was in a sad state, with production at puny levels, and completely lacking in stability. Prices, naturally, were high, yet wage income was low because of irregular employment.

The glass blower of those days was compelled to purchase all his wordly goods at so-called "company stores." He was paid mostly in a kind of scrip called "market mon-

ey." Certain amounts of his pay were withheld from him and retained by the employer until such time as the "fires" were turned off the pots each summer and the workers more or less cast adrift.

Under these conditions, profits were sketchy for management, the annual income of the workers unsatisfactory and the public paid too much for too little.

Proud of their skill and artisanship and desirous of strengthening their economic power and prestige, the glass blowers began to organize into local unions. These fledgling organizations, after years of struggle for recognition, began bargaining with employers in the early Seventies and then developed a regional or district system a decade later. It was not until 1885 that a national system was developed, with weekly wage rates and piece rates established on an industry-wide basis covering all companies manufacturing glass containers.

Ever since that day there has been almost perfect peace in labor-management relations in this industry. Not a single general strike has interrupted production. During the whole long period of transformation of the industry from a hand-operated to a mechanized basis, despite all the trials and upheavals involved, we kept our record unmarred.

During the early Twenties the hand machine made its appearance. Then came the semi-automatic machine and finally the fully automatic machine was installed in the industry. These developments revolutionized the industry. Mechanization, of course, caused an immediate and widespread displacement of hand blowers and lowered wages in the industry tremendously. But the skilled glass blowers realized that they were bound to be displaced ultimately by the machines and agreed to adjust themselves to the inevitable change rather than fight a battle against industrial progress which would have been doomed to failure anyway. Our union, therefore, instead of resisting mechanization, cooperated with the industry in the installation of machinery. Thus our members were able to protect their job opportunities, even though they suffered an initial reduction in wages.

This policy of intelligent cooperation with management, with a willingness to make temporary sacrifices for the sake of even greater progress in the future, has paid off handsome dividends to the workers, to the industry and to the public as well.

Today there are far more people employed in the industry than there were before mechanization. Wage rates have advanced tremendously during the past ten years and at the same time investors and stockholders have been able to gain greater aggregate profits. The answer is high productiont—the only answer to the wage-profit-price problems of our times.

Let's look for a moment at the industry's production record. Without going back to ancient history, we find that 50,000,000 gross of glass containers were produced in 1939. By 1941 the total had increased to 70,000,000 gross. By 1946 it had reached the huge level of 115,000,000 gross, more than double the 1939 figure.

These production figures mean a great deal to the American people. They mean that such important items in our daily life as food, coffee, milk and beverages can be put in clean and sanitary glass containers without any extra cost to the

consumer. The health and welfare of the American people are thereby promoted by good labor-management relations.

I do not mean to claim that all these advances in the industry are due solely to effective cooperation between the union and employers. The inventive genius of the industry, of course, has contributed greatly to its wide expansion of production. But it must be conceded that the practical and forward-looking policy of the union made it possible to attain the present huge volume of production. Our employers would be the last ones to deny that.

Seldom, anywhere in the world, can there be found a more sincere and trusting and constructive degree of collaboration than exists between the owners and managers of the glass container industry and the union representing their employes.

We have been meeting together in annual conferences ever since 1885, and we have grown to like and respect each other increasingly. Here's how our collective bargaining machinery works:

During the month of July each year, the representatives of the union and management meet in Atlantic City to discuss and settle mutual problems for the coming contract year. These conferences last from three to five days. Proposals are presented to the conference by both sides thirty days in advance, so that the participants can be fully prepared to meet and negotiate all issues. By common consent, the conferences are conducted along good business lines, with a minimum of bitterness and a time-saving absence of tirades. The main idea of both sides is to get together, rather than to keep apart.

Wage rates and working conditions, once agreed upon, apply to workers in all sections of the country. In our industry we have succeeded in killing the economic curse of geographical differentials.

The contract itself is kept simple, so that it can be easily read and understood by all members. One of its most important provisions is that which lends stability to its terms. The president of the union and the secretary of the manufacturers' group are empowered to adjust any dispute that may arise between conferences. When they agree on a settlement, their decision becomes final and binding unless revoked by a future conference.

The same principle is applied to local disputes which fail of solution at the local level. On motion of either side, the matter is referred to the president of the national union and the manufacturers' secretary for investigation and disposition. During this period the plant remains in operation and working conditions are not changed. If the two referees are unable to reach agreement, the dispute goes for final determination to the next conference, where a vote is taken on whether to uphold or reject the complaint.

Sounds easy, doesn't it? Well, it is easy, provided both sides are willing to forego distrust and bitterness and learn to have confidence in the other fellow's fairness and good will. That is what is most required in order to make collective bargaining effective. And our lawmakers in Congress should please note, before irreparable damage is done, that true and effective collective bargaining, with a full degree of free enterprise for both sides, is the only American way to preserve the American way of life.

Editorial

Theories Versus Fact

In the April issue of the monthly pamphlet issued by the Consumer Bankers' Association there is some very interesting reading. Practically the entire pamphlet is devoted to an analysis of current business conditions and conditions as they should develop within the next few months. The pamphlet admits that distribution is all fouled up in the nation. In fact it is titled "Too Little And Too Late In Distribution."

The part of the pamphlet that interested us most was the part that concerned itself with the backlog of orders for goods of all kinds. The writer seemed alarmed at the high percentage of orders for automobiles, washing machines, and other durable goods that turn out to be worthless when the dealer actually has goods to deliver. He tells about one manufacturer of electrical gadgets who decided to test the validity of orders in the hands of sales outlets. By arrangement, the dealers in one isolated community were told that all orders in their files would be filled within ten days. This particular segment of pent-up demand melted rapidly when goods were actually forthcoming. Approximately three-fourths of the orders were cancelled when dealers called up their clients to tell them the goods were on the way.

With the usual academic approach, the writer had a lot of involved theories as to why cancellations should run so high. He blamed duplication of orders—that is, the same person ordering the same item from many dealers—for much of the trouble. He also blamed new competition entering the field, pipelines filling up, etc.

Perhaps all his theories are right to some extent. There undoubtedly is a lot of duplication in orders because people want to get a car or refrigerator as soon as they can; and most of them figure they can do better by having an order with several dealers. But the bald facts in the case are that the vast bulk of the American consumers have been priced out of the market. Increased living costs have eaten up savings. People who felt they were in a position to swing a new car eight or ten months ago are now finding it hard to meet ordinary living expenses out of their earnings. As prices climb higher more and more people find themselves in this predicament.

It is no secret to any one that the real consumer demand in this country comes from the ordinary wage earners. They must be in a position to buy luxuries if durable goods manufacturers are to have anything even resembling prosperity. Right now they are not in such a position. Not only are the prices of luxury items beyond their reach at present, but worse yet, food and clothing prices are so high more and more families are finding it impossible to provide even the bare essentials of decent living. The situation cannot continue indefinitely. Something is bound to pop sooner or later. When it does, look out below. The crash is going to be terrible.

Economists can develop all the fancy theories they want, but the simple truth is that the common people must have purchasing power to keep the wheels of our economy humming. When too high prices or too low wages prevail, disaster follows. Right now high prices and low wages are setting the stage for trouble ahead.

Less Fighting—More Farming

Recently Congress placed its stamp of approval on substantial financial aid to Greece and Turkey. Billions have already been "loaned" to England and France, and a host of other European countries are now knocking on our doors for financial handouts of one kind or another.

As a labor journal, international finance and displomacy are admittedly beyond our scope. However, common sense is the basic component of all human relationships, and neither the diplomats nor financiers have a monopoly on common sense. From a common sense point of view, we cannot help but wonder about the ultimate value of some of these "loans" as a stabilizing force in world affairs. Admittedly they are being made as a means of halting the march of Communism and building instead, some sort of a stable regime out of the confused and chaotic European picture which is undershot with all kinds of tensions, mistrusts and antipathies. And if our understanding of the matter is correct, sizable portions of most loans are earmarked for explosives and weapons of war.

If our object is peace in Europe, it seems somewhat confusing that armaments should supersede foodstuffs in importance. To our way of thinking, what this world needs is less fighting and more farming. Until we achieve this desirable end, war will never be very far out of the picture.

That we are not alone in this belief is amply demonstrated by an editorial recently published by Farm Journal. Says that worthy publication:

"What this world needs is tractors and plows, rather than tanks and guns . . . instead of sending diplomats in striped pants, maybe the U.S. ought to send a few good County Agents and Future Farmers of America armed with equipment that won't explode . . . the international conferences have not accomplished much. Perhaps a few Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Weeks overseas would do more for the cause of peace."

To our way of thinking, the above editorial comes close to hitting the nail on the head. Hunger and poverty breed discontent; and discontent leads to wars. TNT and gunpowder cannot alleviate hunger, but wheat and potatoes can.

It is not our intent to be critical of either Congress or our diplomats or our foreign policy. In the face of existing conditions, they are probably pursuing the wisest course. But our common sense tells us there will never be any lasting peace until farm machinery replaces war machinery as the No. 1 product of the world.

A Sad Commentary

Lobbying is rapidly becoming one of the major industries in Washington, D. C. If the trend continues, we may eventually become a Lobby-

ocracy instead of a Democracy. At the present time there are something like 738 persons working at the lobbying trade at the Capital. They are drawing down better than four million dollars a year in salary and the Lord only knows how much in expenses. The above figures were revealed by the latest report of the Secretary of the House.

As might be expected, the vast bulk of these legislative gigolos are representing the big interests. Many of them draw down salaries that very definitely put them in the upper brackets. One lobbyist employed by the power trust reputedly knocks down $65,000 per year in salary, plus expenses that probably look like a sizeable chunk of the national debt.

That so many lobbyists can flourish in Washington is a sad commentary on the state of our democracy. Surely these men must be delivering the goods or Big Business would not continue paying them, since all business is particularly sensitive in the region of the pocketbook. The ones who fail to deliver certainly do not last long. In view of the money they cost for wine, entertainment, and lavish living they must return the special interests that employ them substantial dividends.

Any and all groups should and must have the right to make known their individual opinions on any piece of legislation; that is democracy. But when it comes to hiring smooth, in-the-know operators with unlimitied bank accounts to work for or against legislation, the time has come for democracy to do a little housecleaninng.

The Women Must Do Their Share

According to the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, there are approximately two and a half million members in the various women's auxiliaries to trade unions. Something like thirty million women are eligible to join. In view of the present situation, the lack of organization among the wives and daughters of union men is not a particularly happy omen.

To anyone reading a labor paper it is no secret that the unions are under assult. In the halls of Congress as well as in the various state legislatures, anti-labor measures are filling the hoppers. Why? Because selfish interests are bent on smashing unionism and thereby paving the way for unlimited profits for themselves. The groups backing anti-union legislation are putting out a lot of propaganda about "protecting the freedom of workers" and "maintaining the American way," etc. but at the bottom of their fight against unionism is the old, selfish desire to dictate what wages and working conditions shall be.

In America the wives are financiers in nine households out of ten. They have as great a stake in maintaining decent wages as the union men themselves have. A decrease in wages or an increase in prices hits them as hard as anyone.

There is no limit to what women can do through their auxiliaries. They can boost union label goods, they can take political action (and the Lord knows that is something we are going to need), they can back up their union men. If all of us who work for a living are going to maintain decent living standards for ourselves, the women are going to have to do their full share. They cannot do it if only a small percentage is organized.

ENERGY, *The Magic Key*

★

BACKING UP manpower with machine power is the secret of America's spectacular achievements in both wartime and peacetime production, says the Twentieth Century Fund's new survey of America's Needs and Resources, which shows that in 1944 we turned out nearly 27 times as much in goods and services as we did in 1850, with a labor force only 8½ times as large but using 343 times as much mechanical energy in doing so.

"Productivity is the key to future welfare," says Dr. J. Frederic Dewhurst, Economist of the Fund, who directed a staff of twenty experts in the three-and-a-half year job of compiling the survey and did the major part of writing and editing the report. "The only way to raise the ultimate ceiling on production, which is manpower, is through further increases in output per worker and per man-hour."

Pointing to the use of machines and inanimate energy as the central factor in this process, Dr. Dewhurst says, "Over the long run the 'efficiency' of the individual worker is a minor element in the productivity of the labor force. The most energetic and skillful shoemaker working long hours with the hand tools of a century ago could not remotely approach the productivity of today's semi-skilled operative, working with the aid of automatic power-driven machinery.

"Over the past century we have achieved a fabulous increase in output per man-hour, not by working harder or more skillfully, but by constantly devising new and better machinery to augment human effort by the use of vast amounts of inanimate energy. What our labor force will be able to turn out in the 1950 decade depends on its size and on future trends in working hours, but more than anything else, on the extent of further gains in productivity."

In making the survey's main estimates of what the total output of goods and services might be in 1950 and 1960 if our economic system is operated at high levels, Dr. Dewhurst has assumed that productivity will continue to increase at the average rate of increase for all the decades between 1850 and 1940. This average is 18 per cent, and using it as a base the survey estimates 1950's total output of goods and services in the United States at $177 billion and 1960's output at $202 billion.

In explaining how output goes up while hours of work go down, Dr. Dewhurst comments, "This lessening of human toil and advancement of human welfare has been made possible by harnessing tremendous amounts of mineral energy (coal, oil, water power, etc.) to multiply human effort—with all that this implies in terms of the application of scientific discoveries, engineering and managerial skills and large-scale capital investment."

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

NOTICE

At the recent meeting of the General Executive Board consideration was given to the question of eliminating the acceptance of former service men without the payment of initiation fee.

The Board in reaching their conclusion decided that former service men had been given ample opportunity to express their desire of affiliation with our organization, and decided that the action for accepting former service men without the payment of initiation fee was to terminate July 1, 1947, which means on and after that date, all applicants will be required to pay the usual initiation fee.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2803 Woodlake, Cal.
1522 Martel, Cal.
1541 Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2818 Hattiesburg, Miss.
2837 Newton, Texas
2861 Vernon, B. C., Can.
2865 Winslow, Ariz.
2928 Winslow Chevalon Cp., Ariz.
2930 Port Arthur, Ont., Can.
1545 Kingston, N. Y.
1546 Ashdown, Ark.
1554 Buffalo, N. Y.
2945 Superior, Mont.
1561 McDonough, N. Y.
1566 Newcastle, Ind.
2980 Campbellsville, Ky.
1600 Leamington, Ont., Can.
2557 Thorn, Cal.
1617 Greenport, L. I., N. Y.
2993 Plains, Mont.
1628 Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.
2999 Estacada, Ore.
3001 Reston, Ore.
2990 Kamloops, B. C.
3003 Victoria, B. C., Can.
3004 Lyle, Wash.
3012 Frankfort, Ky.
3014 Henderson, Ky.
3015 Shreveport, La.
1716 Richmond, Va.
1641 Little Falls, N. Y.
1719 Kimberley, B. C., Can.
1722 Arkadelphia, Ark.
1724 Liberal, Kansas
3017 Beaumont, Miss.
1728 Conway, S. C.
1744 Hattiesburg, Miss.
3019 Clarksville, Ark.
1755 Parkersburg, W. Va.
2727 Healdsburg, Cal.
3021 Bozeman, Mont.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother ERNEST ALVES Local No. 1887, New Braunfels, Tex.

Brother ROBERT BODENBURG, Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon D. C., Mich.

Brother WALTER B. BRADSHAW, Local No. 1382, Rochester, Minn.

Brother CHAS. CARLSON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother JOSEPH N. CARLSON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother ALFRED DIXON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother JOSEPH DRASZKIEWICZ, Local No. 20, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Brother THOMAS DUCEY, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Brother HENRY EPSTEIN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.

Brother VICTOR ERICKSON, Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon D. C., Mich.

Brother GEORGE HAENDLEIN, Local No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

Brother ENOK HAKONSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother EDW. JAEGERMANN, Local No. 141, Chicagao, Ill.

Brother EDWARD JOHNSON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother PAUL E. JOHNSON, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother PEDER KNUDSEN, Local No. 865, Brunswick, Ga.

Brother RADA KRAVLEV, Local No. 1154, Algonac, Mich.

Brother VICTOR KULGREN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother GEORGE LEWIS, Local No. 2079, Houston, Tex.

Brother CHARLES H. NELSON, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.

Brother HENRY A. POHLMAN, Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Brother FRED PRUIM, Local No. 980, Chicago, Ill.

Brother FRANK RABY, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.

Brother JOHN SMALL, Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind.

Brother PETER STEIMERS, Local No. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother JOHN O. STOREN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother CARL STROMBERG, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Brother WILLIAM WILLCOX, Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon D. C., Mich.

Brother EDW. ZUELKE, Local No. 1382, Rochester, Minn.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LOCAL No. 5 HONORS VETERANS OF BOTH WARS

To commemorate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the issuing of its charter and to pay homage to the large number of members who served their country in the two World Wars, Local Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., on the night of April 19, sponsored a celebration and a dance at Carpenters' Hall, 3606 Couzens Ave. About 1,800 members, friends, and guests were present to help the Union dedicate the night to these members who did their duties in the armed services.

Over 150 members of Local Union No. 5 wore the uniform of one branch or another of the armed forces during the recent war. Three members made the supreme sacrifice and several are still in service. To all these men and the thirty-six veterans of World War 1 who are still members of the Union, Local No. 5 paid special tribute during the evening.

The history of Local No. 5 parallels the history of the Brotherhood. In 1881 there were three carpenters' unions in St. Louis. In April of that year they appointed a five-man committee to explore the possibilties of forming a national union. After contacting other carpenters in other cities, a convention was called in Chicago, and it was at that convention that the Brotherhood was born. In 1883 the three St. Louis unions were consolidated into one local union,—Local No. 5, which has been active ever since. Down the years Local No. 5 has played an important part in the progress and growth of the Brotherhood and the advances made in the trade.

At the present time the membership of Local Union No. 5 is about 1,180.

LEAVENWORTH LOCAL COMPLETES 58 YEARS OF SERVICE

On January 25, 1889, Charter No. 499 was installed at Leavenworth, Kansas. This year, Local Union No. 499, continuously active ever since, marked the fifty-eighth anniversary of the occasion with a fine turkey dinner and dance. Approximately 300 members of the union and their families and friends were on hand to help the Union properly celebrate the occasion. With plenty of good food, good music, and good fellowship, everyone attending had a good time.

During the course of the evening, Brother Wm. J. Lyons, a member of the Union for forty-seven years, recalled some of the triumphs and tribulations of the Union during its long and useful life. He told of conditions as they existed during the early days and the struggles that the union went through to bring wages and hours up to their present standards.

Everyone attending voted the affair an unqualified success and all are looking forward to the day when the Union will complete its sixtieth year of service to the craftsmen of Leavenworth.

LOCAL No. 169 PROUD OF ITS GRAND OLD MAN

Local Union No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., is proud of its Grand Old Man. He is Brother Al Curtis who first joined the Brotherhood on September 3, 1890, at Sioux City, Iowa. Two years later he cleared into Local No. 169 where he has been active ever since. During his fifty-five years of continuous membership in

Local No. 169, Brother Curtis has filled every office in the Union except that of Treasurer.

Keen of mind and body, Brother Curtis recently celebrated his eightieth birthday by putting on his first pair of glasses and staying on his job as saw filer for the Hercules Construction Company. During his career he worked as carpenter on the St. Louis World's Fair. He proudly recalls that at a very early convention he had the pleasure of nominating Brother Frank Duffy for General Secretary.

Brother Curtis is a storehouse of information about wages and working conditions in the old days. He recalls that wages were thirty-five cents an hour when he entered Local No. 169—a good scale compared to the fifteen and seventeen cents paid in Sioux City.

Local Union No. 169 is proud of Brother Curtis and extends to him congratulations on his grand career, with a pledge to maintain and improve the conditions he and his old-time colleagues helped to establish.

L. U. 129 CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

Local Union No. 129 of Hazelton, Pa., celebrated its 50th anniversary with a dinner and entertainment program with two hundred and seventy-five (275) members present. Among those in attendance were representatives of the Carpenters Union from various cities. President William Opfer, a veteran of Local No. 129, outlined the progress of the local since it was chartered in 1897. Brother O. Wm. Blaier of Philadelphia representing the General President, gave an inspiring talk on the union activities of the Brotherhood and in conclusion congratulated Brother George Pfrom for his 50 years of continuous membership.

Among the other speakers were Edward W. Finney of Wilkes Barre, Pa., General Representative; and Brother Theodore P. O'Keefe, Sec. Treas. of Pa. State Council of Carpenters; William Rutz, Business Agent, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Brother William Grafius, Executive Board member of Pa. State Council; Carlyle Engle, Business Agent, Williamsport, Pa. Ralph Lyons, Business Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Brother Stone also, of Harrisburg, Pa. were among the out of town Brothers in attendance.

At the conclusion of the festivities the visiting members and members of Local No. 129 wished Brother George Pfrom many more years of continuous membership.

PROVO LOCAL DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Carpenters Local 1498, Provo, Utah, has just completed construction of a Labor Temple which is surely a credit to a Local of any size, to say nothing of a small Local. The building is fireproof, mostly of concrete and steel, is 60 by 125 feet, two story and half basement.

The ground floor is rented to permanent tenants, the rent from whom will maintain the entire building. The second floor is devoted entirely to offices and meeting rooms for A. F. of L. Unions. Seven Locals have offices in the building. There are three small meeting rooms, a ladies' auxiliary room, and a large hall 60 x 72 for socials, dances, larger meetings etc.

The entire floor covering is of asphalt tile laid in a design of three colors with a large artistic A. F. of L. monogram as a center piece, made of white tile.

The building has been under construction since Feb. 1946 and we held an opening party—a dance— on May 3, 1947. Members of the Brotherhood who happen to be in Provo, Utah, at any time are invited to visit and inspect our new home.

The building committee, consisting of Spencer Madsen, G. L. Wootton, T. F. Spalding, Geo. Higgins, D. C. Brimhall, and Lloyd Peacock have worked untiring-

ly and have spent many hours planning and working for the progress of the building. Arlo Goulding and A. N. Hall were building superintendants and Geo. Higgins has supervised purchases and subcontracts.

LONGVIEW LOCAL CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

On April 23, Local 1097. of Longview, Texas. held its annual birthday party in the Community Center building. About 300 carpenters, their wive and guests were present and, under the M-Ceeing of Brother Joe Redmon, all had an enjoyable evening.

A musical program had been provided by the entertainment committee and was well received, especially a string trio and a prize winning brass sextette from the White Oak high school band. A hilarious interlude came, in the form of a hog calling contest between three nail-benders.

But the high point of the evening was the awarding of two four-year scholarships to the winners of the Carpenter sponsored "Why I Want To Be A Teacher" contest. Miss Ruth Davis and Earl Carmichael, both members of Mrs. Curtis Morris' Civics class, were the winners.

Mr. R. L. Speight and Mrs. Morris, principal and teacher respectively, were present and expressed their appreciation of the carpenters' generosity.

Ice cream, cake, coffee and cold drinks were served by the carpenters (with a lot of assistance from the ladies of the Auxiliary, No. 261, of course).

MANSFIELD MARKS 46th BIRTHDAY

Local Union No. 735 of Mansfield, Ohio, celebrated its 46th anniversary with a banquet for all its members at the Sons of Herman Hall.

Steak and all the trimmings were served to 200 members.

Mayor Vaughn of Mansfield and Mr. Edw. J. Blonston, Manager of the local Social Security Office, were guest speakers for the evening; Mayor Vaughn speaking on the building construction of the city, and Mr. Blonston on the benefits derived by Social Security.

The members were also favored with a talk from Brother Ben Godfrey of Columbus, Ohio, on Safety and Hygiene in Construction Building. After the dinner an hour's entertainment was enjoyed by all. It consisted of singing and dancing by entertainers from Columbus.

The entertainment Committee was composed of Orland Thomas, Homer Gregg, and Philip Neider.

All were satisfied and look forward to another anniversary with anticipation.

WAUSAU SPONSORS MEMORABLE BANQUET

Nearly two hundred members of Local Union No. 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin, gathered at the Eagles Hall on April 12, 1947, to celebrate the Local's tenth Anniversary.

Delicious roast turkey and tender baked ham topped the banquet menu, after which our capable toastmaster, Brother Edwin Fromm, introduced the speaker for the evening.

Brother Walter Jensen, President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, opened with a talk on pending labor legislation in the state; followed by Brother Jake Fredericks, Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke on national labor laws before Congress. International Representative Howard Bennett, represented the General Office; Brother Henry Stanton, President of the Wausau Central Labor Union and Representative Ray Zimick, a past president of Local No. 1594 concluded the speeches. The speakers were excellent, the food superb, so everyone had a most enjoyable time.



JERSEY CITY AUXILIARY ON ITS TOES

Just a line to let you know that we of the Ladies Auxiliary No. 135, Jersey City, N. J., are still going strong after all the trying times of the war years. We still hold our meetings regularly although we only hold them once a month at present as most of the ladies seem to be too busy to attend two meetings a month.

We had a lovely Christmas party, all the sisters and their husbands joining us in making it a grand affair. We had a turkey and a large Christmas tree with gifts under it for everyone. Everyone had a very enjoyable time. We also held a Valentine party which was also turned into a farewell party for one of our members who, with her husband was leaving for an extended visit to Holland. We gave them a fine sendoff with a large Bon Voyage cake and a small handbag, decorated with tulips and the Dutch flag, for each of them.

Year in and year out we do our best to support every worthy cause. We donate to the Red Cross, T. B. Fund and a number of other similar projects. At present our membership is not very large, but we are hopeful that it will increase. We are particularly anxious to have all our old members back. We are taking this means of extending a hearty invitation to all our ex-members to come back into the fold. We miss them and would like to have them join us again.

Auxiliary No. 135 extends greetings to all sister organizations. We would be happy to hear from as many of them as possible.

JOPLIN AUXILIARY BOOSTING UNION LABEL

We wish to tell you about our Ladies Auxiliary No. 446 of Joplin, Missouri.

We have been organized for sixteen months. During that time we have entertained with Christmas programs, Easter parties, pie suppers, valentine parties and picnics for ourselves and all members of the Carpenters' Local.

This winter we published a booklet, "Union Made Merchandise and Where to Buy it." This booklet is to instruct all union people on their purchasing of goods carrying the union label. We ladies canvassed every store in our city to obtain this list.

We have quilted three quilts to raise funds for donations to the Red Cross, the March of Dimes Campaign, Y. M. C. A. and to furnish Christmas baskets for needy families.

We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Our doors are always open to the Sisterhood and we welcome any of our Sisters who might be visiting or passing through our city.

SAN PEDRO LADIES DOING GREAT WORK

Ladies Auxiliary No. 402 of San Pedro, California, would like to bring to the attention of the other Auxiliaries and the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, the good work that we have done during the past four years.

We have established a fund, known as our Sick Fund, which is made up of monies received for serving luncheons and raffling off chances on various prizes. From this fund we are able to visit our sick members and our brothers in the Pile Drivers Union, bringing them such things as flowers, candy, cigarettes, cookies and magazines. We have also done considerable work during the war in visiting both Army and Navy Hospitals in our locality, taking the injured and sick such

things as candy, cigarettes, books and magazines, which we know made many of our boys very happy.

Our auxiliary meets the first and third Fridays of each month in the Pile Drivers Union Hall, while our brothers are holding their meeting, and in this way we are able to coordinate our activities and assist our brothers whenever called upon to do so.

At our last meeting, April 4, coming just before Easter Sunday, the Auxiliary at the conclusion of the Pile Drivers meeting put on an Easter party, serving tempting refreshments, which were well appreciated by the members of Pile Drivers Union No. 2375.

In closing we wish to send sincere greetings to all Carpenters and Pile Drivers Auxiliaries and to all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ST. LOUIS AUXILIARY AIDS ALL WORTHY CAUSES

Ladies Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo., celebrated its Thirty-first Birthday on Saturday evening, February 21, with a gala banquet at the North Western Hotel. About 200 members, friends and guests were on hand to help the ladies mark this important milestone.

Tables were decorated with American Flags and at each plate there was a piece of cherry pie with whipped cream on top. The speaker's table was decorated with a huge birthday cake, donated by District Council officers, and bowls of flowers at either end. Several officers of the District Council were present as special guests.

During the course of the evening, Sister Jesse Stege, Auxiliary Chairman, was presented with a lovely lace table cloth and an apron to which was pinned a handkerchief from each individual member. Afterwards card games got under way to round out the evening. There were attendance prizes and prizes at individual card tables and the affair was topped off with a raffle which raised considerable money for the Auxiliary's treasury.

Auxiliary No. 23 is composed of a group of very active ladies. The sick and needy are helped. Help is extended to the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, U.S O., and all the other worthy causes. During the war, the Auxiliary kept a stream of boxes going to boys overseas. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays and all carpenters' wives and daughters are extended a cordial invitation to attend.

TACOMA LADIES CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

Carpenters Auxiliary No. 267 of Tacoma has just celebrated its eleventh birthday with a chicken dinner and dance at "The Firs". There were sixty-three guests present; among them were many of our husbands and some of the Building Trades Council members.

We are continuing to be very active. In Oct. we had a carnival and bazaar which was our main money-making project for the year. Several of our Auxiliary members, together with the Carpenters of No. 470, put on a play for the annual Christmas program. We also had our annual Auxiliary Christmas party at which we had an attendance of thirty-five members. We were served a lovely ham luncheon and had exchange of Christmas gifts.

In conjunction with the Auxiliary we also have a drill team and sewing club both under the able direction of Grace Robinson. In February we entertained the President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries. Mrs. Gladys Wurman of Camas. It was through the effort of the Tacoma Auxiliary that the State Council was started. We feel that we have had a very successful past two years under the able leadership of our President Bernice Watkins, and we are looking forward to a brighter future.

We regret the loss of one of our charter members through death. Our Sister Jane Knowles was well known as a very active member in the labor movement and many who may read this will regret her passing.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

LESSON 225

By H. H. Siegele

The plumb bob, under the right conditions, is still the most accurate tool for plumbing that is in use. It is controlled by gravity, and so long as there is no interference with gravity its accuracy is perfect. Wind pressure and magnetism, however, often destroy its accuracy. Any breeze will affect it, especially if the plumb line is long. Some authors point out that a bulky plumb bob is responsible for the influence of wind pressure, but that is not a correct conclusion. A bulky plumb bob, in case of wind pressure, will show a greater difference in the inaccuracy than a less bulky one will, but the inaccuracy is still due to the line. This writer has used plumb bobs under many and varied conditions, and it is his opinion that the plumb line is responsible, in case of

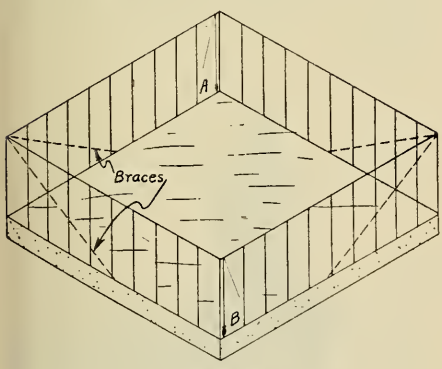


Fig. 1

wind, for the greater part of the inaccuracies of plumb bobs. A rather fluffy line which usually is thicker than the tightly woven line, if affected by the wind, will pull the bob much farther from the true point than the tightly woven line will. In plumbing with a plumb bob one should always wait for the windstill moment before marking the point. When a high elevation is involved, a very heavy plumb bob, using pliable wire for a line, will give the best results.

Fig. 1 is a one-line drawing, or diagram, of a square building with the four outside walls up and in the process of being plumbed. The dotted lines at the right and left, represent sway

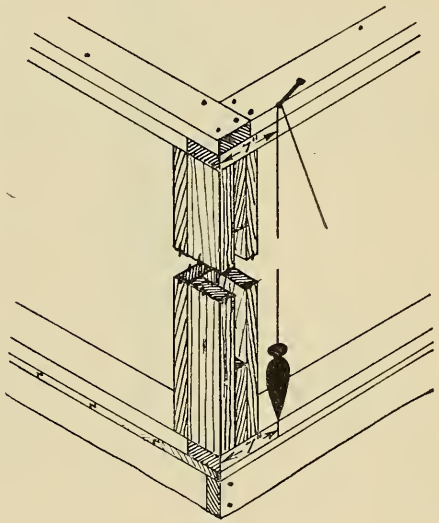


Fig. 2

braces, while at A and at B are shown plumb bobs in position for plumbing. In this arrangement, only the two plumbings that are shown are necessary to plumb the four corners, assuming, of course, that the framing has been done accurately.

Fig. 2 is a detail showing how the line is fastened at the top, 7 inches from the corner, while at the bottom a point is established, also 7 inches from the corner. In plumbing this corner, the point of the plumb bob must intersect the established point and the edge of the bottom plate, as shown by the drawing. To complete the plumbing, the diagonally opposite corner is plumbed in the same way. It will be noticed by referring to Fig. 1, that only four

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sway braces will be necessary to hold the four corners plumb.

Fig. 3 shows how to use the plumb bob to test the plumbness of posts, picture frames, window frames, and so forth, by holding it up, as shown, and



Fig. 3

sighting the line with the object. Fig. 4 shows the test aplied to a post that is in a plumb position.

Fig. 5 is a drawing of one of the handiest plumb bobs on the market. It has a reel for the line, which stops by friction in any desired position. The line has a hook on the end, which can be hooked on a nail, or on a line in case the plumbing is done from another line, then the plumb bob is pulled down to where the point is to be established.



Fig. 4

When the plumbing is over, the line is wrapped onto the reel again. The different parts are pointed out on the drawing.

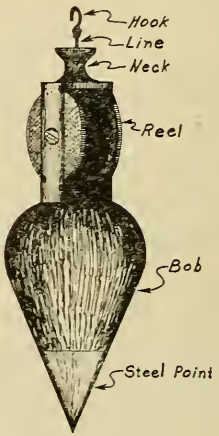


Fig. 5

Two much used plumb bobs are shown by Fig. 6. The one to the left has a strong shell of steel with the

hollow part filled with mercury. It is claimed that this plumb bob comes to a stop much quicker than a solid steel or solid iron bob does. The bob to the right, is of solid steel, but not as bulky as the mercury plumb bob. The slenderness of this bob has two advantages. First, it can be dropped through a

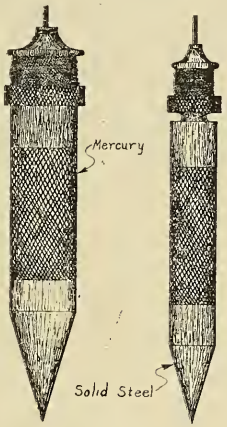


Fig. 6

rather small hole, and second, in case of wind, it will not be affected as much as a more bulky bob.

Fig. 7 shows to the left two views of a rather practical plumbing tool, commonly called plumb stick, in which a plumb bob is fastened to a straightedge with a groove cut through the center of one side, as shown. At the bottom an opening is cut out for the plumb bob. Just above this opening a metal plate is fastened, which prevents the plumb bob from flopping around when the tool is handled.

To the right (Fig. 7) we have a perspective view of a plumb bob fas-

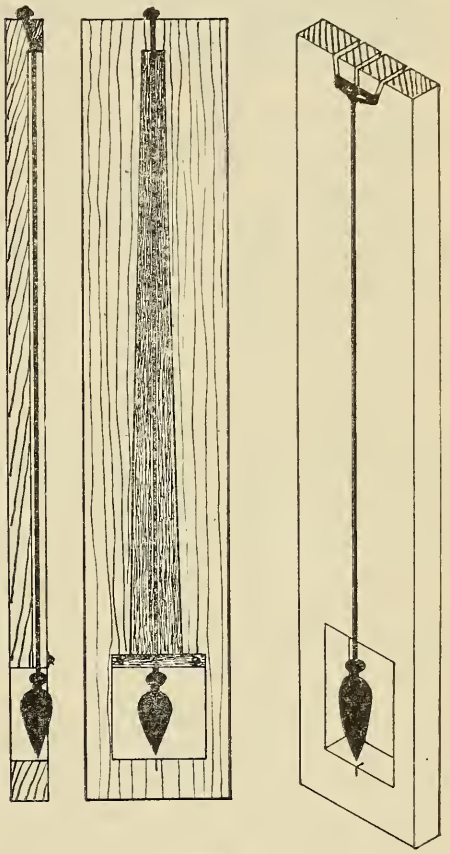


Fig. 7

tened to a straightedge in the well-established way. This fastening makes it easy to adjust the plumb line for

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length, while at the same time it is securely held to the straightedge.

Fig. 8 shows two details of the fastening of a plumb line to a straightedge. This is the same as shown to the right in Fig. 7. To the left we have a front view of the upper end of

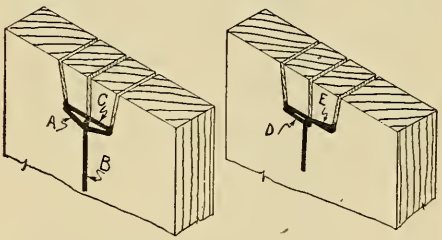


Fig. 8

the straightedge, showing, A, the line that holds the plumb line away from the straightedge. This is put in place first. At B is shown, in part, the line onto which the plumb bob is fastened, which is the second operation. At C we show how the other end of the line is wrapped around the two lugs, in order to hold the plumb line in the middle saw kerf. To the right we show the back view of the fastening. Line D runs through the center saw kerf and is fastened on the plumb bob on the front side. Line E is end of the plumb line, which is held securely in place by line D. Study these drawings with the drawing to the right in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 shows a very practical way of plumbing from a line; that is, the plumb bob is thrown over the line and lowered to the place where the point is to be established, about as shown. With one hand the loose end of the line is held, while the three lines, 1, 2 and 3, indicated by arrows, are lined up by sighting. When the three lines are in perfect alignment, the workman marks the point. This plumbing is especially practical when points are to be established in excavations from lines fastened to the original batter boards. This writer has used this method a great deal, and has found it accurate. Of course, the workman must be painstaking, which is necessary in any plumbing, in order to obtain accuracy.

When a plumb bob is dropped, especially a great distance, it takes some time to bring it to a stop. A bob can

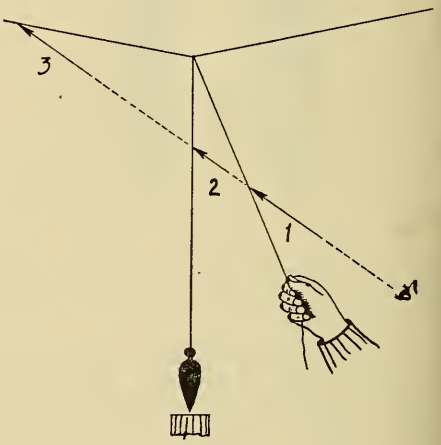
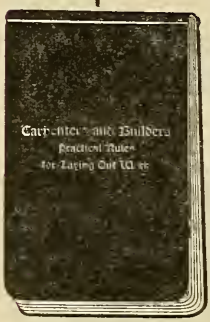


Fig. 9

be stopped quickly from the upper end of the plumb line, by holding the line with the fingers and moving it in the opposite direction to swing of the bob.



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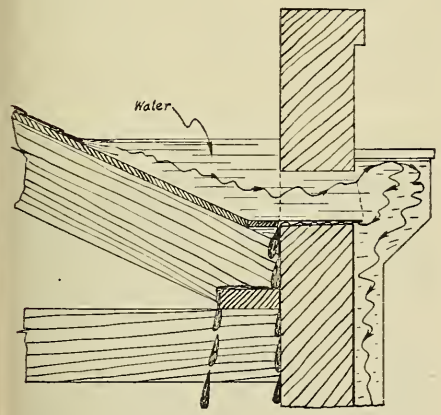
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After a little practice, one can bring a bob to a stop in just a moment by this method.

A Puzzling Leak

A public building during its first eighteen years of existence, had a leaking roof. The leaks appeared only during extra heavy rains or after snows, otherwise it would go on for months and sometimes over periods of a year or two years without showing signs of leaks. The roofer was called on to fix it, because he had guaranteed the roof, so he reinforced the flashing, bringing it up to the coping and sealing it. It seemed that the problem was solved, but then there came a heavy snow, and when it thawed the leaks were as



ever. A new roof was put on and it again seemed that the trouble had been eliminated, but again when a heavy rain came or a heavy snow, the leaks appeared. Following this experience, we were called on to supervise the fixing of the roof. We made an examination of the whole roof—there were no leaks to be seen on the surface of the roofing, but when we examined the sleeves of the outlets, we found that they were sealed on the inside, but not on the outside. The problem was something on the order of what we are showing by the accompanying illustration. The downspouts were just a little too small to carry off the water of heavy rains or snows. In such cases the water backed up, filling the conductor head and part of the gutter, as we are showing by the drawing. While this was going on some of the water ran back into the building around the unsealed outlet. The irregular lines and the arrows show how part of the water followed the downspout, while some of it was forced into the building. When the outlets were sealed on the outside, the leaks disappeared permanently.



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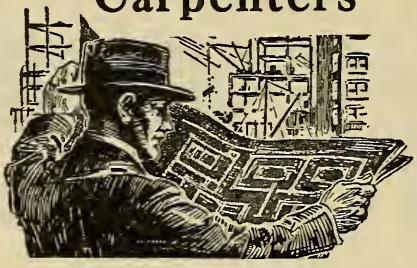
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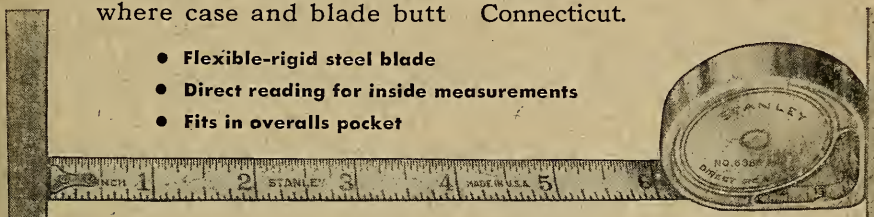
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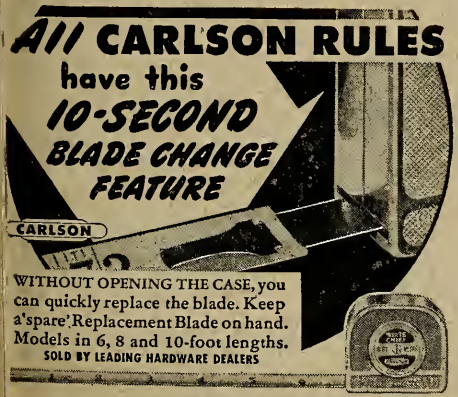
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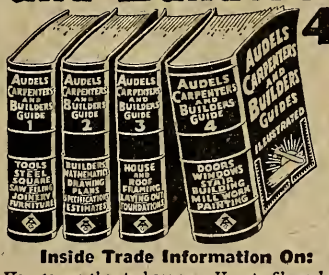
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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

JULY, 1947



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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Where Liberty Echoed - - - - - - 5

Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, is firmly enshrined in the hearts of all Americans, for it was here that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and that whole host of Colonial heroes met and dreamed and planned of and for the America we know today.

Dark Age's Return - - - - - - - 7

If the anti-labor forces of the nation have their way industrial relations will return to the era of the company thug, professional strikebreaker and industry-wide blacklist—items employers used freely in the early days of this century.

L. U. 1394 Builds Good Will - - - - 12

Local Union No. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, contributes a day's work free of charge to two churches under construction as an evidence of good faith and civic-mindedness.

One Campaign That Failed - - - - 15

By high-powered propaganda during and after the war, selfish interests endeavored to turn the veterans against organized labor, but 12,000,000 ex-servicemen have found that their best protection lies in union membership.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

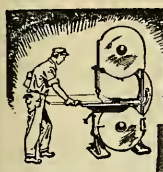
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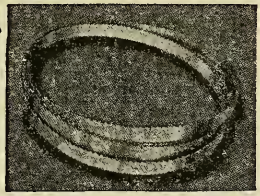
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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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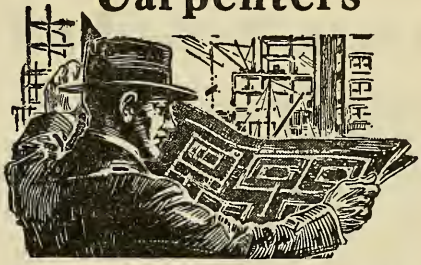
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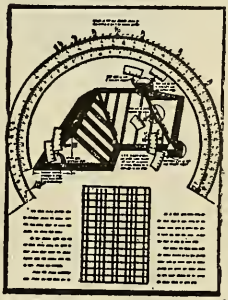
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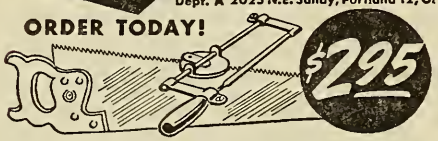


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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All Contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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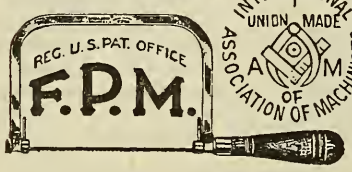
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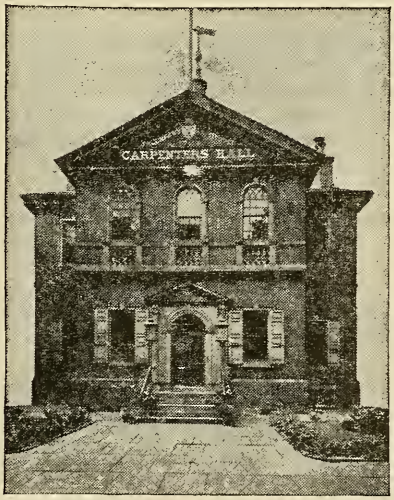
★ ★ ★

Fifty-four years ago, Peter J. McGuire, Founder and first General Secretary of the United Brotherhood, wrote and published in The Carpenter the following account of the significance of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, in early American history. This Fourth of July, as on any other Fourth of July for the past 170 years, thousands of humble Americans will visit Carpenters' Hall where Washington and Jefferson and the Adamses and the whole host of early American patriots laid the foundation for our glorious country. So long as there is an America, so long as men cherish and revere liberty, equality and brotherhood, Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, will remain a symbol of the ideals and philosophy which the founders of our country gave to the world.

* * * * *

IN THE business quarter of Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, is a quaint old building one hundred and twenty-two years old and richly replete with historic memories. The building is of brick with a low steeple, and of the old colonial style of architecture. It is in a splendid state of preservation and is known as "Carpenters' Hall." It was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Carpenters' Company is one of the oldest associations of Pennsylvania, and the oldest industrial society in America. It was instituted about forty years after the settlement of the province by William Penn and maintains an uninterrupted existence from the year 1724. Among its early members were many prominent in colonial history, and whose architectural taste and ability as builders have left their impress upon buildings that yet remain in Philadelphia as memorials of that early day.



OLD CARPENTERS HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The object of the organization as expressed in its Act of Incorporation, was much after the style of the guilds of Europe, those historic ancestors of the modern trade unions. And the society was patterned after "the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of London," founded in 1477. The armorial insignia of this company in Philadelphia are identical with those of the ancient body, the officers bore the same designation and its declared object, ceremonials and privileges were in furtherance with the same idea.

Its object was to cultivate and instruct its members in the science of architecture and to assist members and their families in case of accident or need. It established a "Book of Prices." for the valuation of carpenters' work, and to quote from their ancient rules, "on the most equitable principles, so that the workmen should have a fair recompense for their labor and the owner receive the worth of his money." This company charged an entrance fee of four pounds sterling, which kept out many journeymen carpenters and made the society one exclusively composed of "master carpenters."

All the historic colonial Con-

gresses and meetings prior to the Declaration of Independence were held in Carpenters' Hall. Here it was that in 1774, from September 5 to October 20, the first colonial Congress was held, and it was on that occasion as afterwards on other occasions that the inspiring eloquence of Patrick Henry, the Adamses, John Hancock and the patriotic fathers of the country stirred the people of the Colonies to throw off the yoke of English domination. In this hall it was that Washington, Franklin, Lee, Randolph, Jay, Rutledge and the men of the first colonial Congress met, and afterwards at the State House on July 4, 1776, and gave utterance to the Declaration of Independence.

After the Revolutionary war was over it was in this Carpenters' Hall in 1787 the convention to frame a constitution met and after four months' deliberation agreed upon a constitution for the "United States of America," making Carpenters' Hall memorable both for the first united effort to obtain a redress of grievances from the Mother Country, and the place where the fathers of the Republic changed by the constitution a loose league of separate colonies into a powerful nation.

LIBRARY FUND

In the period from April 24, (when the last report was made in The Carpenter) until June 16 some $716.10 in contributions came into the Library Fund, bringing total donations to the Fund well over the $8,000 mark. Under the circumstances, the Home at Lakeland, Florida, is virtually assured of having a fine up-to-date library as a result of the Twenty-fifth General Convention's decision to set up a Library Fund. Local Unions and Councils in virtually every state in the nation have donated to the Fund, and it is self-evident that the bigger the Fund grows, the better will be the library available to guests at the Home.

Contributions to the Fund should be clearly designated as such so that bookkeeping errors may be avoided. In the period from April 24 to June 16 contributions as follows:

L. U.	City	Amount	L. U.	City	Amount
854	Cincinnati, Ohio	$ 10.00	1138	Toledo, Ohio	20.00
Carpenters' D. C., New Orleans & Vic.		10.00	748	Taylorville, Ill.	25.00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.		50.00	1846	New Orleans, La.	5.00
868	Cincinnati, Ohio	25.00	General Office		521.10
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.		25.00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00	Ladies' Aux. 130, San Pedro, Cal.		10.00

RECAPITULATION

Available Funds April 24, 1947	$7,785.45
Receipts	716.10
Total	$8,501.55
Expenditures	32.00
Available Funds June 16, 1947	$8,469.55

Dark Age's Return

BY THE TIME this appears in print the fate of the Taft-Hartley Bill will have been settled. But we are not naive enough to believe that the Taft-Hartley Bill will settle the matter of labor legislation. By now it is clear that the vested interests which authored and backed the Taft-Hartley measure will be satisfied with nothing short of complete legislative hamstringing of labor. Their goal is final and irrevocable destruction of organized labor. Laws merely curbing labor or limiting its functions will not satisfy them. They want a return to the days of "rugged individualism"—which is a fancy name for wage slavery.

During the days of debate on the Taft - Hartley Bill, Congressman Michael J. Kirwan of Youngstown, Ohio, a man who came up the hard way, vividly portrayed what the vested interests want and what American workers would face by a return to the "good old days". In opposing the Taft-Hartley Bill, Kirwan pulled no punches.

"I am opposed to this labor bill," he told the House, "because it will tend toward taking us back into the Dark Ages.

"By Dark Ages, I refer to the period previous to the enactment of the Wagner Labor Act, to what happened in the 50 years before that law was put in the statue books.

"The first major strike in this country took place at Pittsburgh, in 1892. Carnegie paid a man named Frick a million dollars to break the strike. Pinkerton detectives, police, soldiers and traitors were called in. Many workers were shot from river boats with Gatling guns.

"Frick was shot in the neck by Alexander Berkman, and, while recuperating in the hospital, had many days to dwell over the suffering and grief he had brought to countless workmen and their families.

"He had opportunity to recall that his parents had been of the working class — that he, himself, had been reared in a company house. He recalled the hardships that he and they had endured on sweatshop wages and lack of fit working conditions. He became remorseful and bitter.

"When Carnegie sent him a wire, asking him to come to his office," Frick wrote back:

" 'I'll see you in Hell; we're both going there.'

"The steelworkers' union was broken, together with the hearts of workers throughout the country.

"Then we had the railroad strike at Chicago, in 1893. Railroad workers were shot down in the streets by Federal troops. The men who participated in the strike were black-listed all over the country.

"As they went to other cities to seek employment, they were asked for references or place of previous employment. The letters came back, with the emblem of a broken car wheel on the railroad letterheads.

That was the tip-off that they were not to be hired.

"In 1902, along came the miners' strike in the anthracite coal region, in which 140,000 persons participated—including myself.

"The strike lasted from April to October. We experienced the untold hardships of eating only corn meal mush, of being evicted from company houses and being forced to live in tents—large families of 8 and 10 children.

"But a great deal was accomplished toward better working conditions. We were given the right to work 8 hours a day, and got out from under slavery. The first major strike was won.

"Previous to that time, representatives of the commissaries or company stores would search homes before pay day, to find some article that had not been purchased through them. If found, the father and other mine workers in the family were certain to receive their discharge.

"That was in the period so often referred to as 'rugged individualism' or 'free enterprise.' Do you believe the boys and girls of today would want to go back to that kind of living?

"I remember the strike of 1904, at Pueblo, Colorado," Kirwan continued. "No American should ever forget that one.

"The miners and their families were evicted from company homes. The tents in which they found refuge were burned by troops. The men were arrested and transported to the plains of Kansas. Their wives and children were left behind, without food or shelter.

"That is the era to which some refer as 'the good old days,' and to which they are so eager to have us go back.

"Along came 1937—just 10 short years ago—and the Memorial Day massacre. At a steel plant in Chicago 19 men laid down their lives and scores were injured by police, because they dared to form a picket line.

"Now we seem to be drifting back into those so-called good old days.

"It has been my privilege—and I consider it a privilege—to have participated in five strikes, three of them major ones, in my lifetime. I have had no regrets. I am grateful I had the opportunity, in small degree, to make some contribution to labor and its progress.

"Working conditions have been made safer, sanitary, more endurable. These are privileges my fellow workmen strove for and dreamed of. They are worth the sacrifice, the suffering and deprivations of many years.

"If I had my life to live over again, I would do the same thing. If right to join a union were taken away from me—I would be just as happy to have my life taken away.

"I plead with you, my colleagues. Do not take away from any man or woman the right to join a union, nor the right to a closed shop. If any of you have ever worked in a steel plant, factory or mine, you can realize the situation.

"If Congress is sincere in wanting to pass a good labor bill, now is the time. But you will not accomplish this by asking questions across a table. You will have to send Congressmen themselves into the mines, factories, steel plants, oil fields and railroad yards.

"After you spend four or five months down in the bowels of the earth, in sweatshops, living in cab-

ins and company houses, eating workers' food instead of at Fan and Bill's famous steak house, a good, honest and fair labor bill would be drawn up."

These are the words of Congressman Kirwan, a man who knows from first-hand experience what it is to dig coal in the bowels of the earth or turn out steel in the heat and glare of a steel mill. For every man who works for a living; for every wage earner who believes his family is entitled to a decent living they are a warning and a challenge.

Nor is Kirwan the only thinking American who visualizes a return to the Dark Ages of industrial relations under the Taft-Hartley type of legislation. Victor Riesel, famed columnist who has never been known for his sympathetic leanings toward labor, in his June 11 column blasted the Taft-Hartley Bill for its viciousness toward labor and expressed genuine fear that the bill would reintroduce another era of labor spies, finks, company goons and professional strikebreaking armies. In part he said:

"The bill would upset the working agreements which have covered 11,000,000 American breadwinners for generations.

"Who wants the open shop? Notice that most of the States that have banned the closed shop are lands of cotton, fruit, wheat, corn. The factory-filled states like New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Illinois have given that anti-closed shop bandwagon a quick brushoff.

"Just think of 11,000,000 men and women refusing to work in open shops. Think of the possible violence inside the factory if a non-union hand tried to take over a machine near a union man with a dues book dating back to the hooped skirt.

"Think, too, of other sections of the Taft-Hartley bill. Unions can be sued. Labor-relations will move out of the conference room into the court room. Assembly lines will be stalled while judges decide whether a union damaged some one during a walkout. The injunction would be back and the soap-boxers would be at every factory gate screaming to irritated workers that the 'capitalistic courts' are their enemies. I've heard those boys with the built-in speakers' platform. They can create disrespect for our judicial system and law and order quicker than you can draw a hammer and sickle.

"But most of all I fear a return to the mid-Twenties and early Thirties—the days of strike breakers, goons-for-hire, labor spies and the money grubbing agencies which sold tear gas bombs and guns to labor and management. Read, as I just have, the old Nye and LaFollette Senate reports. See how these agencies planted men in factories to stir up trouble and sold their ghoulish guns and guards in both sides."

To those of us who have spent decades in the labor movement, Riesel's words are no mere empty threat. The goon squads and professional strikebreaking organizations of the Twenties and early Thirties are still too fresh in our minds. America is now at the crossroads. One way leads to a return of the industrial relations of the Dark Ages; the other leads to industrial peace and prosperity through an expansion and broadening of collective bargaining. Only time will tell which road it is going to be.

PLANE GOSSIP

BAD TO FOOL WITH

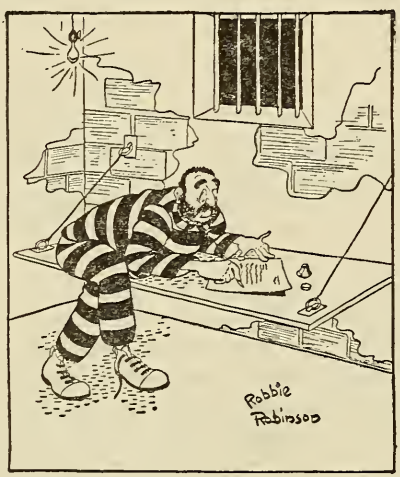
One by one the higher ups in the CIO who have been playing ball with Communists are finding out that they are winding up on the short end of the stick. A good many of them are now trying to get out from under but they are finding it a little harder than they thought to get out with a whole skin. The more we think about it, the more we consider these fellows about like a guy named Agabashian.

Into a tough waterfront saloon one day strode a big burly pug-ugly. "Anyone here named Donovan?" he demanded. A long moment of silence followed. Finally a meek little man in the corner stood up and said, "Yes, my name is Donovan."

In a couple of strides the big bruiser was across the room. With one hand he held the timid little runt and with the other he beat him into insensibility.

Twenty minutes later the little fellow regained consciousness. Painfully getting up, he shook his head and murmured:

"I thought I could fool him. My name's not Donovan, it's Agabashian."



"Replying to your employment offer, will say my present contract does not expire for two years."

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE THING

From Brother Wylie York, Local 198, Dallas, Texas, comes the following:

It seems there was a cotton picker who asked a farmer for a job. "I'll pay you a dollar a hundred and your room and board," said the farmer. The first day the hired man picked only about one hundred pounds. The second day two hundred. The third day three hundred and fifty. The fourth day five hundred. The fifth day five hundred and fifty and the sixth day he picked six hundred pounds, yet he ate no more food than the rest of the pickers. The farmer came around and said "I will have to let you go."

"What is the trouble?" the man asked. "Isn't my work satisfactory?"

"Yes," the farmer replied. "It isn't that."

"Do I eat too much?" the man asked.

"No," the farmer replied. "It isn't that."

"Am I a trouble maker?" the man asked.

"No" the farmer replied. "It isn't that. As a matter of fact you are the best and cheapest man I have working for me because you pick more cotton than they do but you don't eat any more food than the rest."

"Then what IS the matter?" he asked.

"Well, dang it," replied the farmer. "They just ain't no cotton picker worth six dollars a day."

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A FAIR ESTIMATE

According to a report by the Women's Division of the Department of Labor, there are now sixteen million women workers in our total working force.

That seems to be about right, but we can't figure out why fifteen million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand of them want to get on the same bus we do at quitting time every night.

A LITTLE BIT FAR-FETCHED

As this is being written, Congress is about ready to pass the tax reduction bill. From where we sit, this bill looks something like the gold brick city slickers used to sell country yokels. While it lops a few pennies off the taxes of the common wage earners, it gives the people in the upper brackets substantial reductions. Despite all the efforts of its sponsors to camouflage it as a popular measure, the fact remains that it offers the most relief to those who need it least.

Somehow or other the efforts of the backers of the bill to sell it to the people reminds us of the old chestnut about the fellow who served on the jury during a murder trial involving a beautiful woman who shot her husband.

Telling a friend about it later, he said:

"We were in a Heck of a quandary. The defendant was so pretty we just couldn't find it in our hearts to convict her of murder. On the other hand we didn't dare set her free for fear of what our wives would say. In the long run we found out her husband was an Elk; so we found her guilty of shooting an Elk out of season and fined her $25.00."

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THE WAY TO GET ACTION

Month by month since early Spring we have been told that prices are coming down. However, day by day the amount of goods a dollar will buy keeps shrinking and shrinking, price reductions in sheep dip, buggy whips, alfalfa balers and a few other items never purchased by the average worker notwithstanding. To our way of thinking, prices will come down only when the people make them come down.

Somehow or other the whole thing reminds us of the man who entered a barber shop to catch a quick shave before getting on a train. The barber plying the brush worked with maddening slowness. Despite all the admonitions of the customer for more speed, the barber just barely kept the brush moving back and forth. Finally the man in the chair could stand it no longer. In exasperation he cried:

"Look, Bub, you keep the brush still and I'll wag my head."

PLAY IT SAFE

Nearly 500 Americans bumped into one form or another of violent death during the Memorial Day weekend. The number of victims of car crashes, drownings, etc. over the July Fourth holiday will be even higher, if predictions of traffic experts come true. The moral is: drive carefully, stay out of dangerous waters, take no chances, and remember Joe Paup's safe driving hint, —the one-armed drivers are headed for the church; some of them will walk up the isle and the rest will be carried.

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WITHOUT TRAINING

"For managers and overseers," proclaimed a great Chinese landowner, "always give me married men."

"And for what reason?" a visitor inquired.

"Because," said the wealthy Chinese, "I abhor the muddled, unclear reports that have been sent to me by bachelors. They have never had to explain anything to a wife!"

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A LITTLE DIFFERENT

And while we are on the subject of explaining we cannot pass up the opportunity to tell the one about the doctor on the witness stand.

"Did you say this man was shot in the woods, Doctor?" asked the cross-examining attorney.

"No," replied the medico, "I said he was shot in the lumbar region."



It's too bad he wore his NEW HAT."

L. U. 1394 BUILDS GOOD WILL

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Fulfilling a promise made on May 3, when their wage scale was raised from $1.75 per hour to $1.87½ per hour, the members of Local Union No. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on Saturday, May 17, donated a day's work free of charge to two churches under construction in that city. The free labor was the Local Union's evidence of good faith. During negotiations on the wage increase, construction on both churches was delayed almost ten days. It was not the desire of the Union to hold up construction, but economic necessity made it absolutely essential to increase the hourly rate in order that a decent living standard could be maintained.

When agreement was reached, the Local Union, as evidence of its civic responsibility and as a pledge that the wage question has been solved for the remainder of the calendar year at least, voluntarily decided to contribute a day's work free of charge to the two unfinished churches. Bright and early Saturday morning, May 17, some forty members of Local Union No. 1394 showed up on the two jobs. By six a.m. they were working on the roof of the $350,000 First Baptist Church and completing the inside carpentry on the $100,000 First Methodist Church. With only a half-hour break for lunch, they worked straight through until two-thirty. During the lunch period, orange juice and chicken purlieu were served by the church members who were on hand in force to watch the progress of the work and keep refreshments handy.

Other building trades unions were also contemplating the donation of a day's work to the two churches.

In this day and age when unions are under fire from many sides and union-hating individuals in all walks of life are combining their efforts for an all-out assault against organized labor, the forward looking action taken by Local Union No. 1394 in donating a day's labor free of charge to the two churches under construction is a fine piece of public relations work. The officers and members of Local Union No. 1394 are in line for hearty congratulations. In addtion to building the two churches the community needs, they have undoubtedly built up considerable good will and a greater understanding of the problems and difficulties of workers among the people of Fort Lauderdale. Too few people realize that unionism stands for brotherhood, neighborliness and cooperation as well as for better hours and working conditions. The generous action of Local Union No. 1394 certainly must have gone a long way toward rectifying this misconception among the people of Fort Lauderdale and surrounding territory.

A PROMISE FULFILLED



Pictured above are members of Local Union No. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., working on the roof of the First Baptist Church of that city. From six a. m. to two thirty p. m. on Saturday, May 17, these members toiled free of charge as evidence of their civic responsibility and as a pledge of continued cooperation for betterment of the community.



Another crew of Local Union No. 1394 members which devoted a full day's work free of charge to the building of the First Methodist Church in Fort Lauderdale. During the lunch hour both crews were served orange juice and chicken purlieu by members of the churches under construction. Both churches are being built by Caldwell-Scott Construction Co.

Local Union No. 973

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Texas City, Texas

May 28, 1947

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local Union No. 973 desire to take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the publication of the account of the disaster which wrecked our city and dealt our Local a very hard blow.

We would also esteem small space in The Carpenter to acknowledge contributions received by the Texas City Relief Fund of Local No. 973. This fund was started by donations from our own members and it is still being subscribed to weekly by them for the sole purpose of taking care of the bereaved families of our Brothers and extending assistance to those seriously injured. These weekly donations have reached about $1,000.00.

The following donations (wholly unsolicited) have been received: Local No. 1266, Austin, Texas, $50.00; Local No. 66, Jamestown, New York, $50.00; Local No. 64, Louisville, Kentucky, $1,000.00; Local No. 1740, Henderson, Texas, $150.00; Local No. 526, Galveston, Texas, $1,000.00; Local No. 73, St. Louis, Missouri, $100.00; General Representative Chas. P. Driscoll, $25.00.

Words are inadequate to express the heartfelt appreciation of the committee appointed by our president, H. E. Woodhouse, to distribute this fund. On behalf of the many needy dependents the committee members do most sincerely thank all for these gratuitious contributions. It makes the breasts of all us swell with pride to know that we belong to an organization such as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which has shown such sympathetic understanding to its brother members in distress.

Texas City Relief Funds of Local No. 973.

Joe Francis J. J. Strate W. J. Struve
E. W. Norwood W. H. Ellis

THE CAMPAIGN THAT FAILED

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At least one campaign of the anti-labor forces in this country ended up in complete failure; that was the campaign to turn the veterans against the unions. All during the war and for many months after the war, a ceaseless barrage of propaganda was directed toward alienating the servicemen from organized labor. While the war was on, workers on the home front were pictured to the servicemen as rolling in wealth and striking for more. War plant wages were supposed to be anywhere from $150 to $300 per week.

When the war was over the story changed; unions were supposedly holding back veterans from good jobs and preferred treatment. Super-seniority was the peg on which the anti-labor forces hung their hats.

In the long run, however, the propaganda failed. Veterans learned that the unions were their staunchest ally. Recently the Department of Labor issued a report on the subject.

The study showed that over 12,000,000 veterans have been absorbed in civilian jobs with practically no conflict—and it credited this showing both to unions and to fair employers.

"Management and union determination to give veterans every possible advantage within the framework of collective bargaining agreements made for satisfactory settlement of veterans' problems," the report declared.

There were a few clashes, the Department said, but these occurred only where certain employers "sought to circumvent the collective bargaining process in an apparent effort to set veterans against non-veterans."

The report cited instances where unions assured greater protection for the former G. I.'s than provided by law. For example, the Selective Service Act carries no re-employment rights for employes classified as "temporary" prior to their induction into the armed forces.

In union plants, on the other hand, "no jobs were designated as temporary in character, but rather each employe acquired seniority status after the completion of a probationary period," the report pointed out.

Also, the Department made it clear that in general "unions and managements have made every effort to restore the veteran to the identical position held by him prior to entrance into military service, and to grant accumulated seniority," plus all wage increases which the veteran would have received had he remained on the job.

Where a veteran's former job no longer existed on his return, labor and management in union plants saw to it that such G. I. was placed "on a job for which he could qualify by experience," the Department explained.

It also cited the fact that in many such plants, unions and managements waived seniority and other rules in order to take care of disabled veterans who could no longer perform their old tasks.

In many other ways, the report showed, unions went to considerable lengths to assure war veterans a fair break.

Editorial

Maybe We Need The Wheaties Technique

If you listen to the radio or read the newspapers at all, you are only too aware of the fact that America has become the greatest advertising nation in the world. From the time he gets up in the morning until the time he goes to bed at night, the average American has his eyes and ears assailed by advertising extolling the virtues of Wheaties or Ivory Soap or a thousand and one other products. As the result of this ceaseless advertising barrage, many of these products have literally become household words from coast to coast.

Hire good enough advertising counsel, spend enough money, and you can put over practically any product or idea in America. You have to look no farther than the current anti-labor legislation for a good example. Employers' associations spent millions upon millions of dollars knocking unions and blaming them for all our real and fancied economic ills. They kept up their campaign year after year and in the end they got a lot of people sold on the idea it was essential that labor be regulated.

With the technique of advertising developed to a new zenith in America, it seems strange that America should be doing such a poor job of selling itself to the world. In the recent war we made the major contribution of arms and men. Since V-J Day we have been practically feeding the entire old world. Yet in spite of all this we are pretty much hated in many countries, including those we are helping most.

Looking at it from a straight advertising angle, the product we have to sell, Democracy, is so far ahead of anything else the world has to offer today that no decent comparison can even be made. The poorest wage earner in the United States really lives a princely life when his lot is compared with the lot of any Europeans except those belonging to the nobility. He eats better, he wears better clothes, he faces fewer restrictions, and he has less fears than any citizen on earth. You would naturally think he would be the envy of every European.

However, such is not the case. The Communists are selling Europeans on the idea democracy is the greatest enemy of social progress. The Fascists are preaching that democracy is decadent. And all the other "isms" are knocking us one way or another.

What we need is a slam-bang advertising campaign—the kind that puts "Crunchie-Wunchies" on your breakfast table whether you want them or not. With about one-sixth of the world's population and one-sixth of the world's territory we are now producing over half of the world's good. All the "ism" countries in the world, with ten times our population and ten times our resources, do not produce as much in a year as we do in a month. Consequently they do not get to consume as many of the good things of life in a year as we do in a month.

The product we have to sell to the world should have no competition. Maybe what we need is a few commercial writers and silken voiced radio announcers representing us around the diplomatic tables.

Look Who's Hurling Charges

In their decade-old propoganda campaign, which was a buildup to the current drive for labor-shackling legislation, the vested interests of the nation have leveled many charges at organized labor. By endless repetition, they have inferred that labor is undemocratic; that labor leaders are autocratic; that there is no responsibility in unions. The way they tell it, union officials are answerable to no one, and such being the case, they often act without the consent or approval of union members at large.

That millions of Americans outside the labor movement believe this to be true is a tribute to the efficiency of the propaganda campaign financed by the vested interests. They have told the same tale year after year and naturally many people have come to believe it.

Yet what are the facts? A little delving into methods used by unions in running their affairs as compared to the way affairs of corporations are handled shows that it is the corporations and not the unions that are run along autocratic lines.

Let us compare a union with a corporation. Practically every union constitution we know requires an election of officers at stated periods. This is true at the national level as well as the local level. Most union officers are elected by referendum vote. As a result, union officers are directly elected by their members. Compare this with the corporation. By a complicated proxy system of voting, small groups of organized stockholders control the destinies of corporations. While stockholders' meetings are held, they mean very little. Few individual stockholders attend. The stockholders who are organized, control things to suit themselves.

By this method, the directors retain autocratic powers. They can and often do pour into reserve accounts earnings which might rightfully go to the stockholders in the form of dividends. They alter policies of corporations and make decisions regarding production. They hire and fire managers to suit their whims. And at the end of the year they are answerable to no one except the stockholders' meeting which means nothing.

On the other hand, union officers must face their membership at stated times. At these meetings they must account for their stewardships. They have to convince the men who will vote for or against them at the next election that all the actions they have taken were in the general interest. In fact, the action taken by officers between conventions or meetings are subject to membership approval. In labor unions membership meetings are the supreme law. What they say goes. In corporations, stockholders' meetings are only so much window dressing. The board of directors run the show without any fear of censure from stockholders or a lack of confidence vote at the next election.

Under the circumstances, it seems somewhat ironical that corporations, invariably run by tight little cliques of organized stockholders, should

accuse labor, which is always answerable to the rank and file, of being autocratic.

Not A Penny for Non-Essentials

There is an old Indian saying that goes approximately like this: "You fool me once, shame on you; you fool me twice, shame on me." It might be well for Congress to remember that saying. After the last war we allowed our national defences to go to pot. Economy-minded men on Capitol Hill cut defense appropriations to the bone. Even when storm clouds gathered ominously on the horizon, it was difficult to get Congress to take the threat seriously.

Certainly that should have taught us a lesson, but somehow or other it did not. National defense is apparently going to pot again. A national magazine claims that we have exactly one division of infantry ready for instant action (and that below usual strength); part of one armored division; and a raggle-taggle of other kinds of troops. With the international situation as tense as it is, this hardly seems adequate. Everyone appreciates the efforts of Congress to reduce expenditures, but with tension mounting all over the world national defense seems to be a poor place to practice economy.

However, this subject of economy brings up another thought. There have been some rather disquieting disclosures of the way the Brass Hats in the armed forces have been spending money alloted to them. A Washington, D. C. paper recently uncovered the fact that at Camp Campbell, Ky., "an 18-hole golf course and a twenty-five acre artificial lake, stocked with game fish are just being completed." There are only twenty-eight officers and enlisted men alledgedly at the camp. Sixteen of the twenty-eight are officers. With the national debt as high as it is and tax burden as heavy as it is, building a golf course and lake seems a bit on the extravagant side.

Recently the newspapers carried a story about some paintings stolen by the Nazis turning up at American Army headquarters in Germany. They were hanging on the wall of one of the Brass Hats who paid something like $8,000 for them when he purchased them from an art dealer. From where we sit the idea of an Army Brass Hat spending $8,000 of the tax payer money for paintings is little short of scandalous. A lot of little taxpayers have had to sweat a lot of blood to produce $8,000 considering what prices are today.

We passionately believe that our national defenses must be kept strong and more than adequate to meet any emergency. However, the Brass Hats are not making it any easier to sell the public on the idea when they toss around funds for non-essentials. It is going to take lots of money to keep up our defenses. Taxes must stay high to produce the money. But we are are all entitled to know that we are getting a dollar's worth of protection out of every dollar we spend. We need tanks and guns and ships, not golf courses or artificial lakes or fancy paintings.

To paraphrase a famous quotation of a famous American patriot our motto must be:

"Millions for defense; not a penny for non-essentials."

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1947, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1762	Cleveland, Ohio	1812	Lake Cowichan, B. C., Can.
2887	Cuba, N. Mex.	1820	Sandusky, Ohio
1763	Riverton, Wyo.	1821	New Albany, Ind.
3022	Nacagdoches, Texas	1828	Cleveland, Ohio
3024	Jonesboro, Ark.	3026	Arcata, Calif.
3025	Jacksonville, Texas	1853	Janesvile, Wis.
1775	Gladewater, Texas	1854	Gainesville, Fla.
1764	Marion, Va.	3029	Cambridge, Ida.
1789	Bijou, Calif.	1857	Portland, Ore.
1791	Clinton, Ill.	1859	Greenville, Texas

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WALTER ARNOLD, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother CHARLES ARTNER, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HENRY E. BAIN, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kan.
Brother ELTON BONZO, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Brother R. J. CLARK, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother HOWARD P. CLAYTON, Local No. 384, Asheville, N. C.
Brother GEORGE E. COMPTON, Local No. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brother FRANK CONLON, Local No. 2287, New York, N. Y.
Brother FRANCIS J. CONNELL, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother JOHN J. COOKE, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother MAURICE COUNIHAN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. L. COURSON, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother OWEN E. DIXON, Local No. 601, Henderson, Ky.
Brother RAYMOND DOLE, Local No. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
Brother ARRON DUNN DAVIS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother GIACCHINO GIORDANO, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother MAX GOLDBERG, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother OLIVER GRIMLY, Local No. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
Brother JAMES E. HENDRICKS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother TILSON S. HIATT, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kan.
Brother MARK HOFFMAN, Local No. 1052, West Hollywood, Cal.
Brother ED. V. KARBAN, Cuyahoga D. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
Brother JAMES W. KINNIER, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother CARSTEN S. LARSEN, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN C. McMANUS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother ADOLF NELSON, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother O. OKSANEN, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother PETER OOL, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother EDWARD PENNETT, Local No 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother HARRY PROPST, Local No. 1350, Seymour, Ind.
Brother IAM QUIMBY, Local No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother ALVIN G. RENKEN, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother PHILLIP ROCKELMAN, Local No. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
Brother E. J. ROSENBERGER, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother CHARLES SCHROEDER, Local No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JESSE B. SMITH, Local No. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.
Brother ROBERT SMITH, Local No. 466, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.
Brother ROY H. SOUTH, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM SWEARINGEN, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kan.
Brother JAMES E. THOMPSON, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother ROSS B. WARTMAN, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother T. D. WATSON, Local No. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Brother T. A. WHITE, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother ART WOTTEN, Local No. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Brother R. J. YOST, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother GEORGE F. YOUNG, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

L. U. 366 HONORS OLD TIMERS

In honor of its old-time members and in celebration of its 30th anniversary Local Union 366, New York, held a Reunion Party at the Bronx Winter Garden on May 16. Several hundred members and guests filled the hall to capacity and the unanimous opinion of all conceded it to be quite an enjoyable and memorable affair. Absent old-timers of L. U. 366 will be pleased to know they were not forgotten and time out was taken to pay them respects.

Business Agent Fred Johnson of Local Union 488 spoke of the pleasant associations he has had with the past and present officers and members of L. U. 366. He recalled the splendid records of Business Agent Charles Nobis and Fin. Sec. James Duigan who recently passed away.

In the course of an admirable address President Charles W. Hanson of the New York District Council gave lavish praise to the old-time members. He reminded his listeners of the deep obligation we owe to these loyal Brothers. For many long years, through good times and bad, they held solid the ranks of Union Labor under the banner of our great United Brotherhood which reached its present proud position only through the constancy and devotion of such men as these. He called on the younger members present to follow the fine standard of Unionism set by these worthy Brothers because in this principle of loyalty lies the future prosperity of our Organization.

President Hanson concluded his address by asking for a demonstration of appreciation for the staunch and true members of the old guard. The great round of applause which followed was ample expression of the sentiment of all those present and an assurance that the efforts of these men will not soon be forgotten.

Among the old timers unable to attend was Brother Robert Cooper, ninety-three year old-member who dates his membership in the Brotherhood back to the year 1891. In sending in his regrets for being unable to attend the reunion, Brother Cooper said in his letter:

"If you will look up my record you will see that I joined the United Brotherhood on July 1, 1891. Prior to that I was in the Amalgamated, and earlier still I was a member of the Carpenters and Joiners Union of Edinburgh, Scotland. Altogether, I have been a union member for over seventy years."

Fraternally,

John Hart, Sec.

ARKANSAS STATE LSW COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION

The Editor:

Lumber workers from all over the State of Arkansas converged on Little Rock on May 24 and 25 for the regular convention of the Arkansas State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. During the two days the delegates thrashed out a multitude of problems confronting not only the lumber workers of the state but also all workers everywhere.

Major concern of the convention was the growing wave of anti-labor legislation. It was the unanimous opinion of delegates that the enemies of labor will be satisfied with nothing less than a complete destruction of all organized labor. To combat the assaults being made on unionism, the convention laid plans for strengthening the organization and enlisting the active aid of every man in the state who works for a living.

One of the resolutions passed requires the State Council to look into the record of every man running for political office and to pass on to all Local Unions the results of their findings so that all members affiliated with the Council can vote intelligently at the next election. Another resolution urges the American Federation of Labor to work for legislation breaking up industrial monopolies if industry-wide bargaining is outlawed. The convention also stressed the need for emphasizing the insurance benefits and economic benefits that accrue to workers through membership in organizations such as the United Brotherhood.

Officers elected for the ensuing term were: President, John Thompson, Pine Bluff; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Marks, Fordyce; vice-president, W. B. Manning, Little Rock.

Fraternally yours,

John Thompson, Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL HOLDS 29th CONVENTION

The Editor:

The Pennsylvania State Council held its 29th annual convention on April 10, 11, 12, 1947, at Pittsburgh, Penn. Those present included 83 delegates, 2 fraternal delegates, 18 lady guests and 12 distinguished civic and state officials, as well as many prominent Labor Representatives.

The Honorable Mayor Lawrence opened the first session with a hearty welcome, followed by the Honorable William L. Chestnut, Secretary of Labor in Pennsylvania, and Lewis G. Hines, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The highlight address was made by General Representative O. William Blaier, and his remarks were well taken by all in attendance.

We were pleasantly surprised by the late arrival of General Executive Board Members, William J. Kelly and Roland Adams.

Many constructive resolutions for the good of the Brotherhood, were presented and proper action taken by the delegates.

The following officers were elected: President—Edward W. Finney, Local Union 514; Secretary-Treasurer—Theodore P. O'Keefe, Local Union 454; 1st Vice-President—William A. Kendrick, Local Union 8; other Vice-Presidents—Ralph Lyons, Local Union 287; Thomas Smith, Local Union 1595; Daniel McGee, Local Union 129; William Grafius, Local Union 691; Homer Brown, Local Union 81; Angus MacKay, Local Union No. 165.

The Body selected the city of Reading for the 1948 convention.

Fraternally yours,

Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOCAL 301 HONORS RETURNED SERVICEMEN

The Editor:

Local Union No. 301 of Newburgh, N. Y. honored its returned servicemen at a Dinner-Dance at Villa Nueva, Plattekill, N. Y., on April 18, 1947. Some 400 members and guests attended. President William T. McClintock served as toastmaster and introduced the Reverend Clare A. Perrigo, former army chaplain and guest speaker who gave a very interesting and amusing talk. Brother Harold C. Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor, had planned to speak but illness prevented him from attending. Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt. B. H. Murray read the names of the honor roll members numbering 46, of whom 23 are still members of the Local. The new Honor Roll was then unveiled and each honored guest was presented with a handsome inscribed leather wallet. Following the dinner, dancing was enjoyed in the spacious ballroom to the music of Ray Nelson's Orchestra. The committee in charge consisted of William McFayden, chairman, Alex Rigatti, George Diegel, Fred G. Prange, John Barr, William T. McClintock, A. A. Scheitl and B. H. Harvey.

Fraternally yours,

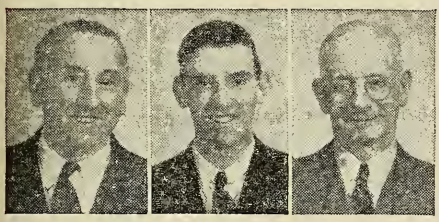
Robert Goodbread, Rec. Sec.

THREE-GENERATION TEAM

The Editor:

We of Local No. 792, Rockford, Illinois, are proud of our three-generation team of members. It is our opinion that few organizations can better the record of this trio.

The three generations shown are Ernest Fairclough, grandfather; Harold Fairclough, father; and Harold Ernest Fairclough, grandson. Brother Ernest Fairclough, right in the picture, has been a member of Local No. 792 nearly twenty years. He has served as president and business representative and been a delegate to the Rockford Federation for a number of years. Although nearly seventy, he is still active in his work and in the labor movement.



Brother Harold Fairclough, pictured on the left, has held membership in the Brotherhood for twenty-three years. At the present time he is recording secretary of the Local as well as delegate to and president of the Rockford Federation Labor. He is commissioned as a volunteer organizer for the American Federation of Labor in this vicinity.

Six foot, four inch Harold Ernest Fairclough, son and grandson, is a comparative newcomer to the Local Union. A twenty year old veteran of World War II, he has already displayed the aggressiveness and sincerity of purpose long associated with his father and grandfather.

With men like the Faircloughs in the labor movement, we need have no fear of its ultimate destiny. In addition to the Faircloughs, Local Union No. 792 can also boast of a fine roster of tried and true union men. Recently the Union awarded twenty-five year pins to thirty-one members who have completed a quarter of a century of continuous membership. We are proud of each and every one of them.

Fraternally yours,

William Karwelis, Pres.

L. U. 288 CELEBRATES 60 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The Editor:

Over 250 members and friends of Local Union No. 288, Homestead, Pennsylvania, on the night of May 21, helped the Union celebrate its Sixtieth Birthday. Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall has seldom witnessed a gayer or more friendly occasion. Under the watchful eye of Mrs. Hennessey, a union caterer, a delicious banquet was served; following which a splendid floor show kept the guests entertained for a large part of the evening. Joe Morone's orchestra furnished the music and Miss Billie Conley acted as mistress of ceremonies. Rev. William B. Claney of the First Lutheran Church delivered the invocation and Rev. Vincent Burke of St. Marys asked the benediction.

President Edward Vansickle presided and Carl T. Westland acted as toastmaster. Speakers of the evening were: Hon. Dr. John S. McLean, Burgess of Homestead; Ed. W. Finney, President, Pennsylvania State Council; and William J. Kelly, GEB member. Also introduced were Business Agents of the Pittsburgh District Council and Angus McKay, Seventh District Vice President of the State Council.

A special tribute was paid to Brother William Bowden who made the supreme sacrifice in the recent war. Nine other brothers who served in the armed forces were also recognized. Brother Thomas Piper, who joined the Local Union in 1890 and has the distinction of being the oldest member in point of service, was given a great ovation. With lots of good food, good entertainment and good fellowship, everyone had a fine time.

Fraternally yours,

Banquet Committee.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL MARKS 45th BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Hundreds of members, friends, and guests taxed the facilities of Town Hall, Philadelphia, to near capacity on the night of Saturday, April 19, when Local Union No. 1073 celebrated the Forty-fifth Anniversary of its organization. Guests from as far away as Chicago were on hand to help make the occasion a memorable one. All who attended were unanimous in the opinion that the affair was a 100% success.

Representatives from the Metropolitan District Council and every one of the twenty-four affiliated unions were on hand to congratulate the officers and members of Local Union No. 1073. There were also visitors from New York and Newark and Passaic, New Jersey. Representatives from the Pennsylvania Building Trades Council, the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, the Central Labor Union, the Pennsylvania State Federation and a good many local unions were also present. General Representative William O. Blaier acted as toastmaster and turned in a commendable performance.

The history of Local Union No. 1073 is the history of an uphill fight by devoted and conscientious union men. In the years of mass immigration, hundreds of Jewish Carpenters fled their homelands to escape prejudice and pogroms. Large numbers of them settled in Philadelphia. They found religious and political freedom but they found no economic security. Hours were mercilessly long and wages were poor. Alone and friendless, they became victims of pitiless circumstances. But not for long. In 1902 they organized despite blacklists and employers' threats. Against all kinds of obstacles they continued to march forward. Down the years they have played an important part in the growth and progress of the United Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

Louis Biller, Secretary.

L. U. 395 HOLDS SUCCESSFUL SPRING DANCE

The Editor:

The annual Spring Entertainment and Dance of Local Union No. 397, Whitby, Ontario, is an affair eagerly looked forward to by members of the Union. This year the affair was held in Legion Hall and by any standards it was voted a great success by all who attended.

The committee in charge arranged a splendid program. Committee Chairman Pogue acted as master of ceremonies for the evening and did a fine job. The first part of the program consisted of several numbers by the Carpenters' Orchestra. There were several western songs, comic songs and other thoroughly enjoyable selections. Lunch was served by the ladies and the remainder of the evening was devoted to old time and modern dancing. Proceeds derived from the evening's affair are to be devoted to buying prizes and providing refreshments for the annual picnic which will be held in July.

Fraternally,

E. R. Waines, Rec. Sec.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL HONORS VETERANS

To honor the ten members who served in the armed forces during the war and the thirty veterans who joined the Union since the end of hostilities, Local Union No. 429, Montclair, N. J., on the night of January 28 held a reception and get-together. Each veteran was presented with an emblem pin of our organization and the ten men who went into the armed forces while members were credited with a year's dues.

The entertainment committee did a splendid job of providing refreshments and entertainment. The large number who attended thoroughly enjoyed the evening from beginning to end.

CHICAGO LOCAL CELEBRATES DIAMOND JUBILEE

Marking the start of its seventy-fifth year of continuous existence as a labor organization, Local Union No. 1784, Chicago, on Saturday, May 10, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee with a banquet and social evening. Plates were laid for some 925 members, guests and friends who were present at the history-making occasion. Special guests of the evening were M. J. Sexton, president, Chicago District Council; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President; and Henry Weinreich, business Agent representing the St. Louis District Council. A particularly inspiring address was given by Brother Stevenson which everybody present took to heart.

It was in 1874—long before the International was born—that the Chicago men of the trade banded together for their mutual protection and advancement. One year later, when the International Furniture Workers Union was organized, this Local Union became a part of that organization. When on January 1, 1896, the Furniture Workers and the Machine Woodworkers International consolidated to form the Amalgamated International, this Local Union became a part of it. Ten years later it was granted Charter No. 1784 by the United Brotherhood and ever since it has played an important roll in the affairs of the Brotherhood. It has always been in the vanguard in the never-ending fight for better wages and working conditions.

Recently the Local Union lost three of its staunch and tried members: Brother Frank Geiger, Otto Yanjock and Oskar R. Markus. Through the years these men by precept and example inspired their fellow members and their passing will long be missed.

With one of the longest and most honorable records of any affiliate of the United Brotherhood, Local Union No. 1784 merits the good wishes of the entire Brotherhood for another seventy-five years of stellar service.

MARION LOCAL BOASTS UNIQUE FATHER-SON TEAM

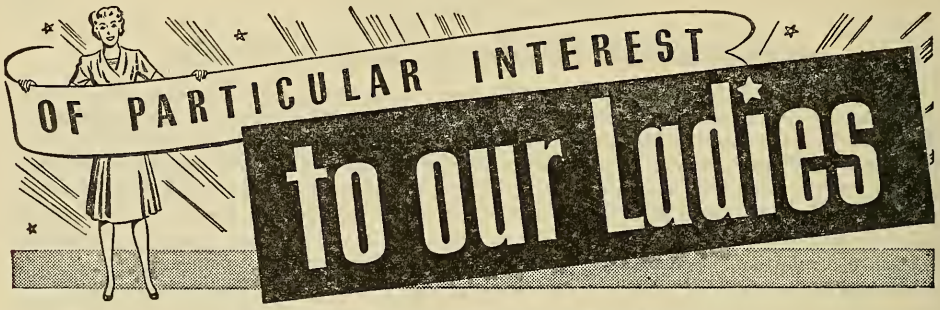
Local 976 of Marion, Ohio, has a unique father-and-son team among its membership. It consists of Howard C. Hull and his three sons, all of whom are members of the Local. Brother Hull was initiated into the Union on June 4, 1942. Son Howard C. Hull, Jr., was initiated October 11, 1945; son Harold C. Hull was initiated on November 8, 1946; son William H. Hull was initiated on September 12, 1946. Howard, Jr., and Harold are serving their apprenticeships and William is a Journeyman. The father, Howard C. Hull, Sr., is also instructor for the class of apprentices in their related work.

CANNERY CARPENTERS RIDE IN STYLE

Carpenters who headed north this year from Seattle to man the salmon canneries in Alaska rode in style. In contrast to the ten-day trip by boat which cannery carpenters had to undergo in previous years, this spring they flew to the fishing grounds in airplanes, thanks to a new schedule introduced by Alaska Airlines to accommodate cannery personnel exclusively.

Not only are the cannery carpenters riding in style, but they are also working for greatly improved wages, according to word from Local Union No. 1184 of Seattle which dispatches most of the cannery carpenters north. Monthly wages this year are $362.00 and $382.00 instead of last year's $322.95 and $340.57. Overtime rates are also increased from $2.06 to $2.26. Board and room, as usual, are included from time of departure until time of return. In 1937 wages were $150.00 and $165.00 per month; which means that pay for cannery carpenters has been more than doubled by Local Union No. 1184 in the past ten years.

Salmon canneries dot the coast of Alaska clear up to Bristol Bay. The season varies according to location but generally speaking it extends from May until September. Millions upon millions of cases of choice salmon are packed annually.



WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL MEETS

The Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters and Joiners met for their eighth annual Convention on April 3, 4, 5, 1947 at Yakima, Wash.

The Ladies Auxiliaries were invited to join the State Council of Carpenters at their opening ceremonies, after which we retired to our own meeting.

The Ladies State Convention was opened by the State Secretary, Mrs. Stella Weick of Yakima, Washington, who welcomed all delegates and visitors, and turned the meeting over to our State President, Mrs. Gladys Wurman of Camas, Washington.

Twenty-seven delegates and officers responded to roll call.

We consist of eleven Auxiliaries to date. We were happy to welcome Wenatchee, Washington, Auxiliary into our group this year. They have just recently renewed their charter and joined our State Auxiliary.

One of the interesting and important items discussed at our convention was the Labor Legislation Laws, which we feel each individual interested in labor should understand. To acquaint all Auxiliaries with the problems on labor, a Legislative Chairman was appointed to study all new Laws and send a condensed report to all affiliated Auxiliaries. Mrs. Myrrha Croccar of Camas, Washington was appointed Chairman with Mrs. Ethel Abbot of Olympia assistant.

POLSON, MONT., LADIES SPONSOR GRAND DINNER

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 435, Polson, Montana, on the night of December 21, sponsored a turkey dinner to which the members of Carpenters' Local Union No. 670 and their families were invited. The evening was a grand success. Following a sumptuous dinner at which none of the trimmings that go with turkey was absent, a fine Christmas program was presented. The evening wound up with dancing and general sociability. By the time the last guest had departed the event was unanimously declared the unqualified success the sponsors hoped it would be. One hundred and sixteen guests attended.

GLENDALE, ARIZONA, LADIES HELP MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 407, Glendale, Arizona, sends greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary is a little over four years old. We meet once a month, the first Friday, at the homes of members.

Our social activities for the Auxiliary members have consisted of a dinner and theater party, a Christmas party with exchange of gifts, and after our business meetings we have a birthday party for the members whose birthdays are in that particular month. Then for Local No. 906 and their families we have sponsored a Halloween pot-luck supper, chili suppers, bunco parties, and a weiner roast. Also, we served dinner to members of the State Council of Carpenters of Arizona and their wives when they held a convention here.

We have contributed to the Library Fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Community Chest, and the Northside Community Hospital which is going to be built here. We expect to do more for the hospital such as making and furnishing drapes, curtains, etc.

We hope to keep our Auxiliary growing and wish to extend an invitation to any sister member to visit us.

Fraternally yours, Isabelle Wilson, Secretary.

VENTURA LADIES KEEP THINGS HUMMING

We, The Ventura County, California, Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 433 send greetings.

Since our Auxiliary was organized, January 22, 1945, we have held meetings twice a month with a record attendance, and now have 45 members in good standing.

At the close of each meeting our husbands, whose meetings are held at the same time in an adjoining room, join us for refreshments. Our Refreshment Fund is kept replenished by a raffle at each meeting. We also have a Penny Drill, the proceeds used for a Flower and Card Fund in remembering our members and their families in time of illness or death.

Our second Anniversary was celebrated with a Pot-Luck Dinner for our members and their husbands. Two long tables were laden with plenty of good home-cooked food which served about 75 people. Honored guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Mace, Los Angeles, our Business Manager and wife. The Auxiliary presented corsages to Mrs. Mace; our past President, Mrs. Aline Aubert; and our presiding President, Mrs. Kaethe Woodruff.

We welcome any and all Carpenter Auxiliary members to attend our meetings held each second Tuesday of the month at the Labor Temple, 34 No. Ventura Blvd., Ventura, 7:30 P.M. and each fourth Monday at the Civic Center Bldg., 7th and C Street, Oxnard, 7:30 P.M.

MINNEAPOLIS AUXILIARY GROWING

Hello Ladies!

We enjoy reading your articles in "The Carpenter", so here we are with a few words from the Ladies Auxiliary 152 of the Carpenters' Local No. 7 in Minneapolis. On March 25, 1947 we observed our 21st year with a large banquet. Almost 100 members and their husbands were present at the Floyd B. Olson Memorial Temple. A delicious chicken dinner was prepared and served by a caterer, so we were all queens for the evening. We were entertained by a program of character readings and a play presented by Mr. and Mrs. Peterson entitled "Before Marriage". Our President, Marie Olson, called on various members for comments. Our Junior Past President, Selma Elifson, and our Senior Past President, Jennie Falk, spoke on our activities. During the 21 years we have been organized, we have been active in the Red Cross, Kenny Foundation, March of Dimes and the Cancer Drive. During the depression we had quite a drop in our membership, but now we are gaining and have so far this year initiated 15 new members.

On May 27 we are giving a card and bunco party. We hope to acquire quite a little money toward our Christmas party. Last year Local No. 7 was kind enough to pay all our expenses for the Christmas party.

LAFAYETTE LADIES FORGE AHEAD

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 462, of Carpenters' Local No. 215, Lafayette, Indiana, wishes to extend greetings to all sister Auxiliaries. We enjoy all the letters from our sister organizations and feel that we would like to tell a little about our newly organized Auxiliary. We have just been organized since last October, but we are very proud to report that we have 49 members. We meet the second and fourth Wednesdays at the Y. W. C. A.

Even though we have not been organized very long, we feel that we have accomplished quite a little! We have donated to the Red Cross in cash, and have just finished some sewing for them. Have also donated to other worthwhile charities. We send cards and flowers to sick members. Right now we are planning on bringing a little cheer to the members of the Children's Home, here in Lafayette.

We have held one Bake Sale and Bazaar, as a money-making project, which gave our Treasury a great start.

Our Carpenters' Local No. 215 has assisted us very much in getting started, which we greatly appreciate.

Mrs. Harry Wingard, Rec .Sec'y.
Mrs. Phillip Eylens, Pres.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 226

By H. H. Siegele

The stairghtedge is an old but indispensable tool. It is closely related to the level, both in its construction and in the things for which it is used. Many straightedges have leveling and plumb-

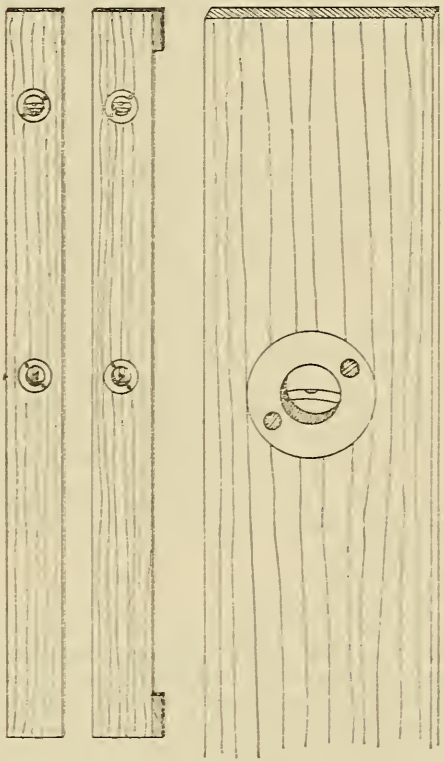


Fig. 1

ing devices attached to them, as we shall show by the illustrations. In fact, a level consists of just that.

A straightedge should be made of rather light material that will hold its shape well. If the wood is treated so that it will not absorb moisture rapidly, the straightedge will give much longer and more reliable service. The edges should be perfectly square and jointed in such a manner that they will be absolutely straight from end to end. Besides that, care must be taken in making a straightedge with parallel edges, so that it will be the same in width throughout its length. To accomplish this, the material should be ripped out so that only a small amount of jointer work will be necessary to finish the edges. For the last few shavings the jointer should be set so it will cut a very thin shaving, and the jointing should be done with extreme care. A straightedge should not be considered finished until after it has been checked and tested thoroughly, and all imperfections corrected.

Fig. 1 shows to the left a light straightedge with a plumbing attach-

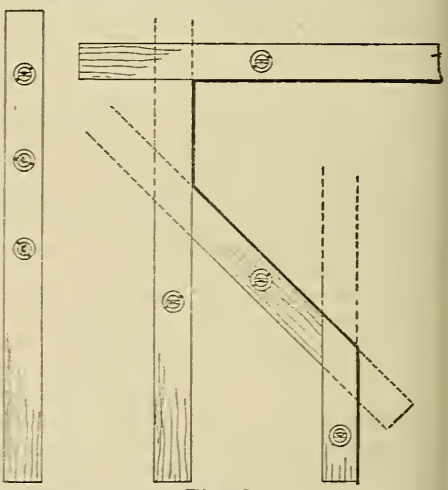


Fig. 2

ment fastened to it. At the center we have the same kind of a straightedge with a block at each end. The leveling and plumbing attachments are the same as those shown on the other straightedge. To the right we have a detail of the upper end of a light straightedge, with the plumbing attachment installed. No attempt is being made to represent any particular make or design in showing these attachments. What we are showing should be considered as symbols rather than anything that can be

found on the market. The reason for this is that there are so many leveling and plumbing attachments of different designs, that the choice should be left entirely up to the workman. An important thing that should be mentioned is

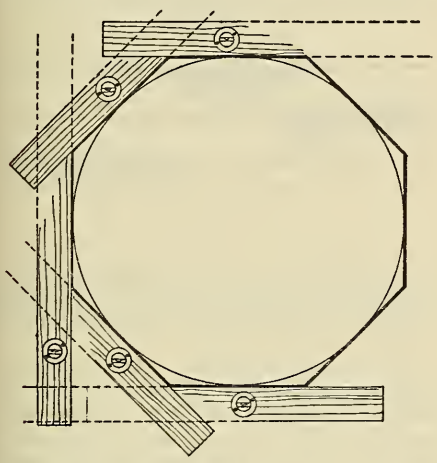


Fig. 3

that the attachment should be housed into the straightedge, somewhat as we are showing by the drawings. Fastening the attachment to the side impairs the straightedge's usefulness greatly. The glass should be open to view from both sides of the straightedge.

Fig. 2 shows to the left a light straightedge with three attachments on it. The upper one is for plumbing, the bottom one is for leveling and the one between the two is set so that the straightedge will be on a 45-degree angle when the bubble centers. To the

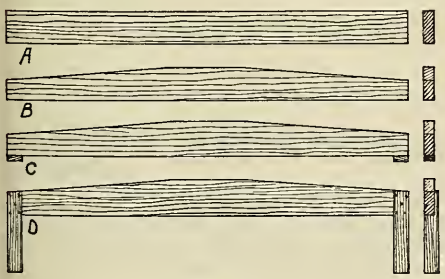


Fig. 4

right we are showing by the heavy lines, a sample of what can be laid out with a straightedge that has the attachments set for leveling, plumbing and for the 45-degree slant. Another sample is shown by Fig. 3. Here an octagon is laid off. The first operation is to strike a circle whose diameter is the distance across the octagon desired. Then proceed by marking the octagon as shown, using the level, the 45-degree and the plumb attachments. The straightedge must contact the circle in each operation, as shown by the heavy lines and the parts of straightedges.

Fig. 4 shows drawings of straightedges that are mostly used for leveling and for making long lines. The one at A has edges that are parallel. The advantage of this straightedge is that a level can be placed on it anywhere, particularly at the ends and center. This

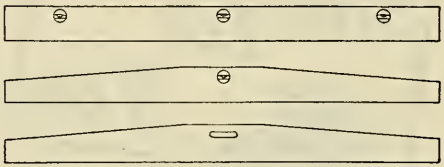


Fig. 5

is not true of the straightedge shown at B. Here the leveling must be done by placing the level on the straightedge at the center. This design has two points in its favor: First, it is lighter than the one at A, and second, leveling from the center is usually more accurate than from the ends. However, if a straightedge is properly made and receives the right care, it should give accurate results, regardless as to where the level is placed. At C we show a straightedge with a block at each end, and at D we have one with short legs. The blocks and legs are used to clear the straightedge when humps or other obstructions might be encountered. To the right are shown end views of the different straightedges shown by Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5 shows at the top a straightedge with parallel edges and three leveling attachments. These attachments make it possible to do the leveling at the ends or at the center. The center drawing shows a straightedge that tapers toward the ends, with a leveling attachment installed at the center. The same kind of straightedge is shown by the bottom drawing, but instead of a leveling attachment, it has a handhold cut at the center.

For convenience the drawing of the straightedge shown by Figs. 4 and 5, represent rather short straightedges. In practice such straightedges run all the the way from 10 feet long up to 20

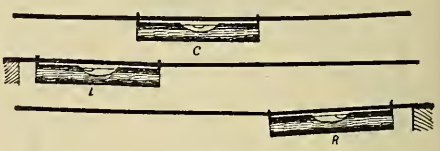


Fig. 6

feet. The most commonly used length, however, is 16 feet. Those that are shorter or longer are usually made for some special purpose.

Fig. 6 shows a line level in three different positions. At C the level is halfway between the ends of the line, and the bubble is at center. At L the level is at the left end of the line, and the bubble is to the left, while at R the level is at the right end of the line showing the bubble to the right.

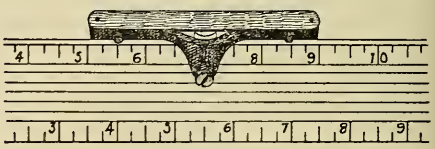
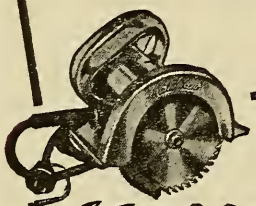


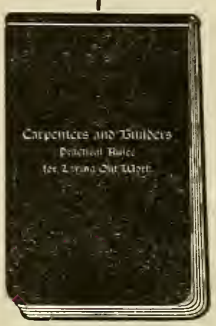
Fig. 7

It is obvious from these three examples, since the line is presumed to be the same in the three cases, that the only accurate leveling that can be done with a line level, is by placing the level half-

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way between the two end fastenings of the line.

Fig. 7 shows a pocket level that can be attached to a steel square or to a small straightedge. This level gives accurate results.

Fig. 8 is a drawing of a pocket level. This level is mostly used by inspectors, superintendents, contractors, and so forth, for checking on work, such as window stools, tables and many other things. If used with a good straightedge it will give accurate results.

There is no tool used by carpenters that is so ruthlessly abused as the



Fig. 8

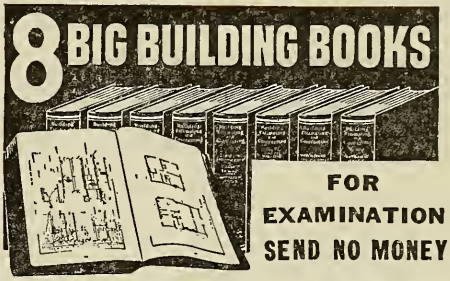
straightedge. This is not true in all cases, but it is in many. A straightedge should have top-priority care—it should never be left out in the weather when not in use, but this writer has seen straightedges out in rain or shine, after which they were still expected to produce accurate results. After a straightedge has been watersoaked and warped by uneven drying out, even though it is rejointed, it will not stay that way until it is thoroughly dry and kept dry. On the other hand, a straightedge that is properly made and cared for will give good service over a long period of time, with little if any rejointing.

BAD PRACTICE

Whenever a double mudsill is used in form building, it always indicates that the earth under it is not solid. There are different conditions of soil that make it advisable to use the double sill.

Fig. 1 shows, at the top, a cross section of a double mudsill and the bottom end of a shore with the wedges in place. The ⅞-inch cross piece that is shown is too weak to carry the load, and when the concrete is poured, the pressure will effect the sill as indicated by the arrows. At the bottom we show a plan of the sill, in part, and the cross piece with the shore resting on it.

Fig. 2 shows what happened to the



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sill when the weight of the concrete came on it. At the top we have a cross

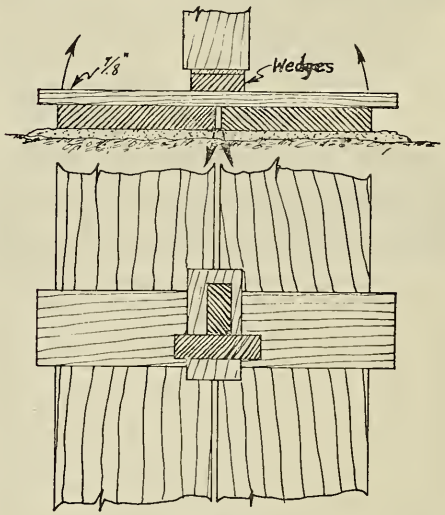


Fig. 1

section and at the bottom a plan.

Fig. 3, at the top, shows a cross sec-

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tion of a double mudsill, but instead of a cross piece, it has a ⅞-inch block placed under the shore in such a manner that the grain of the wood runs parallel with the sill. What will happen when the concrete is poured is indicated by the arrows.

At the bottom of Fig. 3 we show a cross section of a safe construction for a double mudsill. Here a cross piece 1⅝ inches thick is used under the shore, which has enough strength to support the load.

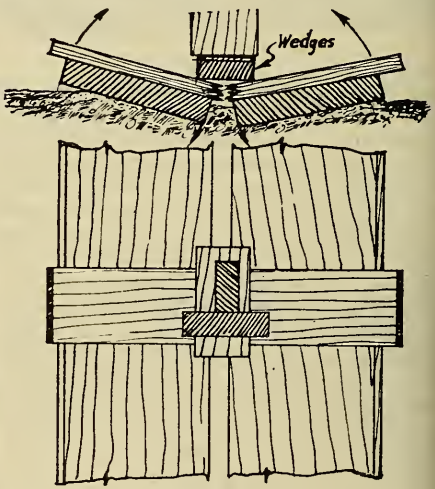


Fig. 2

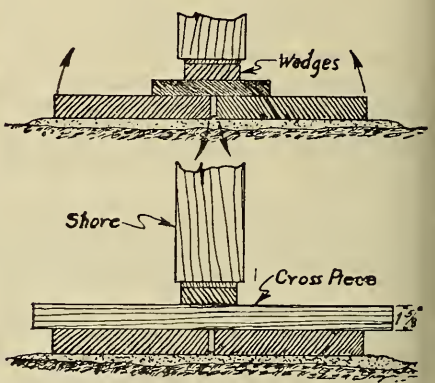


Fig. 3



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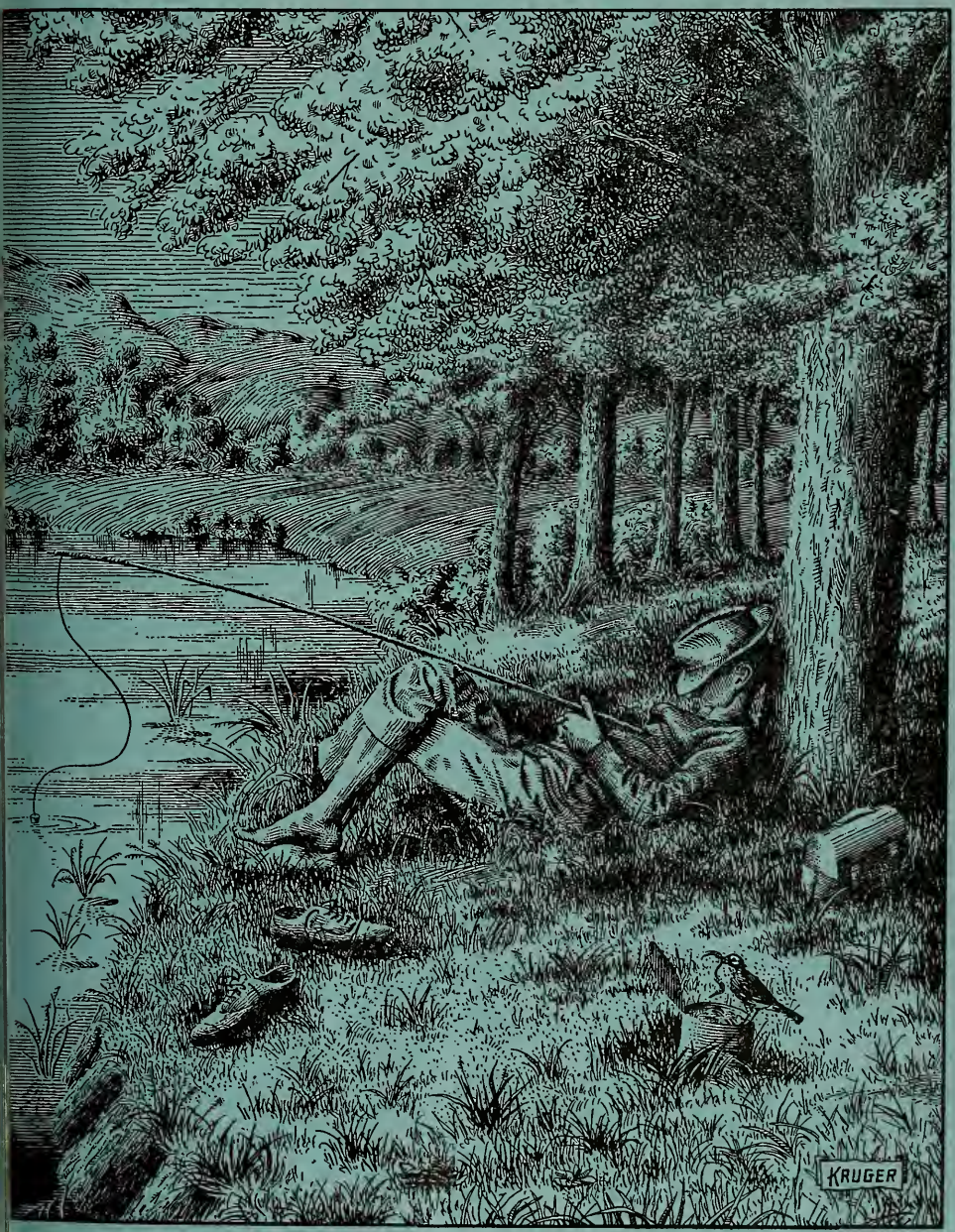
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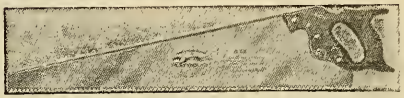




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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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No Compromise with Slavery - - - - - 3

In no uncertain terms the American Federation of Labor pledges itself to a fight-to-the-finish against discriminatory provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. At a special conference called for the purpose of studying the Act, representatives from every affiliate of the Federation unanimously adopted a strong declaration calling for nothing less than repeal of the measure.

Today's House Still a Bargain - - - - - 10

Despite the fact that the cost of building a home is considerably higher today than it was before the war, facts and figures show that today's house is still a comparative bargain.

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Two and a half years after V-E Day, Europe is still floundering around desperately in an effort to rehabilitate itself. Against all sorts of shortages and handicaps, the building trades and woodworking trades of the continent are slowly but surely showing a few encouraging signs of regeneration.

Is the Modern Worker Happy? - - - 19

The last hundred years have seen a great change in the status of the average worker. He has gained much in the way of material things but he has also lost a few things in the way of personal satisfaction.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY

★ ★ ★

NO compromise, no surrender, no retreat!

In one short phrase that summarizes the answer of the American Federation of Labor to the passage of the discriminatory Taft-Hartley Bill. Meeting in Washington, D. C., on July 9, representatives from virtually every organization affiliated with the Federation discussed and assayed the anti-labor law paragraph by paragraph. The evils and injustices contained in the act were exposed. The portions that endanger collective bargaining and hold the axe of government interference over the head of harmonious industrial relations were uncovered. In the end, the conference of Federation affiliates appointed a sub-committee to draw up a declaration of principles for the guidance of all organizations connected with the Federation.

The six-man sub-committee, consisting of Matthew Woll, president, George Meany, secretary, William L. Hutcheson, Daniel J. Tobin, David Dubinsky, and Bill Green, after considerable study, presented a vigorous and clear-cut statement for the approval of the conference. In no uncertain terms the conference as a whole voted its approval of the statement. Herewith we reprint it in full:

A strong moving desire on the part of working men and women for the realization of higher standards of living has served to establish and stimulate the growth and expansion of labor unions. The progress and development of labor unions have run parallel to the steady ever increasing demand of the workers for higher wages, improved conditions of employment, security and social justice.

Time and experience have shown that the labor union is the instrumentality which serves to promote the economic, social and industrial welfare of the workers everywhere. Even non-union workers have been the beneficiaries of the gains made by the organized labor movement.

The organization of working men and women means the mobilization of their economic strength so that they may substitute collective action for individual action. The material, educational and cultural well-being of all classes of people depend upon an adequate financial income. To workers that means wages high enough to enable them to maintain themselves in decency and comfort and to establish a standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

This is a noble objective. It squares with the American way of life. Workers everywhere should be encouraged, not hampered or hindered in their efforts to realize such a high and lofty purpose. Such an economic and social order would serve to perpetuate our free democratic form of government, to prevent the spread of Communism, or the acceptance of any totalitarian philosophy and to serve as a guarantee of the preservation of our free enterprise system.

Apparently the authors and supporters of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law ignored all these facts. Their actions must be interpreted as meaning that strong serviceable labor unions must not be permitted to exist within our economic and social life, that only weak and impotent unions shall be allowed to survive and that labor may have a shadow of a labor movement but not the substance.

This fact is reflected in every word, line, sentence and paragraph of the notorious Taft-Hartley Law. It seeks to weaken, render impotent and destroy labor unions. It does so by striking a vital blow at free collective bargaining and substitutes a process of government domination over employer-employe relationship. The negotiations of closed shop agreements are forbidden and the regulations, limitations and prescribed methods which must be followed regarding union membership are all designed to make it impossible for labor unions to live and function effectively.

In addition to the classification of Unfair Labor Practices in this Act, some stated and others vague, which employers may charge against labor unions, the Act provides that damage suits may be instituted for alleged violation of contracts and there is re-established the abhorrent principle and practice of government by injunction. The purpose of those who supported the Taft-Hartley Act to effectively destroy labor unions, is made crystal clear in this provision of it.

The revision and reconstruction of the National Labor Relations Board has created confusion and uncertainty. Its real meaning will never be clearly understood until it has been defined by the courts. Employers and employes will vehemently differ as to the real meaning of the provisions of the revised and newly created National Labor Relations Board. All of this will serve to promote strife between employers and employes—the expenditures of large sums of money in court proceedings and a woeful lack of cooperation between management and labor. President Truman emphasized this fact in his veto message when he stated:

"The National Labor Relations Act would be converted from an instrument with the major purpose of protecting the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively into a maze of pitfalls and complex procedures. As a result of these complexities employers and workers would find new barriers to mutual understanding.

"The bill time and again would remove the settlement of difference from the bargaining table to courts of law. Instead of learning to live together employers and unions are invited to engage in costly, time-consuming litigation, inevitably embittering both parties."

Here the President set forth in simple language the evils of the new National Relations Board and the great dis-service to human relations in industry which is bound to follow the enforcement of said amended National Labor Relations Act. Because the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, as set forth in the Taft-Hartley Bill, are susceptible to varied interpretations and are confusing to the highest degree,we would prefer no National Labor Relations Board to the National Labor Relations Board with its administrative authority as set forth in the Taft-Hartley Law.

The Taft-Hartley Laws is filled with "Thou Shall Nots" or "Thou Must" to the officers and members of labor unions. The supporters of the Taft-Hartley Law virtually declare "Labor Unions must be made weak and ineffective." Their ability to serve working people, to preserve economic freedom and to establish higher standards of living for the wage earners of the nation must be limited and defined."

The provision of the Taft-Hartley Bill which provides that it shall be unlawful for any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with the election of Members of Congress, strikes a vital blow at freedom of speech and freedom of press. This section must be interpreted as meaning that the supporters of the Taft-Hartley Bill sought to make it a crime for labor to exercise the right of freedom of the press and freedom of speech in order to prevent them from being re-elected to Congress.

The vicious feature of this section is reflected in the fact that it provides any officer of a labor organization or any labor organization which exercises the right of freedom of speech or freedom of the press in opposing a Member of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill for re-election, shall be guilty of a criminal offense, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both. Here in this section is reflected the hatred of Members of Congress toward labor unions and their fixed bitter determination to destroy them if possible.

The National Association of Manufacturers and other employer organizations may function and serve their respective memberships without any substantial interference on the part of government. They are practically free from legislative restraints and limitations. The attorneys who serve the National Association of Manufacturers and who prepared and wrote the Taft-Hartley Bill saw to it that their clients were exempt from many of the provisions of the Act to which unions and their members are subjected.

The Taft-Hartley Act is a strike and strife-provoking act. It should be properly classified as such. It will serve to prevent the workers from agreeing to incorporate a no strike pledge in written contracts. It means the end of sound labor management relations and the substitution therefor of distrust, suspicion and class hatred.

And now the representatives of seven million, five hundred thousand members of the American Federation of Labor, after giving solemn consideration to all the facts herein stated, the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and its legal analysis prepared by the Legal Department of the American Federation of Labor, herewith declare that the following be our pledge and uncompromising purpose:

1—Because we believe many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill are unconstitutional, we will challenge the validity of said sections in the courts. In doing so, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to appeal in accordance with court procedure to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall exhaust every legal recourse at our command in the efforts we put forth to test the validity of this Act.

2—The repeal of this notorious legislation shall be our fixed objective. We shall never be reconciled to the acceptance of this legisla-

tion. We shall oppose it—fight it at every step and every opportunity —until we succeed in our efforts to bring about its repeal. Our action in this respect will be based upon the fact that we regard the Taft-Hartley Bill as a slave measure, un-American, vicious and destructive to labor's constitutional rights.

3—We will organize, unite and concentrate our efforts toward bringing about the defeat of every member of Congress for re-election who voted in favor of final enactment of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

4—To protect our organizations against possible suits for damages and other vexations and destructive litigation under this law it is recommended that no-strike provisions be omitted from all future agreements, written or oral.

5—In order that the workers of the Nation may be accorded a full and complete opportunity to vote in national elections we recommend that our organizations set aside this day as a holiday to be devoted solely to election purposes.

6—We recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor give full and complete consideration to the declarations of this conference and in addition prepare for consideration by the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor a program giving full effect to these purposes.

This, then, is the answer of the American Federation of Labor to the Taft-Hartley measure. As the statement points out, the most efficient avenue of self-betterment open to American workers is unionism. Nothing must be allowed to abridge or interfere with the right of workers to join unions of their own choosing.

It is the considered opinion of this journal that American workers have a right to know how those who represent them in Congress conduct themselves on matters pertaining to the common welfare. No measure coming before Congress since December, 1941, has had a more important bearing on the lives of the common people than the Taft-Hartley Bill. Therefore, not since 1941 has it been so important that the people know where and how their representatives voted on the Taft-Hartley Bill when the chips were down. Herewith we reprint the House and Senate voting records on the Taft-Hartley Bill when that measure came back to Congress after the President's veto:

SENATE

For Overriding the Veto—68

Republicans—48

AIKEN
BALDWIN
BALL
BREWSTER
BRICKER
BRIDGES
BROOKS
BUCK
BUSHFIELD
BUTLER
CAIN
CAPEHART
CAPPER
COOPER
CORDON
DONNELL
DWORSHAK
ECTON
FERGUSON
FLANDERS
GURNEY
HAWKES
HICKENLOOPER
IVES
JENNER
KEM
KNOWLAND
LODGE
McCARTHY
MARTIN
MILLIKIN
MOORE
REED
REVERCOMB
ROBERTSON (Wyo)
SALTONSTALL
SMITH
TAFT
THYE
TOBEY
VANDENBERG
WATKINS
WHERRY
WHITE
WILEY
WILLIAMS
WILSON
YOUNG

Democrats—20

BYRD
CONNALLY
EASTLAND
ELLENDER
FULBRIGHT
GEORGE
HATCH
HOEY
HOLLAND
MAYBANK
McCLELLAN
McKELLAR
O'CONNOR
O'DANIEL
OVERTON
ROBERTSON (Va.)
RUSSELL
STEWART
TYDINGS
UMSTEAD

Against Overriding the Veto—25

Republicans—3

LANGER
MALONE
MORSE

Democrats—22

BARKLEY
CHAVEZ
DOWNEY
GREEN
HAYDEN
HILL
JOHNSON (Colo.)
JOHNSTON (S. C.)
KILGORE
LUCAS
MAGNUSON
McCARRAN
McFARLAND
McGRATH
McMAHON
MURRAY
MYERS
O'MAHONEY
PEPPER
SPARKMAN
TAYLOR
THOMAS (Okla.)

Senators Wagner and Elbert D. Thomas did not vote but were announced as being against overriding. Senator Wagner was prevented from voting by illness and Senator Thomas was in Geneva, Switzerland, attending the International Labor Conference.

HOUSE

For Overriding the Veto

Alabama

ANDREWS
BATTLE
BOYKIN
GRANT
HOBBS
JARMAN
JONES
MANASCO
RAINS

Arkansas

CRAVENS
GATHINGS
HARRIS
HAYS
MILLS
NORRELL
TRIMBLE

California

ALLEN
ANDERSON
BRADLEY
BRAMBLETT
ELLIOTT
ENGLE
GEARHART
FLETCHER
HINSHAW
JACKSON
JOHNSON
LEA
McDONOUGH
NIXON
PHILLIPS
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CHENOWETH
HILL
ROCKWELL

Connecticut

FOOTE
LODGE
MILLER
PATTERSON
SHADLAK
SEELEY-BROWN

Delaware

BOGGS

Florida

HENDRICKS
PETERSON
PRICE
ROGERS
SIKES
SMATHERS

Georgia

BROWN
CRAMP
COX
DAVIS
PACE
PRESTON
VINSON
WHEELER
WOOD

Idaho

GOFF
SANBORN

Illinois

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ARENDS
BUSBEY
CHIPERFIELD
CHURCH
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DIRKSEN
HOWELL
JENISON
JOHNSON
MASON
McMILLEN
OWENS
REED
SIMPSON
AL STRATTON
TWYMAN
VAIL
VURSELL

Indiana

GILLIE
GRANT
HALLECK
HARNESS
JOHNSON
LANDIS
MITCHELL
SPRINGER
WILSON

Iowa

CUNNINGHAM
GWYNNE
HOEVEN
JENSEN
LeCOMPTE
MARTIN
TALLE

Kansas

COLE
HOPE
MEYER
REES
SCRIVENER
SMITH

Kentucky

CHAPMAN
CHELF
GREGORY
MEADE
MORTON
ROBISON

Louisiana

ALLEN
BOGGS
BROOKS
DOMENGEAUX
HEBERT
LARCADE
PASSMAN

Maine

FELLOWS
HALE
SMITH

Maryland

BEALL
FALLON
MEADE
MILLER
SASSCER

Massachusetts

BATES
CLASON
GOODWIN
HERTER
HESSELTON
ROGERS
WIGGLESWORTH

Michigan

BLACKNEY
COFFIN
CRAWFORD
DONDERO
ENGEL
HOFFMAN
JONKMAN
MICHENER
SHAFER
WOLCOTT
WOODRUFF
YOUNGBLOOD

Minnesota

ANDERSON
ANDRESEN
DEVITT
HAGEN
JUDD
KNUTSON
MacKINNON
O'HARA

Mississippi

ABERNATHY
COLMER
RANKIN
WHITTEN
WHITTINGTON
WILLIAMS

Missouri

ARNOLD
BAKEWELL
BANTA
BELL
BENNETT
COLE
PLOESER
REEVES
SCHWABE
SHORT
ZIMMERMAN

Montana

D'EWART

Nebraska

BUFFETT
CURTIS
MILLER
STEFAN

Nevada

AL RUSSELL

New Hampshire

COTTON
MERROW

New Jersey

AUCHINCLOSS
CANFIELD
CASE
EATON
HAND
HARTLEY
KEAN
MATTHEWS
SUNDSTROM
THOMAS
TOWE
WOLVERTON

New Mexico

AL FERNANDEZ

New York

ANDREWS
BUCK
COLE
COUDERT
ELSAESSER
GAMBLE
GWINN
HALL, E. A.
HALL, L. W.
KEARNEY
KEATING
KILBURN
LATHAM
LEFEVRE
MACY
McMAHON
NODAR
POTTS
REED
RIEHLMAN
ROSS
ST. GEORGE
TABER
TAYLOR
WADSWORTH

No. Carolina

BARDEN
BONNER
BULWINKLE
CLARK
COOLEY
DEANE
DOUGHTON
DURHAM
JONES
KERR
REDDEN

No. Dakota

AL ROBERTSON

Ohio

AL BENDER
BOLTON
BREHM
BROWN
BURKE
CARSON
CLEVENGER
ELSTON
GRIFFITHS
HESS
JENKINS
JONES
LEWIS
McCOWEN
McGREGOR
RAMEY
VORYS
WEICHEL

Oklahoma

ALBERT
MONRONEY
PEDEN
RIZLEY
SCHWABE
STIGLER

Oregon

ELLSWORTH
NORBLAD
STOCKMAN

Pennsylvania

CHADWICK
CORBETT
CROW
DAGUE
FENTON
FULTON
GALLAGHER
GAVIN
GILLETTE
GRAHAM
GROSS
JENKINS
KEARNS
KUNKEL
MALONEY
McCONNELL
McDOWELL
McGARVEY
MUHLENBERG
RICH
SARBACHER
SCOBLICK
SCOTT, HARDIE
SCOTT, HUGH
SIMPSON
TIBBOTT

So. Carolina

BRYSON
DORN
RICHARDS
RILEY
RIVERS

So. Dakota

CASE
MUNDT

Tennessee

COOPER
COURTNEY
DAVIS
EVINS
GORE
JENNINGS
MURRAY
PRIEST

Texas

BECKWORTH
BURLSON
FISHER
GOSSETT
JOHNSON
KILDAY
LUCAS
LYLE
MAHAN
PICKETT
POAGE
TEAGUE
WEST
WILSON
WORLEY

Utah

DAWSON

Vermont

AL PLUMLEY

Virginia

ALMOND
BLAND
DREWERY
GARY
HARDY
HARRISON
SMITH
STANLEY

Washington

HOLMES
HORAN

W. Virginia

ELLIS
LOVE
ROHRBOUGH
SNYDER

Wisconsin

BYRNES
DAVIS
KEEFE
KIRSTEN
MURRAY
O'KONSKI
SMITH
STEVENSON

Wyoming

AL BARRETT

HOUSE

For Sustaining the Veto

Arizona

AL HARLESS
AL MURDOCK

California

DOUGLAS
HAVENNER
HOLIFIELD
KING
MILLER
SHEPPARD
WELCH

Colorado

CARROLL

Georgia

LANHAM

Illinois

BISHOP
DAWSON
GORDON
GORSKI
O'BRIEN
PRICE
SABATH

Indiana

MADDEN

Kentucky

BATES
CLEMENTS
SPENCE

Louisiana

MORRISON

Massachusetts

DONOHUE
KENNEDY
LANE
McCORMICK
PHILBIN

Michigan

DINGELL
LESINSKI
SADOWSKI

Minnesota

BLATNIK

Missouri

CANNON
KARSTEN

Montana

MANSFIELD

New Jersey

HART
NORTON

New York

BLOOM
BUCKLEY
BUTLER
BYRNE
CELLER
DELANEY
HEFFERNAN
JAVITS
KEOGH
KLEIN
LYNCH
MARCANTONIO
O'TOOLE
PFEIFER
RABIN
RAYFIEL
ROONEY
SOMERS

No. Carolina

FOLGER

North Dakota

AL LAMKE

Ohio

CROSSER — HUBER
FEIGHAN — KIRWAN

Oklahoma

JOHNSON — MORRIS

Oregon

ANGELL

Pennsylvania

BUCHANAN — MORGAN
EBERHARTER — WALTER

Rhode Island

FOGARTY — FORAND

Tennessee

PHILLIPS

Texas

RAYBURN — THOMASON
THOMAS

Utah

GRANGER

Virginia

FLANNAGAN

Washington

JACKSON — TOLLEFSON
JONES

W. Virginia

HEDRICK — KEE

Wisconsin

BROPHY — HULL

HOUSE

Paired For Overriding the Veto

Iowa

DOLLIVER

Pennsylvania

VANZANDT

HOUSE

Paired Against Overriding the Veto

Tennessee

KEFAUVER

HOUSE

Not Voting

Massachusetts

GIFFORD — MARTIN

New Mexico

AL LUSK

Mississippi

WINSTED

New York

FULLER — POWELL

Ohio

SMITH

Pennsylvania

KELLEY

South Carolina

McMILLAN

Texas

COMBS — PATMAN
MANSFIELD

Hail Carpenters Hall

Editor's note: Because the shortage of paper restricts so drastically the number of pages we can publish in each issue, it has been necessary to dispense with publishing the many poems sent in by our readers. However, the following contribution by Brother Albert V. Horner of Local No. 2164, San Francisco, is so meritorious that not to publish would be a distinct loss.

The Carpenter

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I so thoroughly enjoyed the flawless, brief article "Where Liberty Echoed" on page five of your July issue of The Carpenter that, after reading it three times, I was inspired to venture to submit the following verse:

Hail Philadelphia! So honored the source,
Destiny chose is pursuing her course,
Crowning with glory the Carpenter Trade
More than a century and a decade,
Hail to that bastion immortals trod,
Fashioning Freedom while trusting in God.
Sacred that symbol, revered by us all,
Cradle of Liberty—Carpenters Hall.

Albert V. Horner
Local Union No. 2164,
San Francisco, Cal.

Today's House Is A Bargain

DURING the past few years there has been a tremendous amount of varied and confusing propaganda about housing and housing costs. While there is no denying the fact that house building costs have increased materially in the last twenty-four months, a sane analysis of facts shows that house costs are not out of line with the general inflationary trend which has affected our entire economy. In fact, figures show that houses still remain among the cheapest of commodities in spite of price tags that sometimes look startling.

The above applies, of course, to newly built houses only. There has been a tremendous increase in the sales price of second hand houses. Since these houses have mostly been built from ten to twenty years, the inflation in price is no way related to building costs. The added price represents nothing more or less than the owners desire to make a killing while the seller's market is in existence. It is when considering the price tag that adorns the new house of today in relation to other prices and the earnings of all workers today that the fact emerges that houses are still comparative bargains.

William C. Sterner, a fair contractor in upper New York State and one time president and member of Local Union No. 493, Mount Vernon, digs up some interesting figures on this subject. As a man who has followed the building trade all his life as both worker and contractor, Mr. Sterner speaks with real authority. In an article entitled "The House—The Cheapest Necessity" he shoots some of the propaganda surrounding housing costs as full of holes as a Swiss cheese. Since the article speaks for itself, we are herewith reprinting it:

* * * * *

"In comparing the rise in various wage scales since 1939 and the rise in various commodity prices over the same period, two interesting facts are brought to light. First, the house is one of the necessities of life showing the least increase in price in the last eight years on a percentage basis comparison. Second, the building trades mechanic who does the erecting of the house is less able to buy the house he builds than any other tradesman or professional man when 1939 and 1947 incomes and prices are compared.

"Even with the recent rise in home costs, the general public is now in a better position to buy a home than it was in 1939 with the lower prices that prevailed at that time.

"A house costing $10,000 to build in 1939 costs approximately $14,800 to build today. In the following table, the wages of various types of

income earners are compared and set against comparative building costs for the two years. I believe the figures speak for themselves. Although the carpenter is the only building mechanic in the table, he is representative of all building tradesmen. His is the plight of all building tradesmen.

"This table indicates how much earning capacity each class of worker would have to barter to buy a $10.000 house in 1939, and how much he would have to invest today to buy the same house at the advanced price of $14,8000.

To Buy A $10,000 House in 1939.	To Buy A $14,800 in 1947.	Net Savings
A Carpenter worked 817 days	Now works 880 days	or 63 days more today
A School Teacher, Policeman or average city employee worked 6 years	Now works 4 years	or 2 years less today
A Domestic Worker worked 3,600 days	Now works 2,600 days	or 1,000 days less today
A Farm Hand worked 300 months	Now works 164 months	or 136 months less today
A Factory Worker worked 2,000 days	Now works 1,400 days	or 600 days less today
The Farmer had to produce the following:	Now has to produce only the following:	Saves:
22,000 bushels corn or	12,000 bushels corn	or 10,000 bshls less
32,000 bushels oats or	20,000 bushels oats	or 12,000 bshls less
12,000 bushels wheat or	7,000 bushels wheat	or 5,000 bshls less
100,000 lbs. cotton or	56,000 lbs. cotton	or 44,000 lbs. less
140,000 lbs. pork	64,000 lbs. pork	or 76,000 lbs. less

"From the above one can readily see that the house is one of the cheap-commodities on the market today."

* * * * *

A look at a few figures covering building material prices and building trades wages soon shows why the carpenter is less able to buy a house at today's prices than almost any other worker. In the first place, building material costs have advanced much more than building trades wages. The price asked for lumber—the largest single building material item in the average modest home—has increased by practically 190% according to F. W. Dodge Corporation and other financial analyists. By comparison, carpenters' wages on a nationwide basis have increased by an average of only forty per cent. Most other wages have increased much more rapidly. These are the things that reflect the disadvantage of the building trades worker in today's inflationary economic setup, as indicated by Mr. Sterner's table.

PLANE GOSSIP

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

As this is being written, Congress is still tackling the problems of cutting down Federal expenditures and reducing taxes. Ever since Congress convened shortly after the first of the year, tax legislation has been given more batting around than a two-bit baseball at a boys' Sunday School picnic. At this point the score still reads: no hits, no runs, all kinds of errors.

With the general idea of cutting expenses and decreasing taxes, all of us are in full accord. But when it comes to weakening the Army and Navy or cutting out essential services that make for progress and prosperity to do so, we think caution ought to be the watchword.

After all there is the case of the Scotsman who took big steps to save his six dollar shoes only to split his eight dollar pants.

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SO SAYS PAUP

"Middle age," says our old friend Joe Paup, "is the period in life when you'd do anything to feel better, except give up what's hurting you."



That reminds me, George—I MUST return your lawn mower.

REAL DIPLOMACY

Last November 5 the hopes of some candidates were fulfilled and the hopes of others were blasted into smithereens. The people went to the polls and spoke their pieces and the results wrote the ticket. For our part we were interested in the fate of a guy running for sheriff in a new Mexico county. Seeking all the support he could find, he one day called on a minister.

"Before I decide to give you my support," said the minister, "I would like you to answer a question."

"Shoot," replied the candidate.

"Do you partake of intoxicating beverages?"

"Before I reply I would also like to ask a question," countered the office seeker. "Is that an inquiry or an invitation?"

We never did hear whether the fellow made it or not. However, if the people rejected him it seems to us the State Department could use him to good advantage.

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CONGRESS MARCHES ON

For the past couple of years Congress has been handling labor legislation like an oboe player with mumps working on Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. First it passed the Smith-Connally bill, which proved to be a flop. Then it brought forth the Case Bill which laid another big egg. Now the foes of labor on the hill are beating their chests about the Hartley-Taft Act. It all sort of reminds us of the Army doctor.

A patient came to a field hospital with the complaint that he was unable to sleep at night. The doctor's advice was for the soldier to eat something before going to bed.

"But, doctor," the patient reminded him, "two months ago you told me never to eat anything before going to bed."

The good doctor blinked, and then in full professional dignity replied, "My boy, that was two months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

A COMMENDABLE NOTION

Some fifteen years and forty million dollars after its inauguration in 1932 by President Hoover, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is going to be investigated. During all the years RFC has tossed about millions and billions to American business firms in the way of loans. And to date there has never been a real accounting. Jesse Jones, long time RFC head, consistently stymied any and all efforts to bring the long list of the corporation's dealings into the light of day. All notions along that line he managed to suppress; which reminds us of the one about the floorwalker.

A slick chick approached the floorwalker and asked, "Do you have notions on this floor?"

To which the floorwalker replied, after giving the young lady the once over, "Yes, Miss, but we suppress them during business hours."

Well, from the looks of thinks, the notion of bringing out RFC dealings for an accounting is all through being suppressed. The Senate Banking Committee is taking on the job. Among the things it will try to find out is why so many RFC officials step into big paying jobs in industry right after RFC loans are granted.

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EVERYBODY WANTS TO GET INTO THE ACT

Greece may prove to be the fuse that touches off the powder keg that throws the world into another disastrous war. The Russians want Greece Communistic; we want it democratic; the British want it monarchistic. Between the various factions, some first class chaos has been created in the little Balkan country.

Diplomacy being out of our line, it may be presumptious on our part to make a suggestion, but did anyone ever think of asking the Greeks what they want?

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THE WAY TAFT WANTS IT

"If the Taft-Hartley Bill does all the things its authors claim it does, next winter is going to be a cold one," says Joe Paup, beer-barrel philosopher, "because a guy ain't going to even dare put on a union suit."

REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

Probably because they were afraid of the people come election time, the Congressmen who promoted and passed the infamous Taft-Hartley Bill wrote into it a provision which supposedly prevents labor papers from exposing their records in Congress on labor matters. However, we are inclined to believe a lot of these stooges of the vested interests are going to be warming back-porch rocking chairs come November, 1948. Those who so nobly fought for sanity and justice in labor relations have nothing to fear. But those who held the gun against labor's ribs had better start looking over the Help Wanted columns. And this ought to make the story about the western editor apropos.

It was in the West in the old days. The new editor of the little weekly was very young, shy and nervous. His speech to the Chamber of Commerce had flopped miserably, for the presence of bearded men with .45 pistols hanging at their hips had not helped his presence of mind.

He stumbled to a halt, finally, and sat down. Immediately, a group of his armed listeners arose and walked ominously toward the speaker's table.

A grizzled old cattleman came over and placed a reassuring hand upon the youth's trembling shoulder.

"Now, you jes' sit still, son," he said. "They ain't gonna hurt you—they's comin' fo' the program chairman."



No matter where you go nowadays, the service is awful.

Out of the shambles of war, European nations are slowly reviving building and woodworking

The Hard Road Back

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AS THE horrors of war recede farther into history, the building trades and woodworking trades in Europe are slowly catching up with the task of rehabilitating the areas devastated by the war. Everywhere building materials are short, skilled laborers are scarce and venture capital is anything but plentiful. Nevertheless, the woodworking trades and building trades are making a partial comeback. The International Federation of Building and Woodworkers reports some interesting developments in various European countries.

According to IBWW, the Belgian government recently began negotiating with Italy as to the possibility of importing Italian building workers into Belgium to help with the tremendous reconstruction job facing the people there. The general idea is to admit Italian building tradesmen in closed groups under expert leadership. These groups must include enough skilled workers so that they can undertake the rehabilitation of whole villages at one time without further assistance. Under the proposed plan, Italian building tradesmen are to enter Belgium for several month periods minus their families and in practice they are to be classed and treated as seasonal workers.

From the Scandanavian countries, IBWW reports that on the initiative of the Norwegian government, a committee was established to examine the possibility of inaugurating a three week vacation plan in Norwegian industry. This committee has proposed that, beginning in 1948, a three week vacation be introduced all the way down the line. Under the plan recommended by the committee, two weeks' vacation is to fall in the summer months and the third week is to fall in either the spring or autumn months. During the vacation period full wages must be paid or an amount equivalent to six and a half per cent of annual earnings must be paid instead. The latter is of considerable importance to those who work on a piece rate basis.

The Norwegian trade union center has been requested to give preliminary advice on the plan. It is expected that the Storting will deal with the matter before the end of the present year.

In the liberated areas of Poland there are more than 108 undertakings in the wood industry. In these factories the damage caused by the war amounts up to an average of 30%. Eighty-five of the 108 enterprises are working again. During the last quarter the total production was valued at 6,000 Millions Zloty on the basis of the exchange rate of 1937. The central administration is trying to increase the capacity and to this end it has invested 40,000 Million Zloty in the wood industry. The main objects manufactured in the liberated areas are: wooden cases, staves, office furniture, construction spare parts for houses,

barrels, floors, wooden toys, household implements, wheelbarrows, vehicles, plywood, furniture veneer, and other first class furniture.

According to information derived from a Polish source, 1,450 sawmills are managed by the Forestry administration. Seven hundred of these sawmills are situated in the liberated areas, 110 of which have recommenced their work. It is expected that another 320 sawmills will start to work in the very near future, 173 of which are situated in the liberated territories.

Holland is now reportedly receiving lumber supplies from the American zone in Germany. The first transport load of sawed lumber from the American zone reached Amsterdam early this summer. It consisted of some two million feet of badly-needed boards and dimension timber. Another forty million feet are expected to be delivered before the summer is over. While this total amount does not go very far toward satisfying Holland's total needs for lumber, it does help to relieve the critical shortage of wood to the extent that a few of the most critical repairs can be made without delay.

During the last year the Czechoslovakian Co-operative Export Society, CESTIX, has been in touch with British buyers concerning the sale of 1000 wooden houses to England. The houses will be built in Czechoslovakia in accordance with British construction designs. The first specimens of this type of house have been completed, and as soon as the British buyers have declared their approval, the mass production will start.

In the course of the year 1946, a new law came into force in Hungary regarding forest resources. Under the new law, all the larger forest estates have become property of the state. Small individual holdings are not covered by this law and they still remain private property. Total forest resources of the nation, both state and privately owned, are estimated at sixty million feet. This year's cutting was expected to reach three million feet although it is doubtful if this goal will be reached. Even if it is, however, this amount will not even come close to meeting the nation's demand for wood and wood products. Consequently the possibility of Hungary exporting wood to other nations is practically non-existent. Since the new law placing larger forest holdings under the domination of the state went into effect, the government now owns seventy-five per cent of all timber resources in the nation.

From her meager forests, France has been making a valiant effort to meet as much of her tremendous demand for wood as possible. The year 1946 saw a sixty per cent increase in the production of wood over the preceding year. But like most of her neighbors, France has far too little timber to meet even a very small fraction of her needs. Like other European countries, too, she is short of skilled help, hardware and most other building materials.

In reply to a query addressed to the English Parliament, the fact was uncovered that since Germany capitulated, 160,000 acres of forest land in the British occupation zone have been denuded. This represents something like three per cent of Germany's total forestry area. However, it was disclosed at the same time that some 76,000 acres are being reforested during the present season.

Editorial

A Good Rule To Adopt

The Taft-Hartley Bill is now law. Over the President's veto, Congress enacted it and put it on the statute books. While it may be difficult for any conscientious individual to understand the kind of thinking that prompted Congres to pass the law, the fact remains, nevertheless, that Congress did pass it and it now stands as one of the laws of the land. That being true, organized labor, from top to bottom, now faces the problem of living under the law as best it can and so streamlining itself that it can function with the utmost efficiency under the restrictions imposed by that law.

The vicious, un-American, anachronistic features of the law have been too thoroughly hashed over in recent months to need repeating here. The whole subject can be covered by saying that the Taft-Hartley Bill has set back industrial relations fifty years. It has revived, or at least opened the door, to all the old union-smashing devices of the turn of the century; the open shop, the injunction, the company union, the blacklist, etc. It has nullified most of the legislative guarantees which over the past fifty years have been built up to guarantee every worker the right to choose a bargaining agent without interference from anyone. From protecting the right of every man to join a union without fear of reprisal, it has switched to guaranteeing a few dissenters the right not to join a union and not to participate in collective bargaining.

Yet all this does not change the fact that the Bill is now law. We have to live with it, so we might as well look it squarely in the eye and make our plans accordingly. Elsewhere in this issue is reprinted a declaration adopted by a conference of officials of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It sets forth in clear and understandable language a course of vigorous action. It pledges a court test of all provisions of the law whose constitutionality may be doubtful. And, most important of all, it pledges a never-ending fight until the law is repealed.

As far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, and as far as the international and national unions that make it up are concerned, the chips are down. Individually and collectively they are committeed to a never-ending fight until the measure is beaten, repealed, and erased from the statute books permanently.

But individual union members, too, must bear a proportionate share of the responsibility in the fight. Each member of a union must realize that not only his union but also his standard of living is at stake. He must realize it is his fight and that what he does or does not do will have a bearing on the final outcome.

Through the years, untold numbers of workers have laid down their lives to build and perpetuate the labor movement. Thousands have been

jailed and beaten and run out of town. Millions have starved and suffered and sacrificed. But they never for a single moment stopped fighting for the cause.

The fanatical zeal of these old timers must be rekindled again today. By comparison the burden we will have to carry will be a light one. But it is important that we carry it steadily and proudly. We must have faith in our unions. We must give them the best that is in us. And, most important of all, we must recognize and oppose all who belittle unionism whenever and wherever we meet them.

A Job For Uncle Sam

Ever since the turn of the century, the American people have been watching with increasing alarm the growth of monopoly concentration in all lines of endeavor. Year by year the larger corporations have gobbled up more and more of their competitors. And the war only served to increase the pace of monopoly growth. As a matter of fact, six of the larger corporations have acquired almost half of the value of war plants sold by the government. Some 250 corporations now control or are in a position to control manufacturing facilities equal to all the manufacturing facilities that existed in 1939.

Now size in itself and of itself in corporations is not necessarily a bad thing. Mass production is what brings prices of commodities down while wages stay up. When industrial empires are run on an honest and straightforward basis, they do not necessarily injure our economy. The danger lies in the fact that corporations which monopolize their particular fields eliminate any yardstick by which their records can be judged. There is no way of knowing whether the public is being gouged or not. There is no way of knowing whether or not the products produced are the best possible. And in any field of human endeavor the tendency is to follow the line of least resistance when there is no competition. Regardless of how conscientious an individual or corporation may be, human nature begins asserting itself whenever competition disappears. Gradually the tendency to demand more and give less begins asserting itself. Before long an unhealthy condition has developed.

At present the government has several agencies charged with the responsibility for policing monopoly growth. So far they have been more or less ineffectual. Monopolies show every sign of getting out of hand. Somewhere or somehow it is up to Uncle Sam to devise ways and mean of keeping things under control.

Frying Financial Dynamite

Nearly 200 years ago, a number of spirited and patriotic Bostonians staged a little rumpus that has lived in history as the "Boston Tea Party." It all came about because the British government was rigging the price of tea. The colonists stood about as much rigging as they could. When the load became too heavy, they took direct action.

We cannot help but wonder what would happen today if some of the participants in the Boston Tea Party could return to mortal form for a

little while. We wonder, for example, what they would think of the deal the nation's canners are trying to put over.

Last year prices of canned fruits and vegetables climbed so high most people in the lower income brackets were priced out of the market. As a result, warehouses are still bulging with last year's pack. Now the canners have Washington swarming with lobbyists to push a neat little plan they have devised.

What they want is simple. It amounts to just this: you and I and the hundred and fifty million other citizens should underwrite a couple of hundred million dollars in the way of export subsidies for them to get rid of the remnants of last year's pack on the foreign market. They will dump last year's pack on the foreign market for what it will bring. Then you and I and the rest of the taxpayers will make up the difference in price. That way we can clean the decks for this year's pack and keep prices at their present sky-high levels. By this scheme we can guarantee the packers a high price not only for this year's pack but also for the remnant of last year's pack which did not sell because prices were beyond the reach of too many people. The packers have a lot fancier way of putting it, but what they really want is for you and me to pay a couple of hundred millions in taxes for the privilege of continuing to pay exhorbitant prices for our canned fruits and vebetables.

It may be hard to believe, but there are some officials in the Department of Agriculture actually pushing the scheme. An equally vicious price-fixing deal is also being rigged for the sugar market. This deal would obligate Uncle Sam to maintain present stratospheric prices of sugar far into the future. Several ex-employes of the Department of Agriculture who are now working for the sugar trust at salaries up to $40,000 per year are trying to master-mind the measure through Congress.

Maybe people have gotten a little bit soft since the 1770's but there must be a spot somewhere along the line at which they will rebel. If the sugar interests and the cannery interests can get Uncle Sam to guarantee them high prices when volume starts falling off, why not the bakers and butchers and car manufacturers and everyone else? If this policy is pursued, how will prices ever come down? It is bad enough paying present stratospheric prices, but if the people are going to have to shell out millions more in taxes to keep them there, the situation is soon going to become intolerable.

For the past several years we have been hearing that production and more production is the only answer to our economic problems. If more production is going to mean higher taxes without any price relief, then Heaven help us all.

The time has come for Uncle Sam to pick up his hole card and take a long, hard look at it. Some of the policies he has been pursuing lately are about as safe as frying dynamite, financially speaking. Like workers, farmers must have adequate returns to maintain their purchasing power. To the extent any program insures a decent return for farmers, it is satisfactory to the American people. But when it comes to underwriting profits for the sugar trust and the cannery combines, things are getting out of hand; especially when a little reduction in price would enable low income Americans to soon eat up any supposed surplus.

Is The Modern Worker Happy?

By EUGENE ROUNDSTREAM

★

HENRY FORD, II., recently said in substance that if industrialists spent as much money trying to find out what makes the worker happy as they do fighting labor, we would not have any industrial strife. A shrewder observation could hardly be made.

There was a time in history when the worker was reasonably contented with his lot. That was before the Industrial Revolution which occurred in England in 1765 (in America about 1865). Since these dates the Industrial Revolution has been gradually destroying the most favorable conditions ever known to the worker.

Before the Industrial Revolution, the master craftsman made the products of his trade in his own home where he was at times assisted by apprentices and journeymen. The apprentices and journeymen lived in the home of the master craftsman. Occasionally, one of the workers would marry into the master craftsman's family. The methods of industry of that day were simple and the employer-employe relations intimate. The master craftsman owned the tools with which he worked and the raw materials used in production. Owning the finished articles, he received the profit from their sale.

The individually satisfying features about the old handicraft system of production which we should bear in mind when considering the vast changes brought about in the worker's status by the Industrial Revolution were:

(A) Handicraft production gave the worker an opportunity to express his creative abilities and artistic skills in the articles which he produced. The painstaking care that went into the making of hand-made articles that we prize so highly today, lifted the trades to a level of an art.

(B) The worker enjoyed economic security because he owned the tools and the raw materials used in production. The rate of scientific change was such that the tools which the worker used were not changed frequently. Hence there was no technological unemployment.

(C) The handicraft system of industry offered the worker the hope of steady advancement and eventual economic independence. An apprentice could always look forward to the time when he would be able to buy a few simple and inexpensive tools and go into business for himself. The steps from apprenticeship to master craftsman were easy ones.

Then in 1765 came the Industrial Revolution which ushered in the present machine age. The Industrial Revolution took manufacturing out of the home and placed it in the factory for the reason that workers could not afford to buy the new and expensive factory buildings and ma-

chines. Corporations were formed to gather large amounts of capital to finance the cost of the new factories and machinery. And with the worker's loss of control over his tools of production, also went his control over his conditions of employment. The worker was now at the mercy of the corporation or large employer. He had to take a job in a factory where he became a "wage slave." The master craftsman could no longer ask what he thought was a fair profit for his finished articles or for his labor. He had to take the wages that were offered him which meant that a part of his production could now be appropriated by the corporation. The Industrial Revolution substituted large-scale machine production for small-scale hand production. Where the worker formerly made the whole article he had now to make only a small part of it. The Industrial Revolution changed the lives of the workers as completely as it changed the products which they made.

It is easy to underestimate the proportions of the world-shaking Industrial Revolution which continues on down even to this hour. As J. L. and B. Hammond say in their book, 'The Rise of Modern Industry:' "The Industrial Revolution must be seen in a perspective of this kind: as a departure in which man passed definitely from one world to another as an event bringing confusion that man is still seeking to compose, power that he is still seeking to subdue to noble purposes."

The evil effects of the Industrial Revolution on the worker, some of which labor unions have since succeeded in ameliorating, were:

(1) Wages were low because the individual worker was powerless before the superior bargaining position of the corporation;

(2) Hours of work for men, women and children were from before sunrise until after sunset;

(3) Since a machine could produce more than an individual worker using hand tools, markets could be glutted in short order. This destroyed the nice balance heretofore existing between production and consumption under the old handicraft system of production which in turn led to the business cycle with its alternate boom and depression. (A depression, in the main, is caused by a disparity between the amount of purchasing power in the hands of consumers and the amount of consumers' good produced);

(4) Destruction of the balance between production and consumption brought about the problem of lay-offs and large-scale, extended unemployment;

(5) The air inside factories became laden with flying materials and gases that were injurious to the health of the worker;

(6) Industrial accidents due to faulty machinery were numerous;

(7) Since the worker now made with a machine only a part of the finished product, his work became monotonous, repetitive and nerve-draining;

(8) Employers introduced the inhuman speed-up which was calculated to wring the last bit of energy from the worker;

(9) The worker's employment relations became impersonal for he seldom came to know his employer on account of absentee ownership;

(10) Child labor;

(11) Industry became concentrated in the cities and, the worker, in order to be near his work, had to

live in slums which grew up around the factories.

On the brighter side, the Industrial Revolution multiplied man's productive powers enormously. But this enormous increase in production should not cause us to lose sight of the industrial evils which still exist: depressions, technological and other kinds of unemployment, bad working conditions, and standards of living that still offer too little by way of comforts and well-being.

Against these unhappy working conditions growing out of the Industrial Revolution and the organized bargaining power of employers, men banded into labor unions to seek redress of their grievances. Much of the industrial unrest of our own day can be attributed to the Industrial Revolution which, since its beginning, has (1) thwarted the worker's personality in the expression of his work; (2) speeded-up the worker frequently beyond the point of his physical endurance; (3) destroyed the intimate employer-employee relationships; and produced many other unsatisfactory working conditions. Up to date, the labor union has been the only effective device to which the worker has been able to turn for an improvement in his working and living conditions. The labor union has also been a beneficial force in society in guiding the Industrial Revolution toward intelligent social purpose. It has lent stability to our social order which has been rendered unstable by rapid scientific change.

WORK STOPPAGES SHOW BIG DECLINE

Time lost because of labor-management work stoppages in the first half of 1947 was about 75 per cent below that lost during the first six months of 1946, according to a report released by the bureau of labor statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Approximately 2,200 stoppages came to the notice of the bureau in the first six months of 1947. During the first six months of this year, stoppages involved about 1,560,000 workers as compared to 3,000,000 workers during the same period in 1946, when labor-management controversies reached their post war peak. In the same period in 1947 the time loss was between 20 and 21 million man-days, while in 1946 it was nearly 89 million man-days.

From January to June, 1947, there were 13 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers each. The largest of these was the telephone workers' controversy in April and May involving over 300,000 workers, and the stoppage of over 200,000 bituminous coal miners in late June. In the same period of 1946, 18 large stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers were recorded.

In the first six months of 1947 the conciliation service assigned commissioners of conciliation to 1,254 work stoppages, involving 850,000 workers. This represented a decline of 22 per cent in the number of assignments compared with the first six months of 1946.

KILLING BUGS IN FOREST

While we are cussing the airplanes for killing so many human beings, the press service in the United States Department of Agriculture is showering blessings upon airplanes that are now spraying 387,000 forest acres with DDT insecticide.

The prospects are that $60 million worth of timber will be saved in the Idaho panhandle from destruction by tussock moths.

These enemies and other forest insects will be killed by airplane spraying.

The U. S. forest service says that the new method will probably save the nation many millions of dollars in standing timber.

Official Information



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of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Fortieth Annual Convention will be held in San Francisco, California, at the St. Francis Hotel, Wednesday, October 1, 1947, at 10:00 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, 10 a.m., Friday, October 3, 1947, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-sixth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, October 6, 1947, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother CHARLES ALLEN, Local No. 186, Steubenville, Ohio.

Brother FRANK BALEK, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

Brother J B. BARNES, Local No. 653, Chickasha, Okla.

Brother JOE BAUMGARTNER, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Brother LYNN F. BEVIER, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio.

Brother THOMAS J. BREWER, Local No. 325, Patterson, N. J.

Brother JAMES BYERS, Local No. 500, Butler, Pa.

Brother EDWARD CHABOT, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Brother ABRAHAM CHERLOV, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother GEORGE CROCKER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother ANTONIO DICARLUCCIO, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

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Brother CARL ERIKSON, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother L. J. GALLINA, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.

Brother J. D. HALL, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

Brother THOMAS HAMMOND, Local No. 245, Cambridge, Ohio.

Brother LEONHARDT HANFMANN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

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Brother MILTON SIEGLING, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother LOUIS SLUKAN, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

SALEM, MASS., LOCAL HONORS VETS

Local 1210, Salem, Mass., held a testimonial banquet and dance for their veteran members, also their sons and daughters of World War Two, at Saltonstall school hall recently. There was a large attendance, including many friends of the local union and the veterans.

Among the speakers was Mayor Edward A. Coffey, who welcomed the veterans and expressed appreciation for their services to the country.

James H. Golden president of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, congratulated the veterans upon their part in the war. Patrick Cleary, local veterans' agent, congratulated the boys and extended the services of his office to them

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel of Canada gave a very interesting talk on the history of labor, especially the carpenters, an organization of 800,000 men, under the banner of the Brotherhood of Carpenters all over America.

In closing the speaking program the Toastmaster, Amable L. St. Pierre, presented the retiring president, Louis E. Dumas, with a gold ring in appreciation of his loyal service to the local union in the past 43 years. The toastmaster stated that Mr. Dumas was a veteran of the labor movement and that his only goal was to aid fellow members. After a few remarks by President Dumas, general dancing and an entertainment was enjoyed by all. Present were delegations from L. U. 888, 1516 of Salem, 878 of Beverly, 924 of Manchester, 962 of Marblehead, 1144 of Danvers, 610 of Lowell, and the Association Laurier.

CONVENTION CALL

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution notice is hereby given that the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario, beginning at 10 a.m. (City Time) Wednesday, September 24, 1947, and will continue in session daily until the business of the Convention has been completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1864	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1907	Anderson, S. C.
3031	Laurel, Miss.	1914	Taber, Alta., Can.
1866	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3037	Bossier City, La.
1878	Wellsville, N. Y.	3039	West Lorne, Ont., Can.
3035	Springfield, Ore.	1916	Tishomingo, Okla.
1882	Campbell River, B. C., Can.		

BILLION DOLLAR COMPANIES SHOW GAIN

A recent survey reveals that there are now 45 companies with assets of more than a billion dollars each, more than double the number in the boom year of 1929.

Banks and insurance companies top the list. Metropolitan Life, with assets of more than $8 billions, is first, and Bell Telephone second, with more than $7 billion. Several railroads are in the select club.



REDWOOD AUXILIARY STARTS 25th YEAR OF SERVICE

The Editor:

Redwood Auxiliary No. 70 of San Bernardino, California, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries. It has been quite a number of years since we have written.

Our meetings are held at the Labor Temple the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. The first meeting is for business and the second is more of a social gathering. It may be a covered dish dinner, held early enough for the carpenters to attend the Local Union meeting, or it may be a party with the refreshments served after the men finish their business. After our business meeting we draw a name for the Mystery Prize—the winner bringing the prize for the next meeting. Our Penny March takes care of flowers and cards for sick members.

We donate to many worthy causes such as Red Cross, Cancer Fund, Community Chest, etc. We recently donated a case of mlik for overseas. There is always a party at Christmas for our families. At the Labor Day picnic we took an active part in serving the dinner.

We celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary at the November social meeting. We had three charter member as guests of honor. During the year our hearts have been saddened by the passing of two of our beloved members whose faces we miss.

Fraternally yours,

Ethel A. Sultzer, Pres.

HERMISTON LADIES INSTALL

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary 429 of Carpenters' Local 933, Hermiston, Oregon had its installation of officers July 1st.

Former President Bertha Miller declined nomination for president due to the fact that she has served for the last two years. The new officers who were installed are as follows: President—Anna Jacques, Vice-President—Laura Miller, Recording Secretary—Florence Russell, Financial Secretary—Anntoniett White, Conductress —Rhoda Belles and Warden—Lottie Brown. Bertha Miller presented each of the new officers with a lovely corsage.

After the installation the Ladies initiated four new members into the Auxiliary. When the meeting was adjourned the ladies served cake, ice cream and coffee to the Carpenters. Evelyn Ford played the piano and a nice time was enjoyed by all who were present.

Florence Russell, Recording Secretary.

BEVERLY HILLS AUXILIARY LENDS HELPING HAND

The Editor:

We of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 400 of Beverly Hills, Cal., would like to report on our successful card party held on June 27. Everyone had a very nice time with five different card games and many tables of each game.

The profits of the card party went for a very worthy cause we feel. Two brothers of Local No. 1052 were recipients of the profits. One has been very sick for a long time and one met with a very bad accident.

This is not our only good deed as we still help another brother of Local No. 1052 who has been in the hospital for over three years by sending cheery greetings, cigarettes and fruit juices quite often.

We held election of officers at our last meeting with Sister Vera Logan elected President and Sister Eva Schmeir, Vice President. Our new Secretary, I'm sure will be glad to answer any inquiries she receives from other auxiliaries.

The new Secretary can be reached by addressing Mrs. Arline Abild, 9016 Melrose (Carpenters' Hall), Los Angeles, Calif.

Yours truly, Mrs. Evelyn De Clerck, Rec. Sec.

HOUSTON DRILL TEAM WINNING APPLAUSE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, of Houston, Texas, attended the Forty-ninth Convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor in Dallas, Texas, on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Their drill team displayed their talent in a beautiful drill on the night of the second in the beautiful Ball Room of the Baker Hotel.

They were feted at a banquet on Tuesday evening by the Convention and at a breakfast given the following morning by their delegate Mrs. Joe Ferguson, at the B&B Cafe. Mr. M. B. Menefee, one of the Carpenter's International Representatives, gave the team a luncheon in the Century Room at the Adolphus Hotel, in memory of his dear wife. All had a grand time and are preparing themselves to go to Fort Worth, where the drill team has been invited to exhibit their drill next year.

The ladies of the drill team include: Miss Georgia Williams, Mesdames George Marquette, the drill Captain, Jo Ferguson, the president, Paul Sparks and F. W. Lucas, the drill leaders, John Parker, the incoming president of the Auxiliary; Frank Booth, Sam Hendricks, Billie Stein, J. S. Henson, Walter Thomas, H. L. Bryant, J. H. Burkhalter, J. M. Porter, Bert Porter, T. O. Porter, Robert Baldwin, Carl Olsen, Cecil Sparks, Junius E. Jones, W. H. Wilson, H. M. Rogers, E. E. McElroy, E. Thur, J. H. Thornton, Clyde Ballanger, E. Weigelt, A. B. Norris, and J. M. Yakey.

Sincerely submitted, Mrs. Junius E. Jones, Reporter.

FORT COLLINS LADIES AID MANY CAUSES

The Editor:

We of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 404 of Fort Collins, Colorado, would like to tell you some of the work we have done in the past year. At the present time we have 41 members.

During a great deal of our afternoon social meetings which were held once a month we worked on cancer bandages.

We sent a ton of coal to a family with 5 children as the father was ill with polio.

We donated to the cancer fund.

We have all had a lot of fun working together on our different activities.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Eloise Mills, Recording Secretary.

BAY CITY LADIES HONOR NEW OFFICERS

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 468, Bay City, Mich., on the night of July 9, installed Mrs. Marjorie Page as president to succeed Mrs. Dorothy Binkley. Other officers include: Mrs. Lucille Binkley, first vice-president; Mrs. Earl Brown, second vice-president; Mrs. Sophie Matuzewski, recording secretary; Mrs. Nellie Grover, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Bertha Schultz, conductress; and Mrs. Grace Lange, warden.

Trustees are Mrs. Emma Fishborn, Mrs. Thelma Horner, and Mrs. Dorothy Shaw. Mrs. Agnes Ruhlig is publicity chairman; Mrs. Binkley, hospitality; and Mrs. Schultz, entertainment.

Corsages, arranged by Mrs. Sophie Matuzewski, marked places for retiring and incoming presidents and a gift was given the retiring president by Mrs. Fishborn.

Afterwards games for prizes got under way to round out the evening.

Our Auxiliary meets the second Wednesday of each month. Our next meeting will be held on August 13, 1947.

Mrs. Agnes Ruhlig, Publicity Chairman.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 227

By H. H. Siegele

The old measuring pole is rarely, if ever, used now on the job as it was before the advent of the steel tape. One of the first things that was done in starting a job in those days was to make two or three measuring poles, a 10-foot pole, a 16-foot pole and some old timers also wanted a 12-foot pole. All of the long measurements were made with these poles. Just before the steel tape came into general use, the cloth tape line was frequently seen on jobs, but it was not fully satisfactory. While such tape lines were new and stiff they gave rather accurate results, but after they were used for some little time, especially if they happened to get wet, they soon became more of a nuisance than a help.

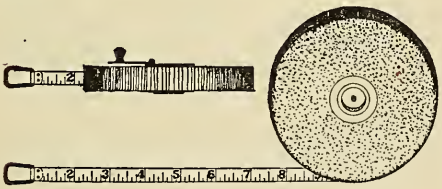


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows two views of a case for a steel tape, with the end of the tape pulled out a few inches. The end of the ring, or rather loop, is the starting point for measuring with a steel tape. This should be kept in mind when a nail is stuck onto which the ring is to be hooked—the nail must be offset enough to bring the end of the ring exactly to the starting point.

This writer once worked on a job where the carpenter foreman had a steel tape with the starting point at the end of the tape rather than at the end of the ring. The carpenters on the job were informed, but the bricklayers were not. Then the brick foreman borrowed this off-standard steel tape to lay out some of his work. He did not ask for it, he just borrowed it and so was not informed. He started to lay out his work—then something seemed to be wrong, and he measured it all over again. By that time he was all set to give the carpenter foreman a real "bawling out"—and that was the way

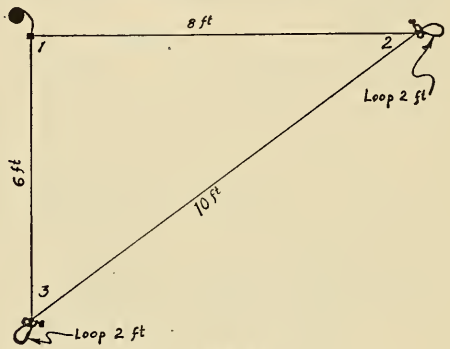


Fig. 2

he found out that the measuring with that steel tape started at the end of the tape, and not at the end of the ring. The next day the carpenter foreman had the tape changed so that the end of the ring was the starting point.

A steel tape that is properly cared for will give good service for a long time. The first few feet, and especially

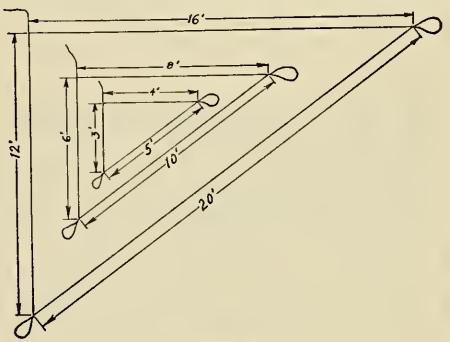


Fig. 3

the first foot of the tape is where most of the tape trouble begins. This can be warded off for some time, by mak-

ing short measurements with the zig-zag rule. But even when this is done, the first few feet of the steel tape will develop trouble. Here, because of the usage, the tape usually breaks first. A frequent cause, however, of breaking a steel tape is trying to straighten out a loop in the tape by pulling it.

Fig. 2 shows how the steel tape is used in squaring by using the 6, 8 and

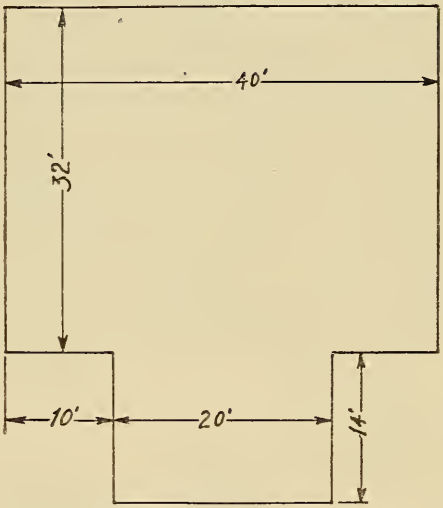


Fig. 4

10 method of squaring. At number 1 the end of the tape is hooked on a nail that has been stuck at the established corner of the building. At number 2, the two feet of the tape between 8 feet and 10 feet, is formed into a loop, and the tape is clamped together in such a manner that the 8-foot and the 10-foot points will intersect. Then 10 feet more of the tape is unrolled, which brings us to number 3. Here again a loop of 2 feet is formed, as shown. From number 3 the tape is run to the established corner, number 1. If the 8-foot or the 6-foot side of the triangle is kept

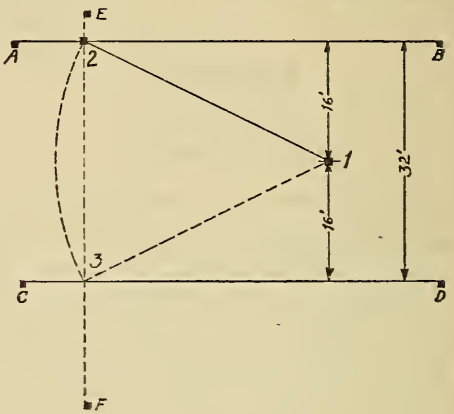


Fig. 5

on the building line while all the sides are stretched tight, you will have a square corner at number 1.

Fig. 3 shows how the principle of the 6, 8 and 10 squaring method can be used with a small triangle as well as with a large triangle. At the center of this figure, 3, 4 and 5 are used to make the right angle, which figures were obtained by dividing 6, 8 and 10 by 2. The large triangle shown, is made

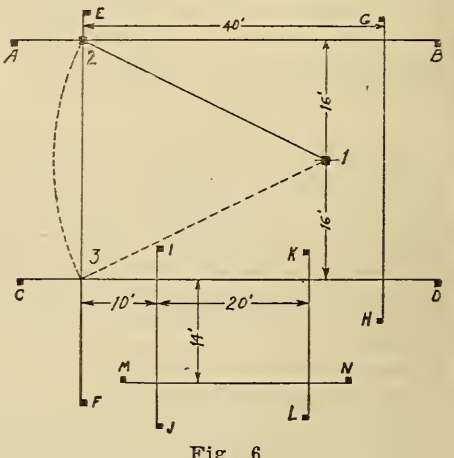


Fig. 6

by multiplying 6, 8 and 10 by 2, which gives us 12, 16 and 20. The loops at the two angles, show how the tape is held, either with a clamp or with the

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fingers. Clamping the tape together where the loops are at the corners, insures accuracy. But on the other hand, when there are three persons, each one holding a corner, if they are careful, good results can be obtained by holding the tape with the hands.

Fig. 4 shows a floor plan of a house, the main part of which is 32 feet by 40 feet. A simple way to square this building, when it is staked out is shown by Fig. 5. Stretch line A-B on the building line, making it cross the established corner of the building, as shown at 2. Then set line C-D parallel to and 32 feet from line A-B. Now, at a convenient

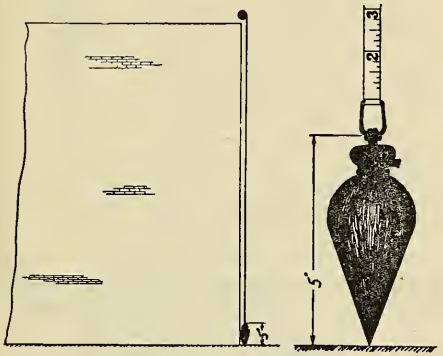


Fig. 7

point, exactly halfway between these lines, drive a stake, as at 1, and stick a nail in the top of the stake in such a way that it will be exactly half between the two lines. Hook the tape on this nail and get the distance from 1 to the established corner, number 2. Then carry this distance to number 3. Now stretch a line from E to F, crossing points 2 and 3, and you will have two of the corners squared. To finish the

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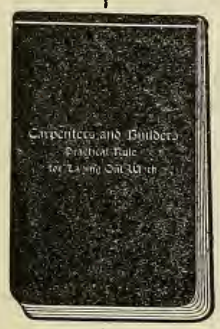
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This new and revised edition of Carpenters and Builders' Practical Rules for Laying Out Work consists of short and practical rules for laying out octagons, ellipses, roofs, groined ceilings, hoppers, spirals, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, cube measure, measure of length, etc.—also, rules for kerfing, drafting gable molding, getting the axis of a segment, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

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squaring of the main part of the building, set line G-H, Fig. 6, parallel to and 40 feet from line E-F. This done, set line I-J parallel to and 10 feet from line E-F, and K-L parallel to and 20 feet from I-J. Finish the staking out by setting line M-N parallel to and 14 feet from line C-D. This is not only a simple way of squaring for staking out, but it is accurate.

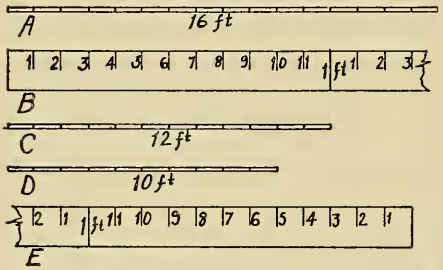


Fig. 8

Another use of the steel tape is shown by Fig. 7. Here a plumb bob is fastened to the end of the tape, as shown to the right, which is let down from the top of a structure until it touches the bottom, and you have the exact distance from the top to the ground. The distance between the point of the plumb bob and the end of the tape should be measured with a rule, which in this case is 5 inches. This is added to the reading of the tape when the measuring is done.

Fig. 8 shows at A, a 16-foot pole and at B, part of the figures on one side of such a pole, counting from left to right. At C we have a 12-foot pole, and at D, a 10-foot pole. At E we show part of the figures on the other side of the pole, counting from right to left. Now read the first paragraph of this lesson again.

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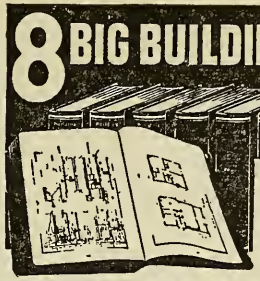
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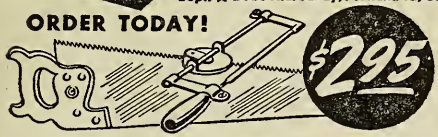
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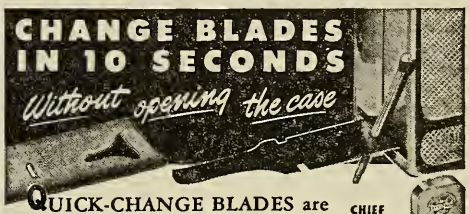
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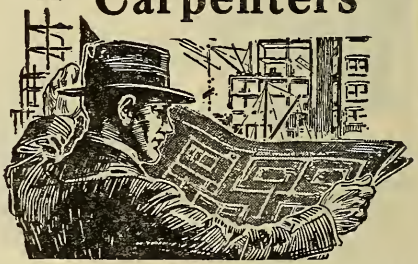
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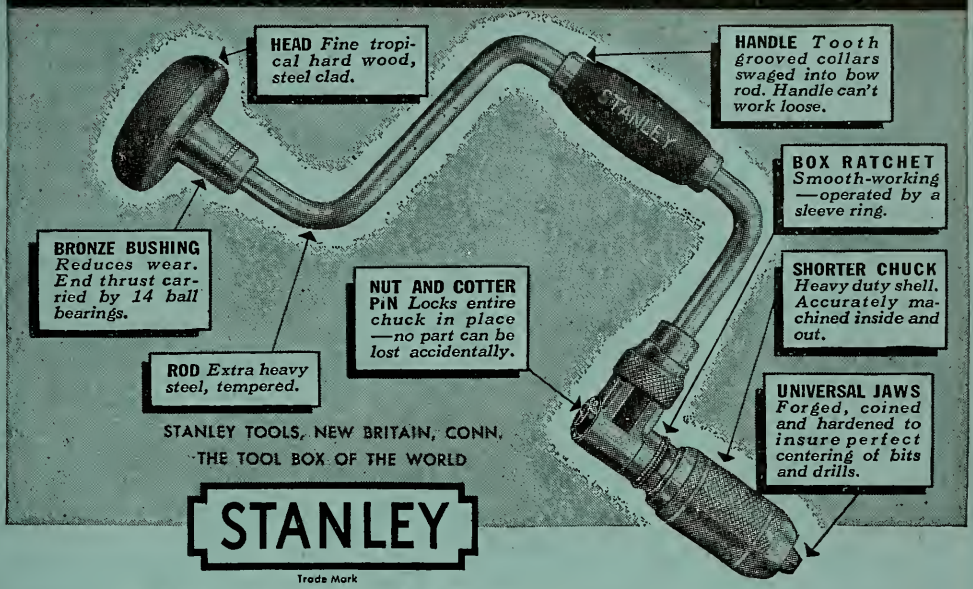
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

SEPTEMBER, 1947



TO THE SWEAT OF HIS FOREHEAD, THE SKILL OF HIS HANDS
THE NATION ON LABOR DAY IN MUTE TRIBUTE STANDS.

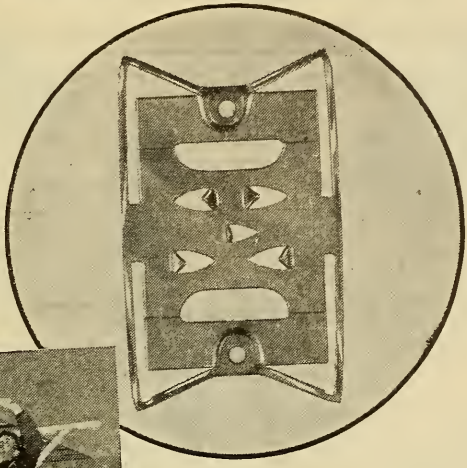
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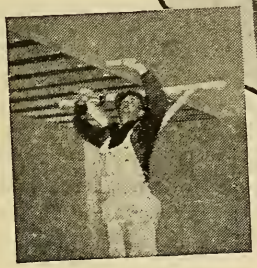


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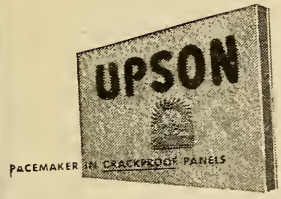
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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

The Fight For Human Dignity - - - 5

Against the forces of oppression, exploitation, and greed the International Labor Organization is waging a relentless war all over the world. Second General Vice President John R. Stevenson attended this year's ILO sessions as a labor advisor. The program adopted at this year's sessions may take five years to implement, but in the end it will add to human welfare and human progress. This is an account of the ILO meeting written by the late Bob Watt just before his untimely death.

Humanity's Holiday - - - - - - - 11

Labor day is one holiday in the year that reveres no man, living or dead; it is a holiday that commemorates no great conflict or conquest of one nation by another; it is a holiday that was created by, of, and for working people and not politicians. In fact, it is the only other holiday besides Christmas that is founded on and dedicated to an ideal.

Oregon Councils Hold Joint Installation - - 19

In a precedent-shattering display of solidarity, three Oregon District Councils hold joint installation ceremonies; hereby serving notice on the world that organized labor will never surrender in the struggle for freedom, justice, and equal opportunity for all.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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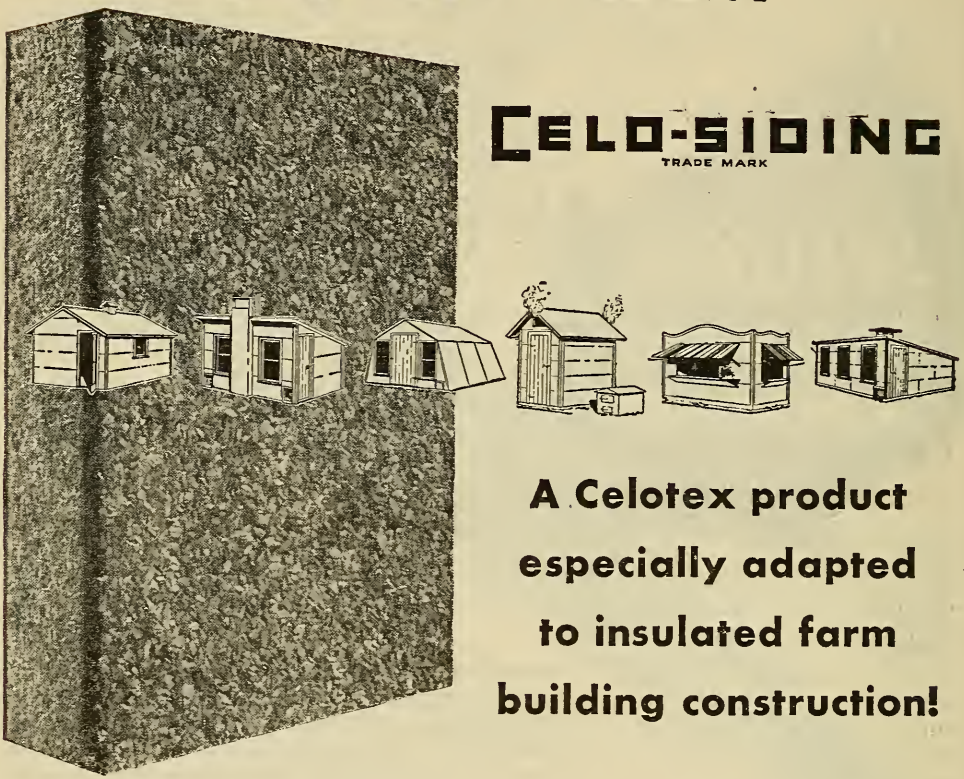
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The Fight For Human Dignity

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Just before his untimely death aboard the steamer that was bringing him home from the recent I.L.O. conference at Geneva, Switzerland, Bob Watt, permanent AFL representative to that body, prepared the following report of this year's meeting. Present at the I.L.O. conference as a labor advisor was Second General Vice President John R. Stevenson. The I.L.O. International Labor Organization is a permanent world-wide body to which is delegated the task of studying world-wide working conditions and living standards with the end in view of elevating both through international cooperation. It is the only world-wide association in which labor is permanently represented as such. The following account by the late Brother Watt summarizes the accomplishments of this year's I.L.O. meeting.*

By BOB WATT
American Workers Delegate to I.L.O.

THE International Labor Organization is the only official international agency which includes in its policy-making body representatives of workers and employers on a par with those of governments, the only world institution created after World War I which is functioning and the only one dedicated to promote social justice as an essential to the maintenance of peace.

On June 19 the thirtieth session of the I.L.O.'s legislative body, the International Labor Conference, convened at Geneva, Switzerland. It opened on the theme of personal liberty, and its final meeting closed on the same note. In the often stormy debates which intervened could be seen the struggle between those who love liberty and those who scorn it, between those who patiently seek progress in the interest of the common man and those who agitate for the attainment of totalitarianism through deceit and distortion.

The keynote of the Conference was established in the opening address of Sir Guidhaume Myrddin-Evans, chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. He emphasized that, "of all things in this world," the liberty of the person is the most precious and, for just that reason, one of the most difficult of all things to achieve and to hold.

Many speakers echoed Myrddin-Evans' words. The theme was reitated in the speeches of the president of the Conference, Carl Hambro, as well as in the speeches by labor, employer and government spokesmen.

Having myself been selected by the workers' group as the workers' vice-president of the Conference, I had the opportunity to call attention in the closing minutes to the fact that:

"The I.L.O. has no meaning and will have no meaning unless it preaches and practices democratic liberty. Democratic liberty to me means freedom under law—under a law which is consistent with the fundamental rights and responsibilities of free men."

But I also expressed my hope that every delegate had learned through the Conference, if that were possible, to have an even greater respect for the process of democratic discussion and responsible determination. To be quite frank, some of those present have not recently been accustomed to

genuine democracy but have become very well versed in the use of the word as a smokescreen for those who would demolish democracy. Among delegates and advisers, there were the Communists, some avowed and some hidden; there were fellow travelers and pinks; there were naive and misguided ones, too. Under the I.L.O.'s constitution, each member government is required to choose employer and worker delegates in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such exist, which are most representative. Since the membership of the I.L.O. includes fifty-two countries, several of which are under Soviet domination, and since the central organizations of workers even in some other countries are Communist-controlled, it is obvious that certain delegations included a substantial number of individuals who, either from choice or compulsion, follow the party line.



Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson (right) and Under Secretary of Labor David A. Morse confer at Geneva during the 30th I.L.O. session.

The Communists and their followers displayed servile enthusiasm for the words and actions of the Argentine delegation, which was led by persons eager to shout the praises of Peron and to boast of the new "workers' democracy." The Nazis once followed similar methods, made similar claims and asked similar praise.

The workers' delegate from Argentina made certain allegations in his speech to the Coneference which were as unfounded as they were insulting to delegates from other countries. Some of us undertook to correct the record amid efforts by the opposition to shout us down. Believe it or not, the Argentine group had the boisterous applause of the Communist group and even of certain individual Australians who profess merely to be left-wing Labor Party members.

The episode was unpleasant and seemed alarming evidence of the affinity of totalitarians of all sorts. However, there was one encouraging aftermath. Before my departure I was gratified to have a visit from a number of the Argentinians who said there had been serious misunderstandings which they sincerely regretted.

It is easy for some of us at home to underestimate the importance of the I.L.O. That would be a disastrous mistake. In the lineup of today between democracy and dictatorship, the I.L.O. plays a role of vital importance.

The International Labor Organization provides one of the rare international forums where ideas can be exchanged by men and women outside of the diplomatic service. It brings together practical, experienced people, even though some governments, including our own, may at times choose some who appear extremely unsuitable for such assignments.

It is because the I.L.O. is so important to the development of a sound and durable peace and to the building of a healthy international order that I was concerned over indications that insidious influences were at work in some delegations and even among some members of the staff. It was for this reason that I warned the Conference that the I.L.O. would fail miserably if it ever allowed itself to become a puppet of individual ambitions or "the marionette of ideological manipulation, of any color or stripe."

In admitting the real concern which I felt at the indications of manipulation by a few key individuals who are out of place today on the staff of the I.L.O., I am glad to report that I have some reason for confidence that the situation will largely be corrected before the next session convenes.

On such issues it is good to be able to declare that the employer member of the Governing Body from the United States, David Zellerbach, is 100 per cent in agreement with me. Zellerbach, who shares my belief in the urgent need for the maximum effectiveness of the I.L.O. at this time, likewise believes that strong steps should and can be taken to make the I.L.O. a truly international institution of first-rank importance, free from any bias against political or economic democracy, private or competitive capitalism.

We do not ask that anything be slanted in our favor. We believe that the United States system can cheerfully invite the closest scrutiny by any competent, unbiased observer. Incidentally, Zellerbach's address was one of the highlights of the Conference. He quoted extensively from A. F. of L. publications to contrast the free American system with the Russian setup.

Daivd A. Morse, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was one of the two United States government delegates. He distinguished himself as chairman of the highly controversial Committee on Freedom of Association.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah was the other American government delegate, with Congressman Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania as adviser and substitute delegate. Both had attended previous sessions. They are keenly interested in promoting improved social standards through international cooperation.

The men who accompanied me as advisers were of high caliber and I was highly pleased by the fine teamwork which was manifested.

Harry Fraser, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, served as my substitute on the Committee on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. It was a heavy assignment, as evidenced by the fact that this one committee produced five conventions, all of which received more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the Conference and three of which won unanimous approval.

John T. Kmetz, Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers, represented American labor on the Standing Orders Committee, which this year had a number of important and technical proposals before it as a result of Governing Body action. He was elected workers' vice-chairman of the committee and helped materially to expedite the committee's work. The report which this committee brought in was unanimously adopted.

Peter T. Schoemann, vice-president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry, handled the Committee on Employment Service Organization. This committee was meeting for the first time. Its deliberations, therefore, were exploratory and intended only to lay the basis upon which next year a convention and a recommendation on the organization of employment services may be drafted and submitted for adoption.

Paul L. Siemiller of the International Association of Machinists chose the Labor Inspection Committee assignment and was elected workers' vice-chairman. This group produced a convention concerning labor inspection in industry and commerce which was unanimously adopted.

J. R. Stevenson, vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, served on the Resolutions Committee. This proved to be a lively assignment. A resolution introduced without previous consultation by the United States government in connection with women's work was well-intentioned but needed some extensive alterations before it could be adopted. An even more important issue was involved in the resolution introduced by the veteran Leon Jouhaux of France hailing the crucial Paris meeting of the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia to lay European reconstruction plans, as suggested by Secretary of State Marshall, and reiterating I.L.O. readiness to offer all assistance within its scope.

It was a damatic move, intended to demonstrate world support at the very outset of the Paris sessions. Needless to say, Communists present fell over themselves in support. Only Argentina raised difficulties, and those were in the nature of an attempt to record a desire for a worldwide conference. But the resolution, after healthy debate, was unanimously approved by the committee and adopted by the Conference. (P.S.—The unanimity was expressed before the U.S.S.R. decided to walk out of the Paris meeting.)

A really tempestuous assignment fell to John H. Sylvester, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. He was the American workers' representative on the Committee on Freedom of Association and did an effective job. That was demonstrated by the criticisms which were hurled against him by the Communists, who marshalled nearly all their forces for this committee.

Those who know John Sylvester will realize that he stood his ground without concern. In the discussion it was easy to see where loyalties lay, and one could even evaluate the character of the W.F.T.U. by noting what individuals salaamed to it in their speeches.

The apologists for the WF.T.U. studiously ignored the fact that the American Federation of Labor long ago filed with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations a Declaration of Human Rights which ranks as one of the finest descriptions of a code for individual liberty. They likewise ignored the fact that the A. F. of L. has filed a later memorandum on freedom of association which, in comparison with the frothy ideology of the W.F.T.U. resolution, stands with redoubled impressiveness.

The committee completed a resolution concerning freedom of association and protection of the right

to organize and bargain collectively which was adopted without dissent by the Conference. The committee recommended that the Conference in 1948 should consider the question with a view to the adoption of one or several conventions at that session and should also begin discussions on the application of the principles of the right to organize and bargain collectively and of collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration. These proposals were accepted by a vote of 124 to 0.

Bernard Wiesman, a close friend and associate for nearly twenty years, attended the sessions as State Department adviser on the many important political, economic and financial problems which today affect United States participation in the I.L.O.

Physical arrangements were also in the hands of a State Department officer, Bruce Grainger, and were more competently handled than on any previous occasion in the dozen years of my participation in the I.L.O. I have special reason to be grateful for the aid of other officers of the State Department on this journey, especially those at Geneva, Milan, Rome and Naples.

The readmission of Austria was approved by unanimous vote in one of the Conference's major actions. Austria, once a foremost center of vigorous and democratic trade unionism, is now, two years after liberation from Nazi domination, still being bled by the Russian army of occupation while the other allies seek to establish a peace treaty and restore political as well as economic liberty and livelihood.

Yugoslavia, never a country with a significant trade union movement and currently the most sovietized of the satellite states, has signified its intention of withdrawing from the I.L.O. and accordingly filed the necessary two years' notice of withdrawal. The step is regretted by those who, believing the I. L. O. should be universal, have hoped that the exposure of representatives of any totalitarian state to the processes of democracy might possibly produce eventual benefits.

The Yugoslav move may have been for bargaining purposes unless it was simply a demonstration by Tito of his complete communism. The reason for the first supposition is that the World Federation of Trade Unions, after the Communist bloc had for two years steadily refused to permit it to recognize the existence of the I.L.O., suddenly decided last June to inform the I.L.O. of its readiness to discuss terms of relationship.

A telegram came before the Governing Body, but the proposed "terms" purportedly had not been disclosed before the Governing Body's session adjourned. Anticipating a series of frills, I spoke on the subject briefly. I congratulated Jouhaux, Lombardo Toledano of Mexico and Chu Hsueh-fan of China, all members of the W.F.T.U. executive body as well as of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., for having succeeded in convincing their W.F.T.U. colleagues at long last that the I.L.O. is not a wicked capitalistic monster seeking to dominate the world.

Many of those who have tried for three or four years to waylay and sandbag the I.L.O. because they believed it might be an obstacle to the W.F.T.U. are now perhaps aware that the W.F.T.U. needs props very urgently. Somewhat belatedly they turn toward the I.L.O.. But I trust that the United States will reso-

luetely refuse to allow the I.L.O. in any way to be used to sustain a consistently anti-American and anti-democratic W.F.T.U.

Americans must realize that a world-wide campaign of propaganda, agitation, infiltration, incitement and sabotage is well under way against democracy. The same vicious attacks against the United States or against Truman, Marshall and Vandenberg are made against Bevin, Bidault and de Gasperi. In some countries the form is more direct.

What has occurred in Europe and Asia in the past three years confirms that little if any distinction can be found between Hitlerism and Stalinism. We must remember the hideous price paid in the end for the early appeasement of Hitler. We must see to it that the decent people everywhere stand together and convince Russia that its imperialistic nationalism and imperialistic communism must be abandoned.

The American people must take steps to tell the world the facts about our country. I was horrified at the extent to which real friends of the United States in other countries have been confused by the flood of deceitful anti-American propaganda.

I was disgusted at the alleged "broadmindedness" of many individual Americans who go abroad for some agency of our government or who secure very remunerative employment from inter-governmental agencies. Soviet efforts to strangle Austria and Communist sabotage in France, Italy, China and other countries don't worry these individuals. They don't quote Henry Wallace or Zilliacus, but they parrot their arguments.

I trust that Secretary Marshall and the heads of other government agencies will take steps to screen out those whose loyalty to their country and to the institution of democracy is lukewarm or lacking, so that they will not be fattened at the expense of the taxpayers they barely tolerate. As for employes of international agencies, I fully agree that international-mindedness is necessary, but I doubt that anyone who is not first of all completely loyal to democracy can be a faithful employe of an international agency.

Our nation must acquire a complete, adequate, well-financed and shrewdly directed Foreign Service staffed by Americans who will truly defend and promote democracy. We need men and women of intelligence, loyalty, vision and practicality. We need a "Voice of America" so powerful, so skillful and so multi-channeled that it cannot be thwarted by the members of the most extensive and nefarious imperialism which has perhaps ever existed—Russian communism.

In the meantime, let us help the I.L.O. to serve the cause of liberty by keeping it a clean, driving force for social and economic democracy among all nations which respect the integrity of the human individual.

DEATH CALLS FIREMEN'S PRESIDENT

President John F. McNamara of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers died suddenly July 23 while on vacation at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. Brother McNamara had given twenty years of distinguished leadership to his organization. He was sixty-five.

Brother McNamara joined the Firemen and Oilers when he was still in his twenties. At the 1927 convention of the international union he was elected president. He won re-election at every convention that followed.

Humanity's Holiday

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LABOR DAY rightfully belongs to American Workers who toil diligently day after day to contribute their share to the greatness of this Nation.

Long before Labor Day became a legal public holiday it was celebrated by workers as a day of festive activity and rest from their daily tasks. It was the creation of laborers, not of politicians. It was the brain-child of a union carpenter twelve years before Labor Day was proclaimed a national holiday by Act of Congress.

Peter J. McGuire, a native of New York City who joined the ranks of America's toilers while still a child, was the father of the observance in honor of the country's working people.

In May, 1882, he stood before the newly organized Central Labor Union of New York City and proposed that one day of the year be set aside as a general holiday for the working masses.

McGuire suggested that the holiday be known as Labor Day and that it be set for the first Monday in September, which would put it midway between two national holidays—the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving.

Other delegates to the meeting enthusiastically embraced the idea. A committee was named and soon preparations were under way for the initial celebration of Labor Day. Approximately two years after this first Labor Day, the 26 delegates to the fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

During the next few years organized labor devoted its attention to securing state legislation making Labor Day a legal holiday. As early as 1887, Oregon enacted the first State law, but this measure designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day. This was changed to the first Monday in September in 1893. Ultimately, 23 States proclaimed Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Labor Committee of the House of Representatives in May of 1894 presented a favorable report on a bill making Labor Day a legal public holiday.

By June 26, of that year Congressional action on the bill had been completed and two days later the measure was signed by President Grover Cleveland. The pen used by the President was turned over to Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York City, who sponsored the bill in the House. Cummings then sent the pen to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation.

Thus, a dozen years after McGuire first advanced the idea of a

special holiday honoring labor before the Central Labor Union of New York City, the proposal had the approval of the American people, expressed through their representatives at Washington.

Over the years since 1882 much has been said concerning the significance of Labor Day. One of the best statements was made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial written 46 years ago for the American Federationist. While the reference to the Nineteenth Century is remote, Gompers' remarks are timeless in point. He wrote:

"No day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day.

"Labor Day differs in every essential from the other holidays of the year of any country. All other holidays are, in a more or less degree, connected with conflicts and battles, of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed or power, of glories achieved by one nation over another.

"Labor Day, on the other hand, marks a new epoch in the annals of human history. It is at once a manifestation of reverence for the struggles of the masses against tyranny and injustice from time immemorial; an impetus to battle for the right in our day for the men, women, and children of our time and gives hope and encouragement for the attainment of the aspirations for the future of the human family.

"It is devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, sex, race, or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, as broad in its scope as the universe.

"It was not given to but conquered by labor, and established as a holiday before any legislature, state or national, enacted into law.

"The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, brutal domination, conquests or warlike pomp. They are, in their essence, the manifestations of the growing intelligence of the workers who recognize that peace is as essential to successful industry and real progress as air is to lung-breathing animals; that justice to the toilers has too long been denied; that in the midst of the civilization at the close of the Nineteenth Century, wrongs, too gross, widespread and well known to require mention here still abound; that if man is to be free in the time to come, eternal vigilance must be exercised, organization of the workers proclaimed, maintained and extended; education of the educated as well as the masses be furthered and nurtured, and agitation of labor's wrongs endured and rights denied undertaken, with all the zest and energy begotten by devotion to a cause which is at once holy, noble, pure, lofty, just, wise and humane."

Newspaper accounts have preserved for us the color attendant upon the celebration of the first Labor Day in New York City when American labor, led by Peter J. McGuire, paraded in orderly fashion through the streets of New York.

Of the picnic in Elm Park following the parade, one newspaper said:

"It had been arranged that each union would have a certain portion of the grounds marked out for itself, and this facilitated a greater fraternizing than otherwise could have been observed.

"As it was, fellow-workers and their families sat together, joked together and caroused together.... Americans and English, Irish and Germans, they all hobnobbed and seemed on a friendly footing, as though the common cause had established a sense of closer brotherhood."

From mid-afternoon to nightfall there was speechmaking. One of the best-received speakers, of course was McGuire himself.

With evening came a still larger crowd for only a fraction of the city's employers had decreed a holiday, and the Central Labor Union had advised all whose employers desired them to work to do so. Fireworks and dancing both had important parts in the after dark portion of the festival.

Bob Watt Answers Last Call

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, died suddenly aboard ship on the high seas July 22nd. He was on his way back to the United States after participating in the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, which he had attended as the American workers' delegate.

The cause of death was heart disease. Mr. Watt had suffered a heart attack some months ago, but after weeks of rest he had appeared completely recovered and had resumed his duties. He was 53 years old.

Apprenticed as a painter in Scotland, Mr. Watt migrated to America soon after becoming a journeyman. He settled in the vicinity of Boston. Within a short time he became a leading figure in organized labor in that area. From president of his own local, Mr. Watt soon progressed to the presidency of the Lawrence Central Labor Union. From 1929 to 1937 he served as secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation.

Nominated at the AFL as the American workers delegate to the International Labor Organization in 1936, he showed such a grasp of international affairs that he was sooned named the permanent delegate. Since that time he has filled the post in an admirable manner. Labor throughout the world mourns his passing.

Surviving Mr. Watt are his widow and two children.

LIVING STANDARDS ON WAY DOWN

Earnings of factory workers hit a new high in June of $48.91 a week, but in terms of "real wages" the workers are worse off than a year ago and in much poorer position than during the war, Department of Labor reports showed.

During the past 12 months, weekly earnings in manufacturing rose by less than 13 per cent, while the official living cost index shot up 18 per cent.

The gap is even greater compared to the peak wartime year af 1944. Weekly earnings then averaged $46.08 a week. "Take-home" pay now is only about 6 per cent higher than the 1944 average, while living costs are 25 per cent greater.

Thus, in terms of buying power, the earning of factory workers are 19 per cent below wartime levels.

Furthermore, the June "take-home" wage of industrial workers will buy only as much as $30 did back in 1939, the Department said.

PLANE GOSSIP

IT MUST HAVE BEEN A SWELL JOKE

Two hours after reading a joke a young Oakland usherette was still laughing. A half an hour later she was hysterical, and still later she was unconscious. Revived by a police emergency squad an hour later she was still laughing in an emergency hospital bed. Finally she responded to treatment.

Since she couldn't remember the joke, doctors were baffled as to the cause of her outburst.

About the only sure thing is that she wasn't reading this column.

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VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

According to a recent announcement by a church organization, between ten and twelve billion dollars are lost annually by Americans who patronize various kinds of gambling ventures. And this sort of reminds us of the favorite saying of an old horse player we know.

"It is a well-known fact," he says, "that race horses are not allowed to eat the day before a race. With bettors it is usually the day after the race."



We signaled! Because I had both hands on the wheel, she signaled for me.

A DIFFERENT HORSE

The daily papers are trying to point the finger of shame at organized labor because the unions have shown a determination not to take the slave labor bill lying down. What the papers seem to forget is the Big Business fought the Wagner Act for years. In fact some industrialists haven't as yet, ten years after, stopped looking for ways and means of sidestepping the act.

And somehow or other all this brings to mind the old one about the two attorneys.

Counsel for the defense was cross-examining the witness, a pretty girl with lovely big blue eyes. The lawyer leaned forward.

"Where were you," he asked, "on Monday night?"

The girl smiled sweetly.

"Motoring," she replied.

"And where were you," asked counsel, "on Tuesday night?"

"Motoring," repeated the girl.

Counsel leaned still closer.

"And what," he murmured, "are you doing tomorrow night?"

The prosecuting counsel leaped to his feet.

"Your lordship," he protested, "I object to that question."

The judge shruged his shoulders.

"And why do you object?" he inquired, mildly.

Prosecuting counsel drew himself up in righteous indignation.

"Because," he snapped, "I asked her first!"

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TIME FOR NAM TO ACT

Believe it or not, a New York court has ruled that stockholders can sue company executives who squander a firm's assets fighting unions. This hardly seems fair. No sooner does management get the handcuffs on labor through the Taft-Hartley Act than stockholders start getting some rights. Maybe the NAM ought to start sponsoring a law.

NOT VERY FUNNY

Before marriage, a man yearns for a woman. After marriage the "Y" is silent.

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SIMPLE MATHEMATICS

In a recent radio forum in which the alarming divorce rate was the topic under discussion, a minister advocated a ban on marriage when the groom is considerably older than the bride. "A girl of twenty who contemplates marrying a man of forty should remember that he will be sixty when she is forty."

For our part, we agree with the minister. How much better it would be for a girl of forty to marry a man of twenty. Then they could reach sixty at about the same time.

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SORT OF COMPLICATED

When the bombs were raining on England in the early days of the war, the courage and tenacity of the English people won the admiration of the world. The English are now showing the same kind of courage in the present economic crisis. Bankrupt, badly battered, and surrounded by all kinds of economic hurdles that look insurmountable, the English are nevertheless fighting valiantly for economic recovery. Last month the already tight controls on the lives of Englishmen were tightened even more by the adoption of new rules governing imports and exports. They will mean even lower standards of living for the people for some time to come.

Not being an international financier, the way the new English program will operate is not exactly clear to us. However, it sort of puts us in mind of the beautiful but dumb girl who was taking a civil service examination. One of the questions asked was the following:

"If a man buys an article for $12.25 and sells it for $9.75, does he gain or lose by the transaction?"

After pondering the question for awhile, the sweet young thing wrote down the following answer:

"He gains on the cents but loses on the dollars."

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PAUP ON SUCCESS

"Success," opines Joe Paup, the poor man's philosopher, "is the ability to get along with some folks and get ahead of others."

FIRST TIME

As the Eightieth Congress was rushing things through early in July in an effort to adjourn before the heat of summer set in, there was considerable talk among members of both houses regarding an increase in the statutory minimum wage from forty cents to sixty or sixty-five cents an hour. Inasmuch as that was the first indication of any progressive action by the Eightieth Congress, we were sort of reminded of the Scotchman who was run over by a beer truck. For the first time in his life the drinks were on him.

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NOT HARD TO DO

In the dying hours of the last session of Congress, Senator Taft, of all people, introduced a measure calling for a Congressional investigation of runaway prices.

Fifteen months ago, Taft was in the forefront of those demanding that free competition be given a chance to bring down prices. Over and over he reiterated that a free hand to business was all that was needed to drive prices downward. He put over his program and prices virtually doubled.

If he really wants to find out what caused high prices all he has to do is gather together Senator Wherry of Nebraska and a few other of his cronies and take a good, long, collective, look in a mirror.



A former second looie, eh? Can you guess what I was?

Editorial

A Stench to Honest Nostrils

We sincerely hope that Hitler is dead. In the years when his star was in its ascendency, the pompous little paper hanger often belabored the democracies as decadent, rotten, graft-ridden failures shot through and through with special privilege for the rich at the expense of the poor. If Adolph is still alive, the disclosures being made by the Senate War Investigating Committee are certainly giving him plenty of ammunition for any future tirades against democracy.

Most of last month the papers were full of charges and counter charges made by many important people as the investigating committee delved into certain contracts awarded a West Coast plane builder. We are in no position to know who is right and who is wrong. In fact we do not even care very much. What concerns us most right now is the rottenness which prevailed in some high places during the war years as disclosed by the committee's pryings into the contracts.

Testimony presented to the committee showed that hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by one man alone in wining, dining, and entertaining Brass Hats and other people in influential positions. Entertainment checks for a single evening ran as high as $5,000. Girl friends at $100 and $125 a night were common items on the expense account of the individual who did most of the kowtowing to the big shots for the company. When one realizes that all this money was charged to operating expense and therefore came out of the taxpayer's pocket, the matter is enough to make one retch.

While all this was going on, you and I were being urged to save and do without and buy bonds. If we even hinted that we wanted another five cents an hour to try to keep our heads above water we were cussed up one side and down the other as being unpatriotic and sure to bring on inflation. There never seemed to be anything inflationary about big shots throwing around millions; the only threat there ever was to inflation was a poor worker getting two dimes together in his pocket at the same time.

And while all this lavish entertainment was going on at your expense and mine, you and I were trying to keep one jump ahead of the ration books. Remember how proud the missus was when she came home with a pound of pig knuckles or a can of Spam? Running across a couple of pork chops was the equivalent of finding a couple of diamonds. But there never was any shortage of thick sirloins or juicy T-bones at the Stork Club or the other swank clip joints where the taxpayer's money was being tossed around to entertain the Brass.

Bad as our conditions were at home, they were infinitely better than those of the GI's. While they dodged bullets and survived on K-rations and dreamed of American girls they had not seen in years, certain Brass

Hats were wining and dining on choice morsels with $125 an evening hussies. Now the same GI's are getting money deducted from their pay envelopes to help pay the debt.

If there is any moral in all this, it is that war is a dirty, rotten, stinking mess from start to finish. It always has been and always will be. The burden always falls on the common people. We, the common people, therefore, have the biggest stake in seeing that no more wars come.

A Time for Reflection

Labor Day, 1947, more than any Labor Day in the past quarter century, ought to be a time for sober reflection. For the workers of America a bottomless abyss is yawning in the immediate foreground. It is an abyss of insecurity, depression and privation. As never before in the 170-year old history of our country, greed is in the saddle and riding roughshod over everything.

Statistics reveal that corporation profits during the first half of this year reached unbelievable proportions. In fact they are so high that business publications are actually embarrassed and apologetic. Despite this fact, new price increases are being tacked on all along the line. Steel prices have already been jumped five to ten dollars a ton. General Motors has upped car prices as much as $168. Coal prices have been hiked as much as two dollars per ton. New markups are due in cotton textiles, clothing, and cloth goods of all kinds. A major shoe producer predicts price increases in shoes of around fifty per cent.

Yet the Department of Commerce reveals that profits for the first six months of this year have climbed close to nine billion dollars. This is around eighty-five per cent above 1946 figures. In fact, profits for the first half of this year are higher than the total profits for any one whole year prior to 1941. At the present rate, 1947 profits will top 1929 by 100% although 1929 has long been considered the bonanza year of all time for business.

To the housewife who has to stretch the weekly pay check to the maximum to keep her family fed and clothed, all this is no news. The price of everything she buys is going up by leaps and bounds. Any wage increases her husband may have received since 1941 are more than gobbled up by price increases. And the end does not seem to be in sight.

In view of the fantastic profits business piled up from January to June it would seem that business had every reason for being satisfied. Yet such was not the case. Corporation heads railed against the unions and exerted tremendous pressure on Washington until they got the Taft-Hartley Bill enacted into law. Their theme song was that unions were driving them to the wall. If unions were hurting them so much, how does it happen that profits have climbed to all time highs?

No, the Taft-Hartley Act was not passed because business was suffering at the hands of labor. It was passed because greed is running rampant throughout American industry. And the greed will never be satisfied

with anything less than the complete elimination of organized labor so that wages as well as prices will be under the complete domination of business.

We have said it often before and we now say it again: the course the nation is now pursuing can only end in disaster. Every time prices have outrun wages for any length of time, collapse has followed. The same will happen again. It may not be this month or this year or even this decade. But sooner or later the laws of common sense and economics will catch up with us.

From Congress as it is now constituted we can expect very little. The present Congressional leadership represents the people and the interests which have consistently opposed social progress and have never reconciled themselves to accept the great social strides that have been made in the last two decades. Like the vindictive post-Civil War Congress which all but wrecked the nation, the present Congress is bent on subjugating human welfare to material welfare.

So long as such a Congress exists, that long can the common people expect nothing but retrogression. Theoretically at least, the people are still the masters and public officials are still the servants. Next year we will be privileged to choose our servants once more. Consequently it becomes the business of all of us to look toward 1948. It becomes the business of all of us to study and examine the records of all Congressmen for whom we can vote. It becomes our business to see that men who have an interest in the welfare and progress of the common people are placed on the ballot where incumbents have aligned themselves with the forces of greed. In fact it becomes the business of all of us to devote ourselves to politics as we never have before. Otherwise we may pay a heavy price.

Being an American Still a Privilege

August 14th marked the second anniversary of the surrender of Japan and the cessation of hostilities. However, the dislocations of war are still largely with us. Prices are exhorbitant, profiteering is rife, and the threat of inflation hangs heavy over the whole economy. Housing is scarce, transportation is inadequate, taxes are burdensome, and many commodities, including items of food, are still below normal in supply.

Yet for all the irritations and inconveniences these things produce, we in America are so much better off than any other portion of the globe that no honest comparison can be made. There is not a one of us but what should get down on his knees each day and thank God that his ancestors had the foresight and fortitude to come to America when they did. And this applies especially to the Communists who wax fat on the bounty America produces in personal freedom as well as goods while railing against the system that made them possible.

Oregon Councils Hold Joint Installations

In a noteworthy demonstration of unity, solidarity and cooperation in these days when organized labor is under attack from many sides, three District Councils in Oregon on July 19th and 20th held joint installation ceremonies in the city of Eugene. The meeting was planned and sponsored by the Central Oregon District Council, the Klamath Basin District Council, and the Willamette Valley District Council. All other District Councils in the state were invited to send representatives and practically all of them did.

At 10 a.m. Saturday morning, July 19th, the three District Councils met in separate meetings to tackle the business at hand, a fact that made it possible for visitors to attend three District Council meetings in one day. That evening a banquet and dance was held for the delegates and their wives in honor of Brother Cecil Richards who recently retired as secretary-treasurer of the Willamette Valley District Council after many years of faithful service. Hundreds of friends and guests were present to pay tribute to Brother Richards. The highlight of the banquet came when Brother Richards was presented with a .30 caliber deer rifle suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by Albert E. Fischer, assistant to the General Secretary, on behalf of the entire membership of the Willamette Valley District Council. After the banquet tables were cleared away, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Sunday, July 20th, the joint installation ceremonies were held. Newly elected officers from the three District Councils arose in a body and accepted the oath of office in a precedent-setting ceremony of dignity and solemnity. Albert E. Fischer, assistant to the General Secretary, acted as Installing Officer after appointing Brother Cecil Richards as Installing Conductor.

Many special guests were in attendance. Short addresses were delivered by Kenneth Davis, secretary, Northwestern Council; Frank Easterdahl, Oregon State Council; Ivor Jones, president, State Council; Ralph Barkley, Coast-Columbia District Council; James Whallon, Portland District Council; Tom Cruickshank, Coos Bay District Council; Don Reed, Blue Mountain District Council; Jerry Miller, Local 226, Portland; A. R. Major, Local No. 1273; and a number of others.

The meeting disbanded with a unanimous conviction that lasting good had been accomplished and special appreciation was extended the General Office for the presence and assistance of Brother Fischer, Assistant to the General Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES AMONG MOST HAZARDOUS

For years the assumption has been rather general that the building trades constituted the safest kinds of work. Recently, however, this theory was blasted to bits when the New York State Workmen's compensation Board revealed some startling figures. From its experience files the New York agency showed that instead of being among the safest, the building trades are among the most hazardous of all occupations.

Only a few industries show a higher percentage of disabling accidents over the years than the construction trades. This adds materially to construction costs, the Board pointed out. It urged greater attention to safety in building trades and more widspread use of proper safeguards in all types of construction.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Attention Financial Secretaries!

With the introduction of the new quarterly account sheets, a few Financial Secretaries have apparently become confused as to the proper manner of reporting members who have fallen in arrears, quit or resigned.

A member must not be listed as in arrears, quit or resigned until he owes three months dues or a sum equal thereto. To do otherwise is to act contrary to the General Laws of the Brotherhood. Financial Secretaries in doubt should read Section 45, Paragraph A and B, of our General Laws.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3040	Callender, Ont., Can.	1966	Hartford City, Ind.
3041	Tygh Valley, Ore.	1007	Florence, S. C.
1923	Monahans, Tex.	1092	Harlan, Ky.
3043	Etna, Cal.	3044	Indianapolis, Ind.
1924	Rockmart, Ga.	1174	Shell Lake, Wis.
1955	Lindenhurst, N. Y.		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother FREDERICK J. ALF, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother CHRISTIAN ANDES, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother RANDOLPH R. ATKINSON, Local No. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother MELVIN AVERY, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother LYLE E. BLACK, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE BOSHER, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother CHARLES H. BURNS, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother FRED BUTLER, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother J. W. CALLER, Local No. 1266, Austin, Texas
Brother ERNEST COURSON, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother JAMES COX, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother DAVID CRAST, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother HOWARD C. DAILEY, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother CARL M. DINKINS, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother HARRY DODSON, Local No. 2287, New York, N. Y.
Brother EDWARD C. DOWNING, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother ISAAC EDWARDS, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother JOSEPH FORBES, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother HARRY S. GEBHART, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother HARVEY GIRARD, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother FRED I. GRANT, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother RICHARD T. HARRISON, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother RICHARD HENDREICH, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother CHARLES A. HOWARD, Local No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
Brother R. E. JOHNSON, Local No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
Brother OLLIE JONES, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother CECIL G. MOUNT, Local No. 2108, Shelbyville, Ind.
Brother ROBERT OSBORNE, Local No. 2287, New York, N. Y.
Brother OTTO SCHMIDT, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
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Brother L. M. SNYDER, Local No. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Brother FRED H. STOWE, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother A. A. TOUCHTON, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother ROBT. A. WALKER, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother WALTER WEDGE, Local No. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
Brother WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, Local No. 1943, Henryetta, Okla.
Brother JAMES R. WILSON, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother ANTON WOLZ, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL HOLDS LARGEST MEET

The Editor:

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, held July 31, August 1-2, 1947, in the city of Elmira was one of the largest in point of attendance in the history of the Council. One hundred forty delegates, three fraternal delegates and a large number of guests attended.

General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., made an instructive and educational address to the assembled delegates which was generously applauded. Board Member Johnson also acted as the installing officer.

Frank X. Ward, of the legal staff of the United Brotherhood gave a thorough explanation of the Taft-Hartley Bill as it will apply to our membership. A lengthy question and answer period clarified the issue in the minds of all present.

Resolutions on the N. Y. State Unemployment Insurance Law, the Compensation Law, resolutions urging passage of the Wagner-Taft-Ellender Housing Bill in the next Congress, suggesting changes in the tax law to allow more home building and pledging complete cooperation to General President Hutcheson in all efforts to secure repeal of the Taft-Hartley Bill, were approved by the convention.

President Charles W. Hanson, Vice-Presidents Fred E. Johnson and Sam Sutherland, Secretary-Treasurer John McMahon, Board Members, David Scanlan, Edward McLaughlin, John S. Sinclair, William T. Bennis, William S. Quinn, James F. Doughty, John Heiden and Thomas L. Hanover were elected for the ensuing year.

It was with regret that the resignation of George Mulholland as First Vice-President was accepted. George is retiring to become a gentleman farmer in upstate New York. Fred E. Johnson, Local Union 488, New York City was chosen to succeed Brother Mulholland.

Fomer General Representative John Ryan, was a most welcome visitor and received a cordial greeting from the assembled group.

Fraternally yours

John McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITBY CARPENTERS HOLD ANNUAL OUTING

The Editor:

Saturday, July 19th, was a big day for the carpenters of Whitby, Ontario. On that date, Whitby Local Union No. 397 sponsored its Annual Picnic at Lynbrook Park. Even the weatherman was on the side of the Union. The day was a beautiful one and the picnic drew a very large attendance from all over the district as a result.

There was never a dull moment all afternoon. The committee on sports had everything well arranged. There were various kinds of races and contests for the kiddies; there were nailing contests for the women while the men concentrated on a horse-shoe pitching contest. At 5:30 the ladies had a beautiful supper ready and all sat down to enjoy it to the utmost.

Free ice cream was provided by the Local Union all day long. Toward the end of the evening the ladies held a sale of home cooking which was not only amusing but also very successful. From every angle the day was a big success, and the members of the Union voted both the ladies and the committee on arrangements a sincere vote of thanks.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Wanes, Recording Secretary.



LOCAL UNION No. 70, CHICAGO, HONORS OLD TIMER

The Editor:

All that the Brotherhood is today it owes in a great measure to the old timers who worked and fought and stood by their organization through many trials and tribulations. One such old timer is Brother Pierre Pouliot of Local Union No. 70, Chicago.

At its regular meeting held on June 20th, Local Union No.70 voted to give a party in honor of Brother Pouliot, the only living charter member. Brother Pouliot is now eighty-seven years of age and has been a member in good standing for over fifty years. For many years he has been a staunch pillar in the Local Union and he has never lost his keen interest in the affairs of his Local Union and the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. J. Raymond, Rec. Sec.

LOCAL No. 9 CELEBRATES 66th BIRTHDAY

From one end of New York State to the other, Local Union No. 9, Buffalo, is known as the "Mother Local of the Carpenters' Union in America." The soubriquet is well earned, for the Buffalo Union had its application in for a charter in the Brotherhood several months before the organization was even formed. When the eleven Local Unions met in Chicago to form a national union of carpenters, the application of the Buffalo carpenters for a charter was already in the hands of the committee handling the matter.

On June 14th Local Union No. 9 celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of its chartering with a huge banquet and show in the Grand Ballroom of the Statler Hotel. Some 600 members, guests and friends were on hand to help make the affair a memorable one. From beginning to end the evening was a great success. The food was superb and the floor show presented by the American Guild of Variety Artists and Actors was outstanding.

A host of distinguished guests were in attendance and their remarks were inspiring as well as educational. GEB member Charles Johnson, Jr., representing the General Officers who were unable to attend, extended greetings and congratulations to the Union. In his remarks he discussed the vicious features of the Taft-Hartley Act and pledged the Brotherhood to a never-ending fight until the un-American law is repealed and erased from the statute books. Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York District Council, touched on the fine conditions that have been established in the trade throughout the state. A large number of other guests prominent in civic, social, educational as well as labor affairs also gave inspiring addresses.

Brother Harold Hanover, former secretary-treasurer of the New York State Council, acted as toastmaster for the evening and turned in a very credible performance. Floral pieces, the gifts of Sister Auxiliary No. 128 and Brother Local No. 440 added beauty and charm to the speakers table. The real guest of honor of the evening was ninety-two year old Phillip C. Wirth, recording secretary at the time the Union became part of the Brotherhood. Still hale and hearty despite his advanced years, Brother Wirth attends meetings regularly and displays a keen interest in the affairs of the Union he did so much to build up and perpetuate.

In June, 1956, Local Union No. 9 will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, and all who attended the sixty-sixth anniversary party are looking forward eagerly to being present.

PALATKA MEMBERS SOLVE A PROBLEM

The Editor:

Local Union No. 1500, Palatka, Florida, is setting an example of initiative and resourcefulness that well merits recognition. During the war years, work was comparatively plentiful in and around Palatka. After the war, work dropped off but plenty of projects were started in the surrounding territory. For awhile members of Local No. 1500 drove to work in these other districts in their own cars. But all too often they came to grief as the old cars broke down en route.



To solve the problem, the Local Union recently bought a panel truck. Fourteen men are now riding back and forth to work in Jacksonville in the truck and getting there on time. The plan has worked out so successfully that the Union is now contemplating procuring another truck to transport men to St. Augustine where more big projects are getting under way.

Thanks to the truck idea, the carpenters of Palatka are keeping gainfully employed and all indications are that they will continue to keep working for some time to come.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. Squires, Fin. Sec.

READING, PA., BOASTS MANY OLD TIME MEMBERS

The Editor:

Dreamland Park, near Reading, Pennsylvania, was crowded to near capacity on the afternoon of July 19th when Local Union No. 492 of that city held its annual picnic there. Games, contests and a highly interesting group of speakers kept things moving at a fast pace all day. Some eighteen pensioners out of a total forty-four in the Union were able to attend.



A fine group of old timers

It is interesting to note that the pensioners in Local Union No. 492, who range from sixty-five to eighty-six years of age, have better than 1.366 years of combined membership in the Brotherhood to their credit. We wonder if this does not constitute some sort of a record.

Many special guests attended the picnic and helped to make it the huge success it turned out to be. Among the visitors was Brother Theodore O'Keefe, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Council.

Lunch and refreshments were served all day and the 325 carpenters and millmen who attended enjoyed themselves immensely.

Fraternally yours,

Charles W. Bowers, Fin. Sec.



CHATTANOOGA LADIES KEEP THINGS HUMMING

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 386, Chattanooga, Tenn.

When the Carpenters' Local No. 74 built their Hall in 1941, they didn't forget the Auxiliary. They furnished a lovely Lounge and a modern Kitchen for our use. The Kitchen is convenient for cooking for a banquet or for cooking that delicious Southern fried chicken that Local No. 74 likes so well.

Our meetings are held in the Lounge, on the second Friday night of each month, and to make the meetings more interesting, we have an attendance prize for the lady drawing the lucky number.

We donate to charity organizations and drives and send flowers to sick members of our organization. We sent some books and a quilt to the Carpenters' Home in Florida. During the war, Local No. 74 bought electric sewing machines for us to sew garments for the Red Cross to send overseas. This project was a great help to the needy families in other countries, for our members met and sewed faithfully.

Most of our receipts are profit from a Coca Cola vending machine that we bought and placed in the Carpenters' Hall.

We have a Christmas party every year, and an occasional dinner or get-together for our members and the members of Local No. 74. The most recent social event was a dinner at the Southern Inn, with our husbands as our guests. Everyone enjoyed the dinner, especially B. F. Graves. He said it was the coffee he was admiring.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. B. F. Graves, Recording Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AUXILIARY HELPS MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 252 of Milwaukee, Wis., takes this opportunity to greet all Sister Auxiliaries.

During the past year we have initiated ten new members, bringing our total membership to 75, all in good standing. We meet twice monthly; the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. The birthday ladies of the current month furnish the cakes for the social which follows the business meeting on the 3rd Wednesday.

Last fall and winter we sponsored a bowling team; we presented corsages and paid up memberships to two members who had reached the age of 70 years, and had been members of theAuxiliary for at least five years. We sent delegates to the Wisconsin State Convention of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, and to the Wisconsin Co-op Conference.

We have contributed to the Library Fund for the Home at Lakeland, Fla., the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Milwaukee Rescue Mission, the Cancer Fund, and the Wisconsin Federation of Womens Auxiliaries of Labor.

During the Christmas season we filled and distributed eight baskets to needy families.

We hope to keep our Auxiliary growing and welcome any and all Carpenter Auxiliary members who desire to attend our meetings.

Fraternally yours,

Mayme May, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 228

By H. H. Siegele

The metal miter box (see Fig. 1) is a tool that in some quarters has given rise to controversies. It is a clumsy tool for the field carpenter to carry around with him, because it is almost impossible to pack in even a large tool case. In many localities rules have been adopted by carpenters to the effect that metal biter boxes, if they are used on the job, must be furnished by the contractor. This rule it seems to this writer is entirely justifiable, for no carpenter should be required to invest in any single tool as much money as it takes

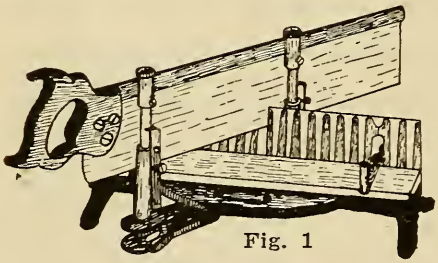


Fig. 1

to buy a good metal miter box. Such miter boxes should be considered a part of the contractor's equipment, and therefore he should furnish them for his men when needed. The rules governing the use of the metal miter box are mostly found in the larger cities. in small towns such rules are rarely found, for in most of these places the contractors are men who are at the same time journeymen carpenters and work with tools on their own and other jobs. In such localities, a journeyman carpenter today might be the contractor tomorrow, and vice versa.

Cutting miters on small moldings by the reflection of the molding in the saw blade is a trick that every carpenter should practice. For many years this writer used this trick on quarter rounds, half rounds and other small moldings, and quite frequently he used it on bed moldings, and in emergencies on larger moldings.

Once I was working with the contractor on a garage, and when it was

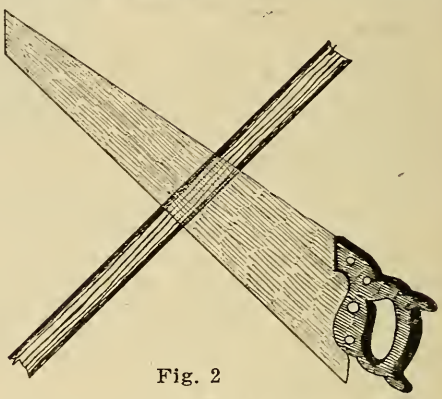


Fig. 2

about quitting time, the contractor, who was working on the garage doors, said to me "I would like to finish these doors." "We can do it," I answered. Then I got out my fine saw and picking

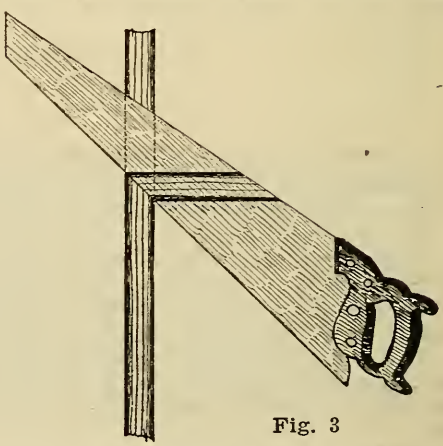


Fig. 3

up a piece of molding I started to cut it for the panels. "There is the miter box," he said. But I told him that I didn't need it. In a little while I had the moldings cut and in place, ready for nailing. When I started to help finish the nailing, the contractor looked at me with astonishment. He knew about the trick, but never had seen it used like that. The trick is especially suitable for

use in cutting base shoe and quarter rounds. Any carpenter with a good judgment and an accurate eye can miter

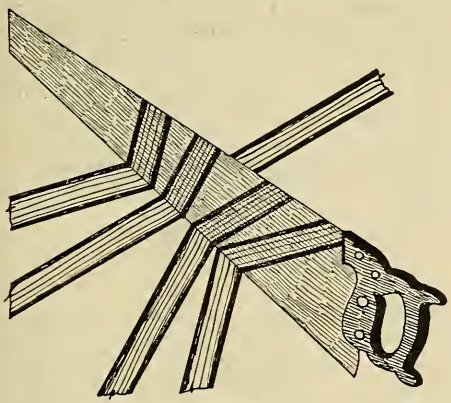


Fig. 4

small moldings with it so that the joints will fit perfectly—rarely will he have to do recutting.

Fig. 2 shows a saw applied to a half round for making a square cut by means

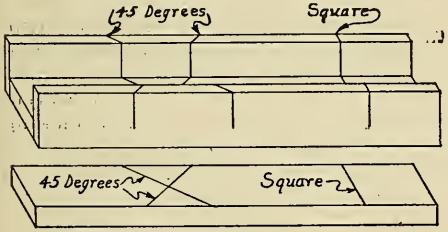


Fig. 5

of the reflection in the saw blade. Fig. 3 shows the same saw applied for cutting a true miter, also by means of the reflection, while Fig. 4 shows four samples of miters that are not true miters. We are using the half round in all of these illustrations, but the principle is

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the same in cases of quarter rounds and other small moldings. In using the reflection in the saw blade, the workman's judgment and his eye must be trained so that when he looks at the

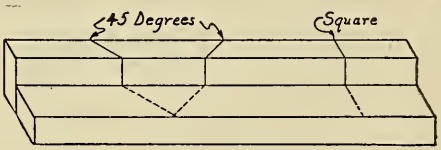


Fig. 6

angle that the molding must fit, he can apply the saw to the molding and adjust it in such a manner, so that when the reflection shows the same angle, he can cut the molding and it will fit. This trick is a time saver for the carpenter who acquires the ability to do it skillfully.

Fig. 5 is a sort of perspective drawing of a wooden miter box with saw kerfs for two-way mitering and also for square-across cutting. Such miter boxes can be made on the job with short pieces of lumber and little time. The bottom is made first, as shown by the bottom drawing. Two-inch stuff is used, which

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is jointed on both edges and then it is marked, as shown, for the miter cuts and for the square-across cut. This done, the sides, which must also be jointed are nailed on. Then the marks are continued from the bottom to the upper edges of the sides on the edges. When the marking is finished, the saw kerfs are cut with a sharp fine saw, and the box is ready for use.

Fig. 6 shows a simple miter box that is suitable for cutting small moldings, such as bed moldings and on down to the smallest moldings that are made. It is made with two-inch stuff, such as a 2x4 for the bottom, and another 2x4 for the back. The back is then marked as shown by the continuous lines and kerfed with a fine saw. The dotted lines show the direction of the sawing.

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TAMBLYN SYSTEM

Johnson Building C, Denver 2, Colorado

Fig. 7 shows a similar arrangement for cutting bridging. Here a 2x4 is laid on a pair of tressels, and at one end a short piece of 2x4 is nailed on the edge for a back, as shown. This back is marked to the bevel that is needed for the bridging cut and kerfed. Then the narrow strip of bridging material is

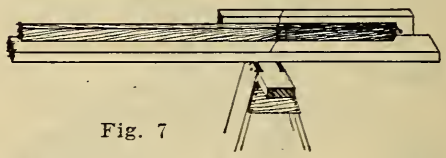


Fig. 7

placed in the angles and sawed into bridging. A nail is stuck at the proper place to gauge the length of the bridging pieces, as indicated. The first bridging piece, heavily shaded, is shown cut.

Fig. 8 shows four applications of the steel square for marking miters. At the top to the right the square is applied for a true miter, by using 12 on

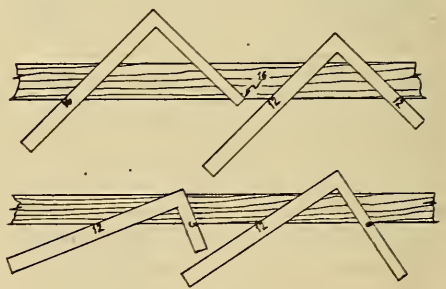
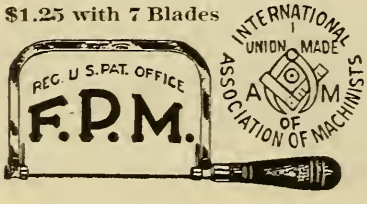


Fig. 8

each arm of the square, while to the left it is also applied for a true miter, using 16 on each of the arms. The latter application gives the workman a chance to locate the point on the tongue by the feel of the hand, while he locates the point on the body of the square with the eye. This is especially suitable for marking boxing boards and rough flooring boards, when these are put on diagonally. At the bottom we show two applications of the steel square for miters that are not true. Each of these applications gives a sharp bevel and a

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dull bevel, which are only four miters that can be marked with a steel square out of an unlimited number.

FITTING WALLBOARD

To fit a piece of wallboard into a place shown by Fig. 1, the following suggestion will help to make it fit snugly.

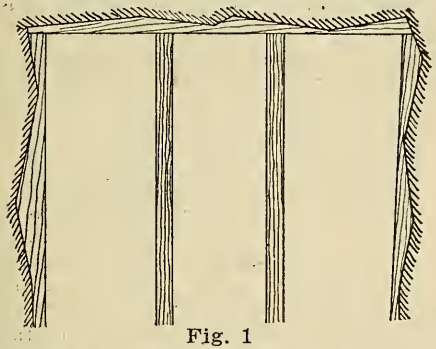


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows the first thing to do—tack a piece of wallboard about as shown and cover it with stiff smooth building paper. Then make a wedge-shaped pointer, something like what is shown shaded at number 15. Mark the shape of the pointer on the paper templet at every point where the wall line changes directions, about as shown by Fig. 3. On this figure the unshaded pointers numbered 1 to 15, show the different approximate positions of the

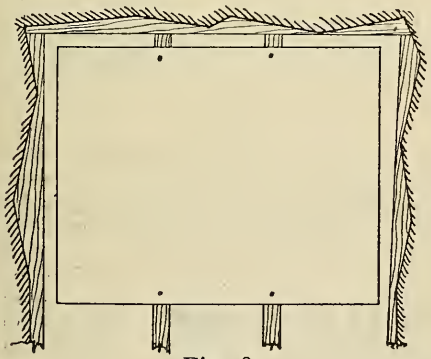
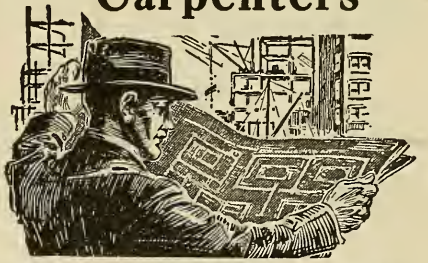


Fig. 2

pointer for doing the marking. When the paper is marked, it would look about like what is shown in Fig. 4, excepting the dotted-line points. Now fasten the paper templet on the wallboard to be cut, in such a manner that by placing the pointer exactly as you had it when you marked the paper, and putting a mark at the point of the pointer in each of the different positions, you will have the points for

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marking the board that will fit the place shown by Fig. 1. Having these points, mark the board from point to point as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4

In case the place you have to fit the

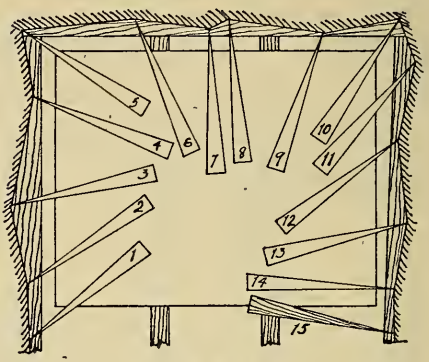


Fig. 3

wallboard into has curved lines, or irregular and circular lines, you would proceed in the same way and use the different points for striking the lines.

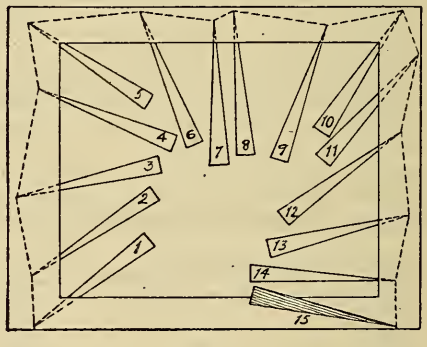
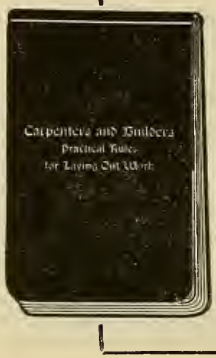


Fig. 4

If the templet paper is carefully marked and then the points are carefully transferred to the wallboard, you will have no trouble in making tight joints.



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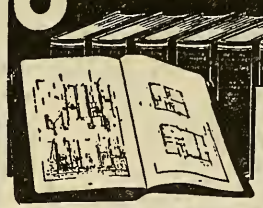
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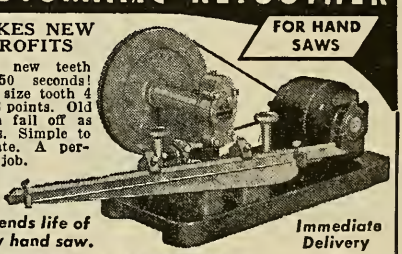
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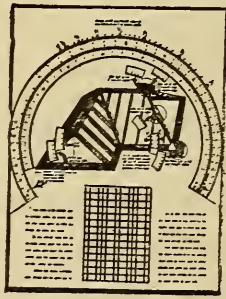
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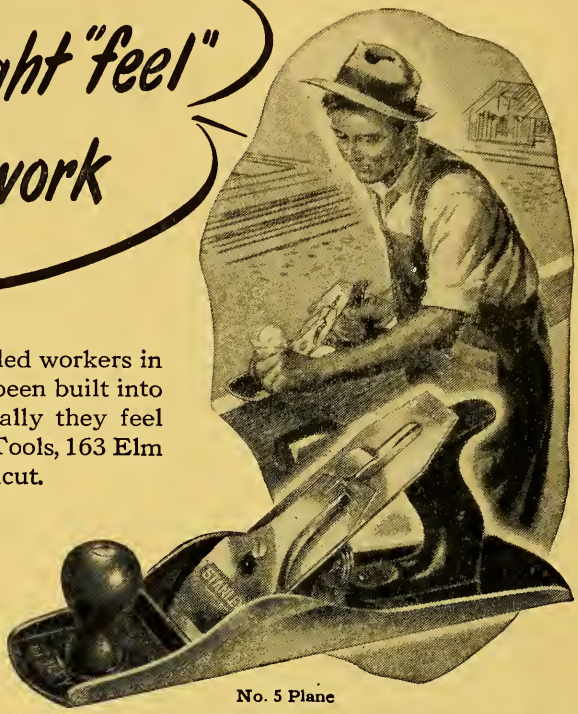
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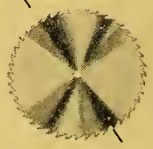
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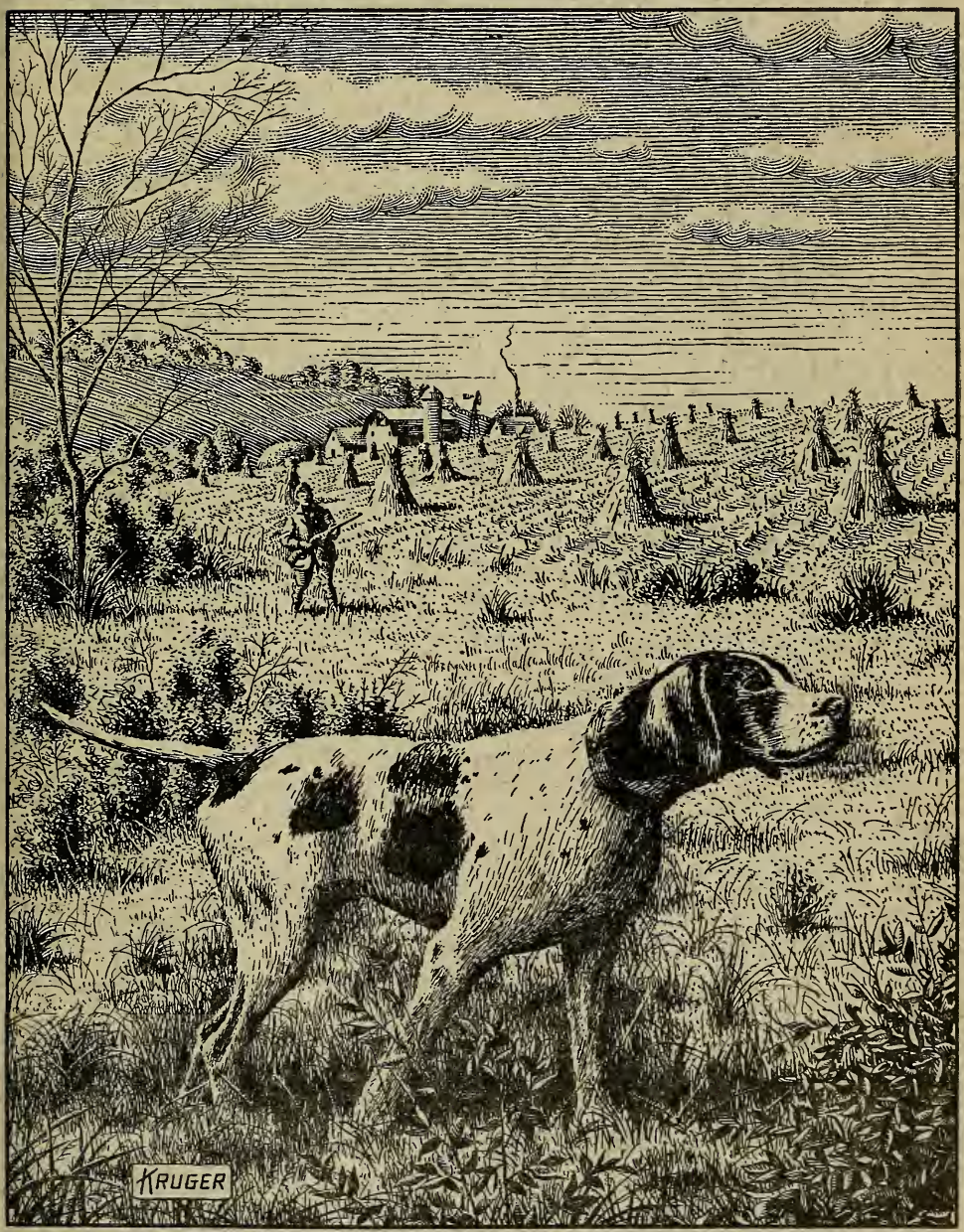
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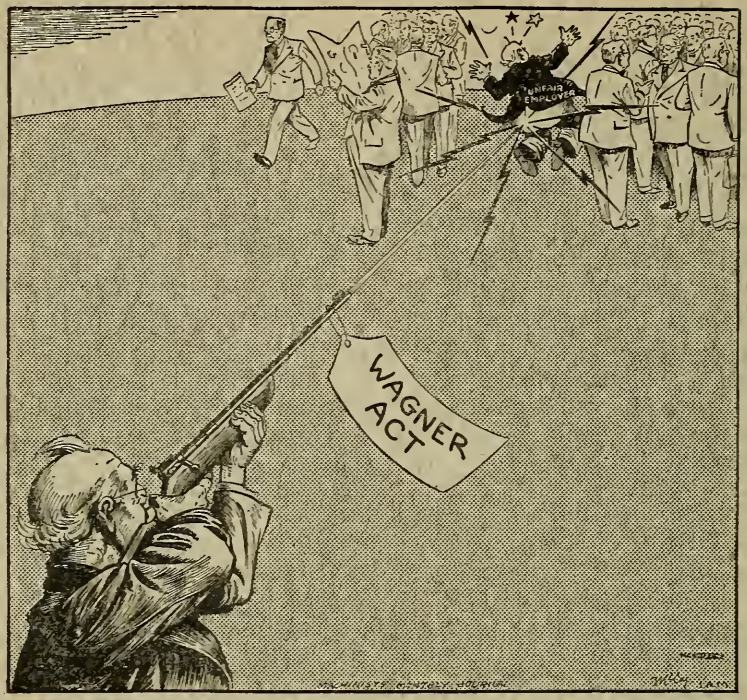
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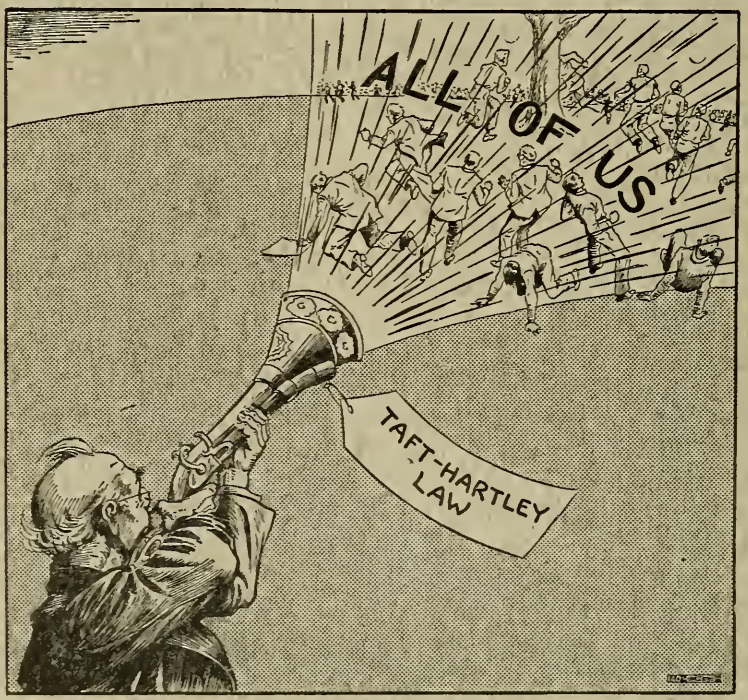
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In her search for a brighter place in the sun, Canada faces many knotty problems; not the least of which is immigration. A prominent Canadian industrialist looks at the problem squarely and concludes that mechanization rather than immigration offers the brightest hope.

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

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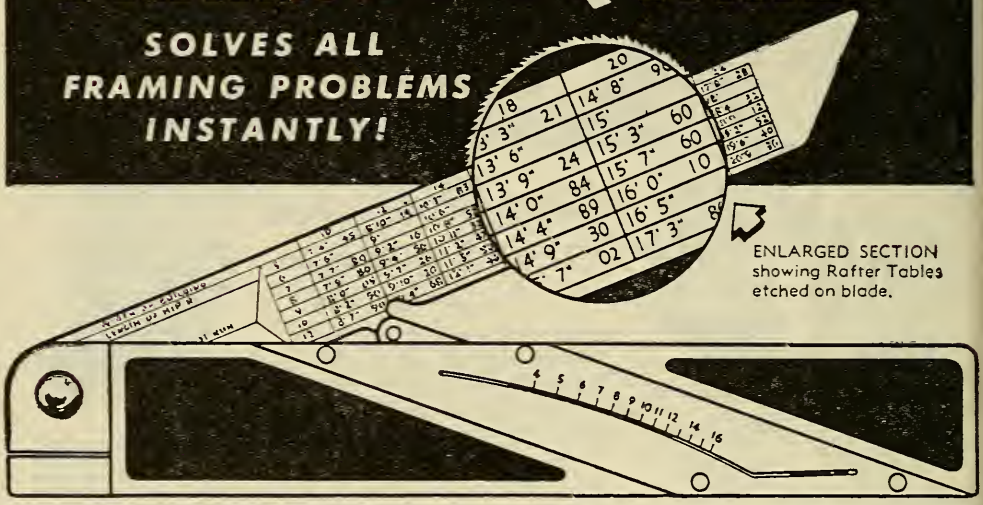
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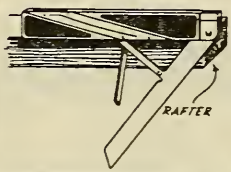
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POINTS OF POLICY ON THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Editor's note: The following self-explanatory communications dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law were recently sent to all U.S. Locals and District Councils affiliated with our Brotherhood. They outline the tentative points of policy adopted by the International in connection with the Law and they are herewith reprinted for the enlightenment and guidance of subordinate bodies.

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September 9, 1947

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Greetings:

The provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act require the filing of affidavits by all officers of Local Unions and officers of the International that they are not members of the Communist Party or affiliated with such party and do not believe in or support any organization that teaches the overthrow of the United States Government, and the Act requires the filing of financial reports on forms provided for that purpose and those forms can be obtained through Regional National Labor Relations Board offices.

The General Office has completed the forms required and has forwarded them to Washington, D. C., which will permit Local Unions to file similar forms for any case they now have pending or wish to present to the National Labor Relations Board in the future.

However, the filing of the reports and affidavits is not compulsory and no penalty is imposed on a union that fails to file the reports required by the Act except by the denial of the right to call upon the National Labor Relations Board under the Act. If at a later date a Local Union wishes to submit a case to the National Labor Relations Board the Local Union could then file the reports at the time of starting the proceedings under the National Labor Relations Act.

We are enclosing a copy of the "Tentative Points of Policy" which have been adopted for guidance of Local Unions affiliated with our organization.

In the event any changes are made, Local Unions and District Councils will be advised immediately.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON

TENTATIVE POINTS OF POLICY ADOPTED AT CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1947, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

1. The Brotherhood will maintain the principle that the construction industry ordinarily is INTRASTATE commerce and is not affected by the Taft-Hartley Act.

2. The Brotherhood will maintain the principle that the employment of carpenters in the construction of a building or other structure which is not itself a facility of interstate commerce is not an employment in or affecting interstate commerce.

3. The Brotherhood will maintain that, as acknowledged in the new Act itself, it has the right "to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership", and to determine its "self-organization"; and that these rights shall receive a liberal construction, favoring the freedom and self-determination of the organization.

4. The Brotherhood will maintain that its Constitution, By-Laws and General Laws, having been adopted and existing before the enactment of the new Act, are not outlawed or annulled by that Act, but are protected by that portion of the Act which provides that no act performed before such enactment shall be deemed "an unfair labor practice".

5. The Brotherhood notes, and its members will note, that the new Act expressly states that it does not make the quitting of his labor, or the refusal to render service, by any individual employee, acting on his own, an illegal or actionable act.

6. The Brotherhood will maintain, and it is a fact, that the new Act authorizes the settlement of labor disputes by the ordinary processes of collective bargaining; and also authorizes the ordinary practice of peaceful and orderly picketing, and the free expression and dissemination of views not amounting to threats or promises of benefit, and the resort to ordinary strikes for securing desired rates of pay, wages, hours and working conditions from the employer of the striking employees.

7. The Brotherhood will maintain, and it is a fact, that prior decisions of the former National Labor Relations Board, holding that a craft unit is inappropriate for the purpose of selecting a representative for collective bargaining, are annulled by this new Act.

8. The Brotherhood will maintain, and it is a fact, that a contract, lawfully arrived at by collective bargaining prior to the enactment of the new Act, whether for a closed shop or otherwise, continues to be valid and lawfully performable after such enactment, irrespective of its date of termination or absence of a date of termination, provided it is not renewed or extended or modified after the enactment of the new Act.

9. The Brotherhood will maintain, and it is a fact, that the new Act does not make an unfair labor practice the performance of any obligation under

a collective-bargaining agreement entered into for a stipulated period of not over one year, after the enactment of the new Act but on or prior to August 22, 1947, provided such agreement is not after August 22, 1947, renewed or extended or modified and provided such agreement would not have constituted a violation of the law prior to the enactment of the new Act.

10. The making of collective-bargaining agreements is a matter of Local autonomy, subject only to the requirements of the Constitution that such contracts shall not conflict with the laws of the International Body.

11. No collective-bargaining agreement shall be signed, as witness or otherwise, by any General Representative of the International Body or any deputy of such representative.

12. No collective-bargaining agreement shall be made by any subordinate organization in the name of the International Body, or shall purport to obligate the International Body in any way whatever.

13. The filing in the General Office of collective-bargaining agreement or by-laws of a local body, or amendments thereof, shall be deemed to be solely for the purpose of observing whether such contract or by-laws or amendments thereof contain any term violative of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and any approval thereof by the General Office shall have no other implication.

14. Such filing shall not make, and shall not be deemed to make, the United Brotherhood a part to such collective-bargaining agreement or to its performance; and the subordinate organization making such agreement is not, and shall not be deemed to be, the agent or representative of the United Brotherhood in the making or performance thereof.

15. In view of the liabilities imposed by the act and the difficulties of policing full performance by all individual members, collective-bargaining agreements should not contain any affirmative guarantee or covenant, written or oral, against strikes or other concerted refusals to render service.

16. The Brotherhood will determine for itself what legal action it will take, or what legal defenses it will interpose, for the purpose of safeguarding in the courts the rights of the organization under the Constitution of the United States or under any other law.

17. The Brotherhood adheres to its traditional position that the laws of the land be faithfully observed by it, its subordinate bodies and its members; but that it reserves the right to test in the courts, by orderly procedure, the constitutionality of any law or interpretation or application thereof.

18 With reference to the provisions of the new Act purporting to condemn as unfair labor practices certain union activites (previously lawful) by way of strike, boycott or refusal to render service, the Brotherhood will, in an appropriate case or cases and by appropriate procedure, submit to the courts for determination all questions as to the interpretation, appli-

cation and constitutionality thereof. This declaration of the general policy includes the defense of our union label; the defense of the provisions of our Constitution and General Laws concerning our union label; the defense of our traditional policies as to working with non-union men or on non-union material; and the defense of our jurisdiction as defined by our Constitution and General Laws or as established by collective-bargaining agreements or general or local practice or custom.

19. All Officers of the International Body and all its subordinate bodies should familiarize themselves with the provisions of the new Act; and, if questions arise as to the interpretation, application or constitutionality thereof, they should seek legal advise from the employed counsel.

20. All questions of general policy with reference to the new Act are matters for consideration and determination by the General Office.

LIBRARY FUND

Paced by a $100.00 contribution from Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Maryland, and two twenty-five dollar donations by the Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Library Fund added another $196.50 to the amount available for rehabilitation of the library at the Home at Lakeland during the last three months. Seven Brotherhood affiliates made contributions to the Fund in the period from June 16 (when the previous report was made) until September 16. During the same period, expenditures amounting to $322.09 were made for magazines and other up-to-date periodicals.

The Library Fund was created by last year's convention at Lakeland for the express purpose of building up the Library at the Home which has through natural wear and tear and obsolescence deteriorated considerably in recent years. Thanks to the generous support accorded the Library Fund, money is now available to build up an adequate library.

Donations to the Fund should be clearly designated as such in order that bookkeeping errors may be avoided. Since the last report was made as of June 16, the following contributions have been made to the Fund:

L. A. No. 250, Omaha, Neb.	$ 3.00
L. A. No. 42, Battle Creek, Mich.	3.50
L. U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La.	15.00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
L. A. No. 274, Snoqualmie Wash.	5.00
L. U. No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
L. U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.	100.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance Available June 16, 1947	$8,469.55
Receipts	196.50
Total	$8,666.05
Expenditures	322.09
Available Funds Sept. 15, 1947	$8,343.96

Where Marx Went Astray

Editor's note—The following is a transcript of a radio broadcast recently made by ex-Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill. Although the times when organized labor has been able to agree with Pettengill on national questions have not been too numerous, he is, nevertheless, a serious thinker. Even in this instance it is impossible to agree with everything he says. However, the following article contains so many basic truths and so much food for thought for those who may be inclined to be sympathetic toward Marxism that it seems worthy of repetition.

★

NOW that the whole Nation is talking about the Communist threat to the country—at home and abroad—it seems a good time to ask what is really wrong with Marxism.

It was 99 years ago that Marx and Engels wrote the Communist manifesto which began with the words "A specter is haunting Europe, the specter of communism." This sounds like today's newspaper. That was one year before gold was discovered in California; before the covered wagon began to roll across the plains. Please keep this date in mind. It is significant to what I shall say.

A little later, Marx, in London, wrote Das Kapital, the bible of the Communists and Socialists. As a reporter, Marx was accurate. The conditions of the workers in England a century ago as he points out, were very grim. Women pulled canal boats along the tow-path with ropes over their shoulders. Women were harnessed, like beasts of burden, to cars pulling coal out of British mines. In the textile mills, children began to work when they were 9 or 10 years old, and worked 12 to 15 hours a day. It was said that the beds in which they slept never got cold, as one shift took the place of the other. It was said that they were machines by day and beasts by night. Tuberculosis and other occupational disease killed them off like flies.

Conditions were terrible. Not only Marx, but other warm-hearted men, such as Charles Dickens, Ruskin, and Carlyle poured out a literature of protest which was read around the world.

On his facts, Marx can scarcely be challenged. But his diagnosis was wrong and, therefore, the remedy he prescribed was wrong also.

Marx said these terrible conditions were due to greed, exploitation, the theft by the owners of the mines and mills of the "surplus value" produced by the workers. That was his diagnosis and therefore his remedy was to preach the gospel of hate, of the class struggle, of the redistribution of wealth, of the confiscation of property, and its ownership and management by the state, which always means the politicians.

Now, if that diagnosis and remedy were, and still are, in the main, correct we have no business fighting communism—either in Greece or in the United States. We should advocate it. It becomes mighty important to ask whether they were correct.

The diagnosis of Marx was partly correct. "Man's inhumanity to man" has always been a factor in human affairs. Greed can never be defended whether in business or government. Sympathy for the underdog will always have its work to do. Always, certainly in Communist Russia—with its forced labor camps and human slavery.

Greed and exploitation are not cured by socialism. Stalin and Molotov live like oriental potentates with state dinners that would make Nero and Caligula green with envy. All this, in the name of the downtrodden proletariat.

But greed was not the main reason for the conditions which Marx described. If all the wealth of the owners of the mines and mills had been redistributed to the workers, it would have relieved their condition but slightly, and but for a little time.

So the class struggle, as a remedy for these conditions was wrong. What was wrong? What was the real trouble?

It was the low productivity of the workers, and, as workers can be paid only out of production—whether in England a century ago or in Russia today—wages must be low and hours of work long when production is low.

Production was low because tools and equipment were poor, because human backs had to do what slaves or iron and steel do today here in America, because capital had not been accumulated to buy better tools, because freedom had so recently emerged from centuries of feudalism that the inventors and scientists and businessmen had not had a chance to dream and plan. They have had that chance today here in America.

Listen! In 1940, before the war increased our production, it was estimated that electric power alone in this country was performing work equal to the labor of half a billion men—500,000,000 men—working 8 hours a day. That is equal to nearly 10 times the total human labor force employed in America and 50 times the number employed in manufacturing, and that leaves out steam power and gasoline power and windmill power, with their tremendous contribution for increasing the productivity of workers and lifting burdens from human backs.

Is it any wonder that America outproduced the world in this last war? That wages are higher here than anywhere in the world?

While Marx preached the gospel of hate and the class struggle America gave the green light to the Edisons, the Whitneys, the Burbanks, and the Fords.

James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine which revolutionized the modern world, and those who followed him in the competitive struggle to make a better engine and sell it for less, did more to take women out of the coal mines, and off the towpaths of the canal boats, more to take children out of the factories, than all the Socialists and Communists and politicians of the world combined.

Yet Watt would be an unknown name today if one of these despised capitalists, a man named Matthew Boulton, had not risked $150,000 on Watt's invention. Would he, by the way, have dared to take that risk under today's taxation?

One measure of the progress of civilization is the mechanical horsepower and tools which supplement human labor. The steam engine did more to outlaw slavery, both in England and America, than all the political humanitarians put together. The laboratories do more for mankind than the legislatures.

Please understand me. Welfare legislation has its place. There must be laws to require safety appliances in coal mines—and they should be enforced, whether private owners or the Government runs them. There must be laws to require fire escapes from factories and hotels. There must be laws to require the inspection of milk and meat. There must be laws for honest weights and measures. Otherwise, some men would risk death to human beings to make a greater profit.

I do not disparage such legislation at all. I endorse it as part of the responsibility of modern government.

I simply point out that if modern America were to go back to the same tools and horse-power that we had when Benjamin Franklin was trying to capture lightning from the sky our production of wealth would at once go down 90 per cent, wages would go down in proportion, hours of labor would rise to the limit of human endurance, and nothing that government, or humanitarians, or labor unions, or Karl Marx, could do would prevent it.

I mentioned the discovery of gold in California in connection with the Communist manifesto of 1848.

With pick and shovel and the pan with which men washed gravel from gold, did not men work long hours then for a meager return, or none? Did they not sleep in filthy cabins, live on jerked meat, and were covered with lice?

If you saw that great motion picture, The Covered Wagon, you will recall, the scenes of terrible toll, men and women and children pulling the wagons across rivers, and the trackless desert, and over the Continental Divide. Families, on foot, pushed hand carts from the Mississippi to Salt Lake.

Yet were those conditions due to greed and exploitation? No: they were working for themselves. What was wrong? Poor tools. The plow of the pioneer was a wooden plow, constantly needing repair. In a newspaper yesterday, I saw a picture of a wooden plow used in Greece today.

Up in Vermont where I was raised, on land then worth $2 an acre, a man back in my great grandfather's time dug some iron ore out of a hill. He put 100 pounds in a bag on his back and walked 80 miles through the wilderness to sell it to an iron foundry in Troy, N. Y., and then walked home—an infinite expenditure of human energy for an insignificant return.

What was wrong? Greed? Exploitation? The class struggle? No. He was working for himself. There was no relationship of employer and employe. No one was stealing the surplus product of his labor. He got all of it—and it was little, indeed.

What was wrong? Why did he have to work so hard for so little? Poor tools. Today the steam engine, in the form of the modern locomotive could move his 100 pounds of iron ore 80 miles for 4 cents—or a ton, 1 mile, for 1 cent. Railroads, paved highways, motor trucks, and automobiles have solved his problem, and will do it even better in the days to come if we stay American.

Let us say that James Watt, and the man who financed him, were not humanitarians. Let us say they put their brains and money together in a common enterprise for the profit motive. What of it? Was the result good or bad? Did they take the women out of the coal mines, or did Karl Marx with his gospel of hate and class struggle?

What did the profit motive do? It made Watt and his partner, and all who followed them, work to make better engines and offer them at a lower price to get the market from their competitors.

Was the result good or bad? The profit motive is just as honorable and useful to mankind as the wage motive. Both can be pushed to excess. But, both do infinite good.

The wage motive prompts men to become skilled and efficient so they can produce more and earn more, and because they do, all of mankind benefits.

The profit motive prompts men to make better tools, to cut costs, to sell cheaper, and again all of mankind benefits.

The radio, that sold only 25 years ago for $300, now sells for $30, or less, and a better radio.

Has the result of the competitive struggle in the world of radio been good or bad? The result has been good—humanitarian, if you please.

It brings the news of the world, good music, and discussion of public affairs to the remotest farmhouse, to people on their sickbeds. It was not many centuries ago when starvation was a common occurrence, even where 90 per cent of the people lived on land—even in England.

Was the conquest of starvation a humanitarian thing? What conquered it? Who conquered it? Karl Marx? No.

The time in the field required to raise a bushel of wheat in America has gone down from 60 hours of human labor in 1830 to 2 hours or less in 1930. What did it? The steel plow, the tractor, the harvester, better seed, the conquest of insects and plant diseases, and cheap transportation. American wheat now feeds millions today in the Europe that is adopting the philosophy of Karl Marx.

Aluminium was so expensive in 1870 that Napoleon III of France had an aluminum table set for state dinners, more valuable than gold. Today aluminum is found in the American kitchen.

No, my friends; Karl Marx did not have the answer. He lifted no burdens from human backs. The answer is free enterprise, kept competitive by antitrust and other laws. The answer is not in the class struggle. The answer is in the cooperation of the inventor and investor, and manager and the worker with his "know how." The answer is constitutional liberty, which sets men free and says that what any man honestly makes is his "to have and to hold."

Wages can be paid only out of the product, and the larger the production the higher the wage. The more money that is invested in horsepower and equipment the more capital that is put to work, the less children and women and men have to work at killing toil.

Let's not divide mankind today in the struggle of classes: Let's unite men. In union there is strength. In harmony there is hope. Cooperation is Uncle Sam's middle name.

Canada Eyes Mechanization

★ ★

EVER SINCE the end of the war Canada has been concerned with its future economic development and growth. Among the issues very definitely involved is that of immigration. There are advocates of greatly increased immigration, and there are advocates of continued limited importation of foreign families and foreign workers.

At a recent meeting of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labor, S. W. Fairweather, vice president of the Canadian National Railways, presented a brief that is well worth reading. He theorized that mechanization rather than increase in working force holds the answer. "Increase in population should not be at the expense of a decrease in the standard of living," is the basis of his argument which we herewith reprint:

"I recall in the years preceding the war the dearth of workmen trained in some precision operations —more particularly in mechanical lines—the few localities in which training workers in such lines were to be found and the full absorption of the few that were available. Our Canadian industry was in some measure still in its apprentice years with production in many lines out of balance with demand. The war industries, regrettable as their necessity has been, have, in an important measure, developed these skills to a point where the products of Canadian workmanship have in many lines equalled, if not surpassed in quality, those of foreign countries of long industrial experience. It has been reported that the best small arms ammunition produced by any of the allied countries was made in a Canadian arsenal employing men and women many of whom had little or no previous industrial experience. The personnel of one of our largest plants producing guns was in large part recruited from a farming population, many of whom have resumed that occupation. In addition, particularly in the mechanical, electrical and chemical fields, Canada produced in wartime many lines that her normal production would never have visualized. This new Canadian industrial versatility has been further enhanced by the release into productive and technical pursuits of the returned man whose intensive war training has developed skills and aptitudes that cannot fail of effect on Canadian production, while those who have elected post-war retraining in our schools and universities will soon make their technically-trained weight felt in Canadian industry and commerce.

"The trend is increasingly toward a broader production; a widening in our lines of consumers' goods for export, and increasingly diversified production. While Canada with her wheat, her lumber, her base metals and other mineral products will continue to be a heavy exporter of raw materials, her progress in their conversion to consumers' goods will increase.

"On the other hand, employment in the basic agricultural and other extractive industries, i. e., mining, lumbering, etc., has fallen out of line with production in those fields. In agriculture, for instance, the rapid increase in the use of improved and more efficient agricultural machinery; extension of the use of fertilizer and pest controls; improvements in agricultural methods and the introduction of grain and other seeds and plant strains better adapted to Canadian conditions, increasingly tend to raise production not only per unit of employment but per unit of land occupation. The size of the farm increases and the farm employment and occupation declines. This is already apparent in parts of Western Canada where the population has been falling off in the face of normal if not increased agricultural production. The same trend may be observed in metal mining, lumbering and fishing where production per unit of employment is trending upward due to increasing mechanization and improved techniques. The result is what might well be expected—not only have workers in war industries drawn from agriculture and other extractive employment been inclined to continue in industry and to reestablish themselves in industrial areas but there has been a noticeable shift of population to industrial cities marked by declines in rural population.

"What I wish to make clear is that this decline is not accompanied by a falling off in agricultural and other extractive production. The fact is that the basic extractive industries increasingly tend to produce more with less people.

"Studies looking to the formation of an immigration policy, from this viewpoint, seek an answer to the following questions:

"Should we move to increase agricultural population to the limit of available land with corresponding extensions of railway and highway facilities?

"Will the world economy admit of profitable future markets for increased grain production?

"What agricultural products might replace a declining world demand for Canadian grain?

"What should be the optimum population for Canada?

"I must confess that I have not got the answer to these questions but I would submit that any large increase in our agricultural population must visualize the extension of agricultural settlement in sections that in our current economy can only be regarded as marginal. The better lands, as developed, will continue to be merged into larger units adapted to operation on a more economical scale, with a small proportion of farmers falling back through less favorable situations, to the point of subsistence farming.

"It is true that a great part of the world's agriculture is conducted on a subsistence basis; the question is how far can Canada go in this direction and still maintain the standards of human values and culture that combine to promote national greatness.

"The railway's interest in immigration lies in the prospect of increased gross and net revenue. The railway can have little interest in immigrants who would carry on at subsistence level. The average per capita gross earnings of Canadian railways lies between $50 and $70 per year, of which from $10 to $15 remains after payment of operating

expenses. Inferentially, immigration leads to increased business activity and more traffic for the railway. More traffic, however, under average conditions, means that more capital must be invested in the railway for additional facilities, and possibly for branch line extensions. These economic factors set limits to the value of immigration to railways, because if it is assumed that the average immigrant is as productive as the average Canadian, the amount of capital which the railway could justifiably spend per immigrant is $150.00 to $175.00. If more than this amount is expended, the railway industry would be adversely affected. In contrast to these figures it might be pointed out that the present investment per capita on Canadian railways is $274.00.

"The point I wish to make is that to be beneficial to the railway industry, a high level of productivity is needed. This high level of productivity can only be attained by mechanization. As has been pointed out earlier in this memorandum, mechanization has been progressing at a rapid rate in Canada, and in the primary and extractive industries we probably produce as much per capita as any country in the world. The process is continuing. Each year sees advances. The agricultural, lumbering and mining industries, and more latterly the fishing industry, are becoming increasingly mechanized. One of the results is to produce a condition which is the equivalent of immigration at the rate of about 250,000 people per year. We can see the social effect of this trend in the reduction in rural and an increase in urban population. We can see it too in the dependence of our economy on foreign trade. I read recently that one job in ten in the United States was dependent upon that country's foreign trade. The corresponding figure in Canada is more nearly one job in three.

If we consider the problem of immigration in relation to opportunity for trade expansion and of standard of living some doubts arise as to the timing of immigration. We must remember that a program of mechanization is probably the most efficient means of raising our production. Markets for the increased production from this source must be found or, as an alternative, there must be emigration or a decrease in employment. I repeat, the effect of mechanization is the equivalent of 250,000 immigrants per year. If markets can be found at a more rapid rate than the increased production so created, then immigration would aid and assist in a further increase in the standard of living, otherwise not. It is in the mechanization of the primary and extractive industries of Canada that I find the answer to the comparatively slow growth in the population of Canada and to the fact that notwithstanding immigration there has been also emigration. Believing as I do that the measure of human progress is not mere numbers but an increased standard of living, I do not consider this situation as an unfortunate one. Canada is a land of great opportunity. She may be expected to increase substantially in population, and I should hope that this increase in population would not be at the expense of a decrease in the standard of living. This objective can only be reached if we continue as in the past to use applied science to minimize human labor and substitute for it the power of the machine."

Editorial

The Wrong Approach

As will be noted elsewhere in this Journal, the General Officers of our Brotherhood have complied with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act by filing affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that they are not members of the Communist Party or any other group seeking overthrow of the United States government. While our officers were happy enough to sign the affidavits, the idea of requiring them to do so is a little bit on the ludicrous side since individually and collectively they have been opposing Communism and all other subversive philosophies for many years.

The idea is even more ludicrous when one considers that the law was written by Congressmen who have known Communists sitting in their midst, because members of Congress are not required to fill out similar affidavits. The affidavits are sent to a government agency whose employes do not have to take a similar oath of loyalty. They are worked over and catalogued and filed by people who never swore before a notary public that they are not members of the Communist Party. Certainly all this hangs the taint of class legislation on the Taft-Hartley Act.

But the ludicrousness of the Act does not end there, for it even goes a long step toward defeating its avowed purpose of containing the Communists in the labor movement. For years our Brotherhood and most AFL unions have waged a relentless war on Communists. In order to become a member of our Brotherhood, a candidate for the past twenty years, has had to swear that he is not and has not been a member of the Communist Party or any other revolutionary organization. Whenever and wherever we have found one in our midst we have given him short shrift. We have not only thrown him out of our organization but we have run him out of the industry as well.

Now the Taft-Hartley Act, supposedly an instrument for stopping Communism in labor, says we cannot do that any more. If we find a Red in our midst we can throw him out of our organization but we cannot run him off the job because the Act says that the employer can discharge a man at the request of a union only for non-payment of dues. In other words, the Act theoretically says we must work side by side with Communists—something we never did when our anti-Red campaign rested in our own hands.

To anyone who knows the first thing about the Communist movement in America it is no secret that organizations like the Brotherhood of Carpenters have done more to combat Stalinism in this country than any other group, not excluding the FBI. Bill Hutcheson has probably thrown

more sand into the wheels of U.S. Communism than any other one individual in the nation. To require a man like him to sign an affidavit stating he is not a Communist is a little bit like requiring the President of the United States to swear he is not unemployed.

After all, our Brotherhood was concerned about Communists twenty-five years ago. We realized then that they constituted a serious threat to all free institutions in America, and we began formulating a program to clean them out of our ranks. Now, all of a sudden, Congress wakes up to the fact that Communism is a menace, and the result is hasty, almost hysterical legislation aimed at crippling all labor. Thereby a good deal is explained.

The Congressional approach to Communism is academic and theoretical; the union approach is realistic and two-fisted. Having no practical experience with the ways of Communists, Congressmen think in terms of legislative restraints and legalistic wrist-clappings; the unions, on the other hand, having had to contend for years with the disruption, deceit and character-assassination that the Communists use as their stock in trade, think in hard, realistic terms. They know that the way to deal with Reds is not with the velvet glove but with the brass knuckle. Experience has proved that this is the right system.

In this nation there is no greater bulwark against Communism than labor organizations such as our Brotherhood. That the Reds have not made greater inroads into American industry is due largely to the realistic fight that unions such as our Brotherhood have made against them. Yet Congress has seen fit to pass the Taft-Hartley Bill which deals a body blow to all organized labor. Such folly can lead to disaster.

Where the Shoe Really Fits

Of all the propaganda used by employers' associations to discredit organized labor, the charge of "featherbedding" has been one of the most successful in building up resentment against unionism. The way the NAM and other employer groups have been telling it, organized labor is shot through and through with all kinds of featherbedding rules that increase manufacturing and building costs to prohibitive levels. Year in and year out they have repeated the same story over and over until a large part of the general public believes it. Yet what are the facts?

Exactly one union was accused of featherbedding in Congress during the time hearings on the Taft-Hartley Bill were in progress. Not even this case was actually proven. However, featherbedding was used as one of the main excuses by the 80th Congress for passing the Taft-Hartley Bill. A Congressional committee worded it thus:

"An attempt is made to deal with a problem that is becoming a more and more serious menace to the productivity of our country and to the manufacture of goods at a cost within the reach of millions of our citizens."

Brave words, these. Noble words, too,—if they only meant what they said. But let us take a look at what these philanthropic Congressmen who worried so much about the cost of commodities getting out of line actually did.

They voted to reduce corporation taxes by billions, thereby shifting the load to the common people.

They voted out price controls with the assurance that prices would drop as soon as free enterprise was given a free rein.

By Congressional authorization, thousands of foreign farm workers have been imported year after year at a cost of two dollars per head per day to you and me. These foreign workers did not benefit the genuine farmers; they went to the land holders of the vast farm corporations who derived the benefit of the millions you and I had to underwrite to bring them here.

By Congressional action $63,000,000 of taxpayers' money was doled out to wool growers last year to keep prices up.

Over $80,000,000 was similarly handed out to potato producers to enable them to keep prices up because a bumper crop was threatening to bring the price down to where you and I could afford to eat them.

During the war and ever since, millions upon millions have been handed out to manufacturers and corporations in the form of subsidies and debt reductions.

All these things swelled the profits of the corporations and increased the prices we have to pay for commodities. Lumped together these things represent billions of dollars worth of featherbedding for big business. Yet this same Congress used the excuse of "featherbedding" in organized labor to pass the vicious Taft-Hartley Bill which points a dagger at the very heart of unionism.

As we pointed out in last month's issue, estimated corporation profits for the first half of this year are close to nine billion dollars. This is more than any one full year's profits for any year prior to 1941. At the present rate, profits for 1947 will more than double 1929 profits, and 1929 has long been considered the boom year of all time.

And it is no exaggeration to say that these lush profits are mostly the result of featherbedding legislation passed by Congress for the benefit of big business. Still Congress has had the effrontry to place legislative shackles on organized labor because "featherbedding" is a threat "to the manufacturer of goods at a cost within the reach of millions of our citizens". Any featherbedding that may exist within organized labor is not two mills on the dollar compared to the lush handouts Congress has passed out to big business in recent months. If featherbedding needs correcting, it is the featherbedding Congress has recently indulged in on behalf of bigger and fatter corporation profits.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Attention Financial Secretaries!

With the introduction of the new quarterly account sheets, a few Financial Secretaries have apparently become confused as to the proper manner of reporting members who have fallen in arrears, quit or resigned.

A member must not be listed as in arrears, quit or resigned until he owes three months dues or a sum equal thereto. To do otherwise is to act contrary to the General Laws of the Brotherhood. Financial Secretaries in doubt should read Section 45, Paragraph A and B, of our General Laws.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1947, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PLANE GOSSIP

DOING IT THE HARD WAY

Maybe it is only the excessive heat playing hob with our imagination, but from where we sit it looks as though this summer has brought forth an extra heavy rash of "public opinion" polls. It is hardly possible to pick up a paper these days without having a "survey" of one kind or another hitting you in the eye.

For some things these "polls" may be all right, but mostly we take them with a liberal dose of salt. Time and again, in labor matters they have proved to be untrustworthy. Questions they have asked have been leading, biased and loaded. And the conclusions they have drawn have been as erratic.

Whenever we hear of a "public opinion" poll, we are always reminded of the old lady who was passing an insane asylum. Seeing an inmate on the porch, she asked him what time it was. The inmate pulled out a sun dial, a slide rule, a compass, a couple of T squares, and a barometer. After a few moments of concentration, he announced the time as 4:17.

"Wonderful," exclaimed the woman, "but what do you do when it is raining and the sun doesn't show?

"Oh, in that case," replied the inmate soberly, "I just look at my watch."



We got married last night after a party and I wanna see if I need glasses!

GETTING MIGHTY ROUGH

Even the publications which speak for big business are getting embarrassed at the size of the profits which corporations are now piling up. Nevertheless, price increases are once more being tacked on all along the line. According to one publication, second quarter profits are 84% above profits for the same period last year. During this time, of course, the Taft-Hartley Bill was not yet in effect. Business was at the "mercy" of the powerful unions which were squeezing the life's blood out of them. That is why they had to have the Taft-Hartley Bill to protect them.

The way the purchasing power of the pay envelope is going down while prices are going up, reminds us of the aviator who had to bail out. Floating to earth in his parachute, he was amazed to pass another man in a parachute going up. Before he could give voice to his amazement, the other fellow called out: "Don't get alarmed, Bub, mine's a tent. It's windy down there."

★ ★ ★

PERTINENT SUGGESTION

As the various branches of UNO struggle valiantly to bring some kind of order out of the chaos the war created in Europe, and as the various other peace delegations tackle the difficult problems of writing some kind of a durable and just treaty, our thoughts keep reverting to the shiny promises contained in the Atlantic Charter, the Potsdam Agreement, the Yalta Agreement and all the other bright and shiny pipe-dreams that were to guarantee peace on earth and goodwill toward men. They promised so much and are delivering so little.

And somehow or other there comes to mind the comment of the farmer who clipped a coupon and sent for a book on "How to Grow Tomatoes." After looking it over for a couple of nights he wrote the publisher as follows:

"The guy which writ the ad shoulda' writ the book."

SLIGHTLY INCRIMINATING

At least one Senator who has had a chance to talk to his constituents after casting his vote for the Taft-Hartley Bill now seems a little perturbed by his act. He is Senator Cain of Washington, who now appears to have some doubts about the measure as well as some involved explanations as to how he came to vote for it. To us, it all seems a bit like a story a certain business agent used to tell.

One day it was discovered that a summer cottage up the canyon from a small Colorado mining town had been entered and pretty well cleaned out. About the only evidence left by the burglar was a lone overshoe. Suspicion finally narrowed down to a local character of uncertain habits, and enough circumstantial evidence was present to result in indictment. He demanded and got a jury trial. The prosecution's only tangible evidence was the overshoe, marked exhibit A. It was shown that it would fit the shoe of the accused. In spite of a vigorously prosecuted trial, however, and to the astonishment of the whole community, the twelve good men returned a verdict of not guilty.

When the judge had dismissed the jury and freed the prisoner, the latter suddenly said, "Your Honor, iff'n it's all right, and the prosecutor don't need it no more, can I have my overshoe back?"

★ ★ ★

WASTED EFFORT

Recently three top-flight U.S. Communists were convicted on charges of being in contempt of Congress. The charges were the outgrowth of the failure of the three to testify before Congressional Committees when called on to do so.

However, the interesting sidelight to the whole affair is the desperate but futile efforts the Reds made to get the trials postponed or kicked out of court. As much as $100,000 was supposedly offered to various prominent attorneys to try to induce them to protect the three men under indictment. And of course the usual smear tactics and character assassinations were also tried. But it all went for naught. The trials were held and the men convicted.

The futile efforts of the Reds to save their comrades sort of reminded us of the farm boy who came in one night all tuckered out.

"What wearied you so, Son?" asked his solicitous mother.

"Well, you see," explained the boy, "Pa's been a-settin' out fence posts, an' I'm jest five feet tall. So I been a-layin' down an' a-gettin' up an' a-layin' down an' a-gettin' up all round his forty acre field, so's he could measure them posts ten feet apart."

★ ★ ★

NO SUCH ANIMAL

Almost one-third of American workers' families are dipping into their savings because take-home wages are not high enough to make ends meet, a report by the Federal Reserve Board indicates.

About the only comment we can make is that if the other two-thirds of U.S. workers' families are not tapping their savings once in awhile it is because they do not have any.

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STILL A POWERFUL FORCE

According to a scientific digest, man is about to bring the atom under control. A new machine which can regulate the rate at which atoms can be split is nearly perfected, the magazine claims.

If true, the report is very interesting. But we sincerely hope man has better luck with atom splitting than he had with Adam splitting. The first Adam splitting gave us Eve—a force which man still has not been able to control.



Okay, Boss. What comes after "Dear Sir"?

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother SIMON H. AARDEMA, Local No. 396, Newport News, Va.
Brother THOS. ANDERSON, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother ALEXANDER ARRO, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother RANDOLPH R. ATKINSON, Local No. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother EUGENE BAILEY, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother F. E. BARNETT, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother JOHN BARTNIKOWSKI, Local No. 2194, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother JOHN BERTLEFF, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother DANIEL H. BLACKWELL, Local No. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
Brother MAX BUNXEL, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother E. S. CAMPBELL, Sr., Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother HYMAN COHEN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH D'ANGELO, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother OLIVER DEE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother A. FOYSTON, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother JOHN DE FREYTAS, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother JOHN J. GILLIS, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother F. L. GREEN, Local No. 44, Urbana, Ill.
Brother PAUL HABERLAND, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother R. T. HARRISON, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother C. E. HIGHTOWER, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother THEODORE HOFMAN, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother WILLIAM HUBER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother MIKE JIRAVA, Local No. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa
Brother GEORGE JUERGENS, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother ED. KARJELAINEN, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother H. KOLEMAINEN, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother VITAL LaCHAPELLE, Local No. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Brother HARRY M. LARKIN, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES H. LINDNER, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother NORMAN R. McLEOD, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother DANIEL McRAE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother ERIC ORMAN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother EDWARD E. PERRY, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother ADOLPH G. PRIEBER, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother E. B. RICHARDSON, Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
Brother JOHN RONAN, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM N. SMITH, Local No. 396, Newport News, Va.
Brother J. SPRACKLIN, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother STANLEY SPRENGER, Local No. 2194, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother PETER S. STEENSON, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother JOHN SUPER, Local No. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
Brother DEXTER TAYLOR, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother JOHN VOEGELI, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother FRED WIEGEL, Local No. 980, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOHN T. YANCY, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL HOLDS GROUP INITIATION

In the presence of a distinguished group of members and guests, the Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia, Pa., on the night of Thursday, August 21, in a solemn and inspiring ceremony, initiated into the Brotherhood some 300 woodworking, mill, and carpenter apprentices. The group initiation was held in the Crystal Room of the Broadwood Hotel. General Representative William O. Blaier acted as installing officer and master of ceremonies for the evening.

Members, guests and candidates sat down to a fine dinner as the evening's activities opened. Council President Richard O'Driscoll called the session to order with the pledge of allegiance to the flag, participated in by all in a very impressive manner. At the conclusion of the dinner, installing officer Blaier asked the 300 neophytes to rise, thereupon in one of the most effective installation ceremonies ever witnessed in Philadelphia he obligated them into the Brotherhood.

M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood, who was delayed due to late arrival of the plane, welcomed the new members into the United Brotherhood and in a brief address outlined the many advantages and opportunities that are available to the competent mechanic.

Other Speakers included: General Executive Board Member Kelly; Charles Hanson, President of New York District Council; Charles Schwertner, Builders' Association; J. W. Currinder, Director, Veterans Vocational Training; Edward Finney, President State Council of Carpenters; R. Rajoppi, President and N. J. Cantwell, Secretary New Jersey State Council; Edward A. Kane, Senior Business Representative of the Metropolitan District Council and Vice-President, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; M. M. Hanson, Assistant Director of Apprenticeship Training; and James L. McDevitt, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The Metropolitan District Council is proud of its new group of apprentices—ninety-five per cent of whom are veterans. They are the men on whom, in the days to come, the responsibilities of leadership not only in our Brotherhood but also in community, state and national affairs will fall. They will not be found wanting.

NEW LONDON LOCAL CELEBRATES 40th BIRTHDAY

More than 500 members, friends, and guests of Local Union No. 30, New London, Conn., jammed the recreation building at Ocean Park on the night of July 26th when the Union celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its chartering. Those in attendance enjoyed not only a first-class banquet but also a number of inspiring and educational addresses.

Heading the list of special guests, was General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., who predicted that the Taft-Hartley Act, "a law passed in a moment of hysteria," will disappear from the statute books as surely as did Prohibition, another act "a large part of the people did not want or appreciate." Other speakers included Rev. John J. Finn of St. Mary's Church; Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Robert J. Sullivan, president of the New London Contractors Association; Mayor Fred Benvenuti; and General Representative William J. Sullivan.

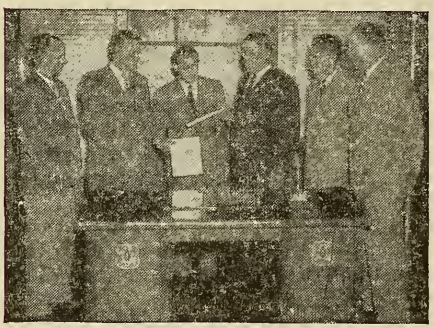
During the evening, a short history of organizing activities of New London carpenters, prepared by General Secretary Frank Duffy, was read. First efforts to build a carpenters' union in New London took place in the year 1886 when Local Union No. 178 was chartered. This union lapsed in a few years owing to hard times. In 1898, Local No. 133 was formed and in 1905 Local No. 1411 was

also chartered. Two years later, on February 25, 1907, these two organizations were consolidated to form Local Union No. 30. Ever since, Local Union No. 30 has played a prominent role in the advancements made by both the Brotherhood and the trade of carpentry.

During the past forty years Local Union No. 30, through wars and peace, through good times and bad, has struggled constantly to build the community, elevate the standards of the trade, and improve the lot of those who work with their hands for a living.

SHEFFIELD HONORS FIRST GI APPRENTICE GRADUATE

Carpenters' Local Union 109 and the Tennessee Valley Authority awarded a journeyman's certificate to William J. Brink in ceremonies held in the Carpenters' Office, Sheffield, Alabama. He is the first carpenter apprentice of Local Union 109 in the employ of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Wilson Dam, Alabama to graduate after taking training under the GI Bill of Rights.



Mr. Brink entered the United States Navy November 14, 1942 and was discharged October 24, 1945, having seen active duty with the naval forces in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Mr. Brink was in the employ of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the training program at the time of his entry into military service. Having served with distinction and returning with an honorable discharge, he re-entered the employ of the Tennessee Valley Authority and took up his training for carpenter under the GI Bill.

At the ceremonies at which the certificate was awarded, reading from left to right were: J. S. Speer, field representative of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee; R. B. Puryear, Jr., training officer of Tennessee Valley Authority; Mr. Brink; S. T. Ingram, president of Local Union 109; Morton E. Crist, financial secretary-business manager and Henry E. England, steward of Carpenters' Local Union of Sheffield.

SOUTH SHORE COUNCIL HONORS TWO OLD TIMERS

The delegates to the South Shore District Council of Massachusetts, gathered together for their annual meeting last month, paid special tribute to two old timers with a fine lobster supper at the Kimball Lobster House. The District Council was chartered in 1903. Even before that time, Brothers Howard Inman and Fred Corthell were active in the affairs of the Carpenters Committee of the South Shore, forerunner of the District Council. As founder-members of the District Council, their enthusiasm and zeal soon elevated them to offices in the organization. In the forty-four ensuing years they have continued to give their best to the organization they helped so much to build. They have been active delegates and committee members right up until the time of their retirement this year.

President Karle Lovell welcomed the delegates and the two honored guests. In a brief address he reviewed the prominent part these two stalwarts played in the progress made down the years.

John W. Knox, Business Agent for the Council, also paid a fine tribute to the help and assistance Brothers Inman and Corthell have rendered year in and year out. On behalf of the Council he presented to each of them an engraved testimonial and life-membership certificate, plus a gold ring with the Carpenters Emblem suitably inscribed. The assembly joined him in wishing them both many happy years to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

The Council's annual meeting closed on a fine note of harmony and cooperation with all prospects pointing to another year of healthy activity and progress.



SAN PEDRO AUXILIARY DOES MANY GOOD DEEDS

The Editor:

We, the members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 130, San Pedro, California, would like the rest of the world to know what we, as a group, are doing and have done in the past year. We have at the present time some thirty members; around seventeen of them being active in the work. Although we are few in number, we have built up our treasury and we are hoping to keep a nice sum ahead for our worthwhile civic and charitable activities.

At Christmas time last year we raffled off a quilt which was donated by our president and quilted by one of our members. The proceeds of the quilt—well over $100—was added to our charity fund with which we take care of a ward for aged ladies at the Torrance-California City Hospital. We have installed a radio in the ward and a committee is on the job twice a month seeing that the needs of the inmates are satisfied and that a little sunshine and a few gifts are scattered among the thirty old ladies.

We also sponsor a group of Blue Birds, one of our members being the personal sponsor to the group. Most of our money is made from the sale of greeting cards and gift wrapping papers—a project that has been a great success.

We have sent books and money to the Home at Lakeland and we have supported many other worthy causes. Recently we bought a piano for use in our hall. One and all we try to show the rest of the world what a grand thing unions are and what unhappy conditions would prevail without them.

Fraternally, A. Jonto, Rec. Sec.

COLORADO SPRINGS LADIES BOAST MANY ACTIVITIES

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 203, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In the past we have enjoyed your letters and ideas from the many other Auxiliaries across the country, and we now want the ladies to know what we in Colorado Springs have been doing for the good of the order.

In January we hold our annual dinner for our husbands and families; after which we have an evening of entertainment in which all participate. Following our evening meetings we entertain our families with bingo, quiz programs, cards, dances, and various other forms of fun.

In July we hold our annual picnic for our families. Each family brings its own basket dinner and we of the Auxiliary furnish drinks and desserts. We usually wind up the picnic with an old-fashioned community sing with every body joining in. At Christmas time we have a party where the children put on the program and where Santa Claus shows up with treats for all. A dance follows for all Carpenters and their families.

Our Auxiliary holds monthly luncheons and teas, after which we sponsor various forms of entertainment. We hold white elephant auctions and the proceeds go into our treasury. This last month we held a Tom Brenneman Hat Show from which we received a good deal of favorable publicity and comment.

We would welcome letters and new money-making ideas for future use from any sister Auxiliaries. We also welcome any Auxiliary members who might be visiting in the Pike's Peak region to be our guests.

Fraternally, Doris Bedient, Rec. Sec.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 229

By H. H. Siegele

In the last several decades there has been a marked change in the ways and means of surfacing floors and finish material. When this writer started as an apprentice carpenter a great deal of the finish lumber was surfaced on the bench. First the plane was used, then the finger scraper, and after that the

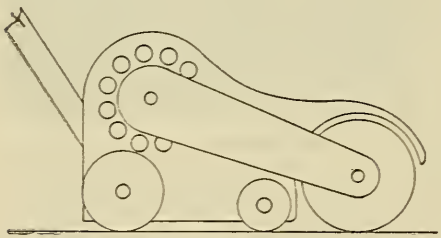


Fig. 1

smoothing up of the surface was done with sandpaper. But the present day carpenter, when it comes to finishing, does not have to do much of that kind of work. He finds most of the finishing material when it comes from the mills ready to put on. Surfacing with the plane, finger scraper and sandpaper,

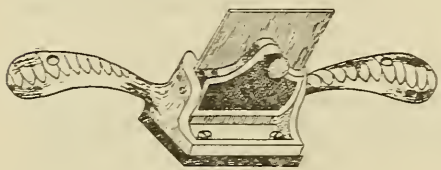


Fig. 2

is the exception to the rule, so far as finish lumber is concerned.

In much the same way floor surfacing has been taken over almost completely by the floor surfacing machine, or floor sander. Hand surfacing, if it is done at all in these days, is done around the edges or in places where it is impossible to work with the machine. or perhaps on small jobs that do not just-

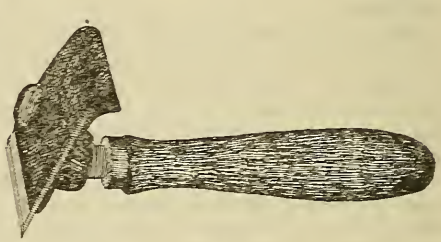


Fig. 3

ify bringing a floor sander on the job. Not withstanding all of these revolutionary changes in regard to surfacing floors and finish material, every carpenter sooner or later will have to do some of this work by hand. It is those exceptions that make it necessary for

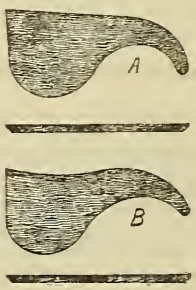


Fig. 4

him to know all he can about surfacing finish material and floors.

Fig. 1 shows a sort of symbol of a floor surfacing machine. No attempt has been made to represent in any way any part of any floor surfacing machine that is on the market. The only reason for the illustration is to give the student an idea of such a machine. There are different makes of floor sanders on the market, and such machines are constantly being improved, which makes

it advisable for the prospective buyer to examine as many of them as he can, so that when he makes his choice it will be for the one that will give him the best service.

Fig. 2 shows a hand scraper that can be used for surfacing floors or surfacing finish lumber on the bench. It gives excellent service, especially if the blade is properly sharpened. In Lesson 209 the subject of sharpening scraper blades is covered, and the student is referred to that treatment for definite instructions on the matter.

Another good hand scraper is shown by Fig. 3. This one is more nearly suitable for floor surfacing, but it gives good results when used on the bench for scraping finish material. It can be adjusted to almost any position that the workman might want, and is not hard to pack in a tool case.

Two designs of a handy little finger scraper that should be carried in the



Fig. 5

pocket of every finisher, is shown by Fig. 4. The shape of this scraper should be determined by the workman himself, so that it will serve him in as many ways as possible. At A is shown a form with two straight edges, and different rounded edges. The half-round dotted line is a suggestion. At B a similar scraper is shown, which has only a short straight edge to the left. The rest of it is made up of different round edges, including the one shown by dotted line. Below each of these are shown edge views, giving the bevel, and by heavier shading how the hook has been formed with the burnisher. (See lesson 209 about forming the hook.)

Fig. 5 shows the design shown at A, Fig. 4, giving two applications of the scraper when used for cleaning moldings. It should be remembered that the moldings shown are small in proportion to the size of the scraper. The purpose here is merely to show how the scraper blade is to be formed so that it will fit the part of the molding it is to be used on. The size of the scraper blade should be determined by the workman when he shapes it.

Fig. 6 is a drawing of the old-fashioned scraper with the two long edges beveled with a flat file and then sharpened with a burnisher. This tool, although rarely used today, is still a

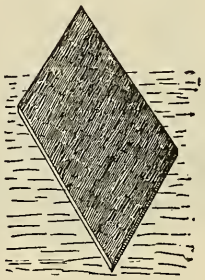


Fig. 6

legitimate tool for the finisher to carry in his tool kit. It does not take much room in the kit and does not add enough extra weight to be noticeable. But the mechanic that knows how to sharpen a finger scraper and how to use it, will find it the best tool that he can use for making an even surface—one that won't show scraper marks after the sandpapering has been done.

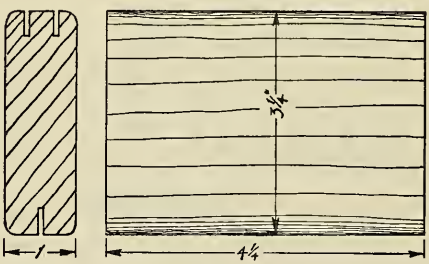


Fig. 7

Fig. 7. Shows an end view and a side view of a sandpaper block. This block is made so that one-half of a regular sheet of sandpaper, cut lengthwise and doubled, will cover one side of the block, still leave enough of the sandpaper to give a hold for the fingers.

Fig. 8 shows the same block, with a doubled half sheet of sandpaper in one of the slots. The paper is wrapped around the side of the block and over the edge, so that it can be held with the fingers while sandpapering. The

student should remember that this is only one way of making a sandpaper

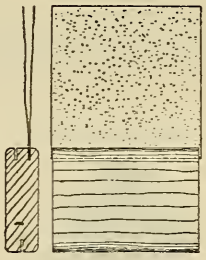


Fig. 8

block. There are other ways, and perhaps better ones. Every apprentice

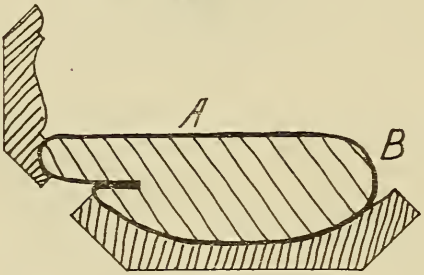


Fig. 9

should train himself to become a keen observer, and whenever he finds a better way than the one he is using, he should forthwith proceed to acquire it.

Fig. 9 shows a sandpaper block made for a special use. For instance, the mechanic is putting on moldings and frequently has to fix up a joint; such a joint can hardly be made uniformly smooth without using sandpaper. If the workman has a block shaped to fit the different curves of the molding he is working with, he can do a first-class job of fixing up the joints. At A the block has a flat side, while at B it has a larger half round than the one on the other edge.

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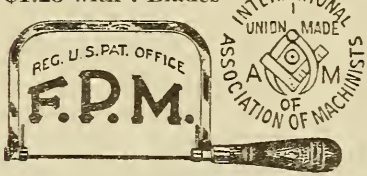
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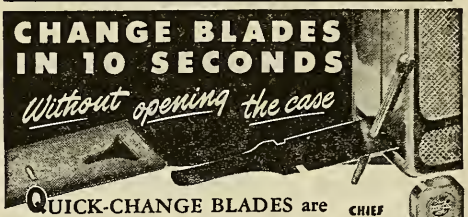
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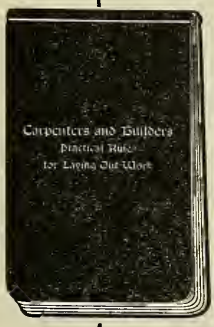
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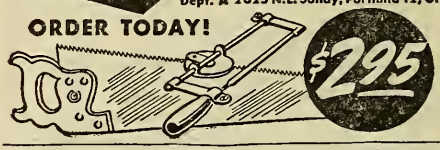
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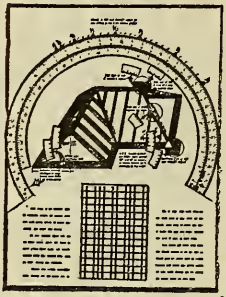
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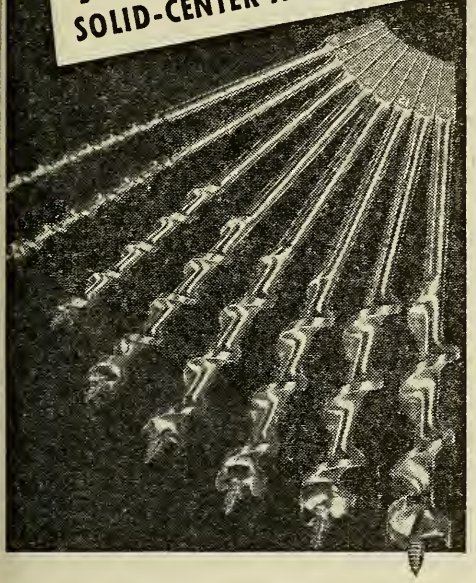
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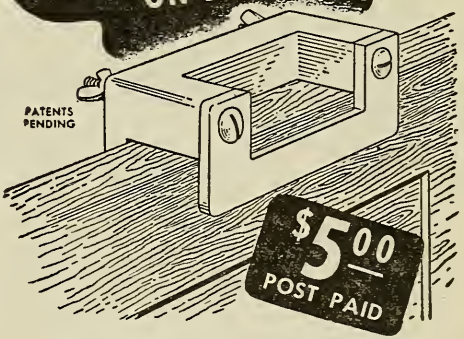
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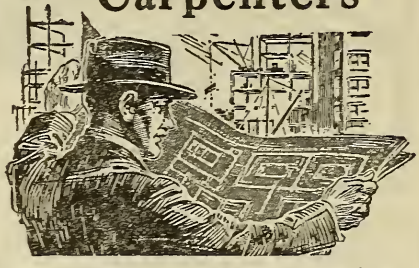
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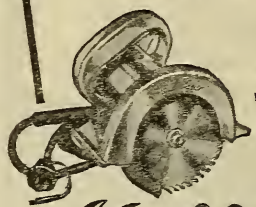
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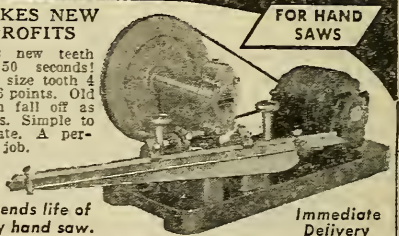
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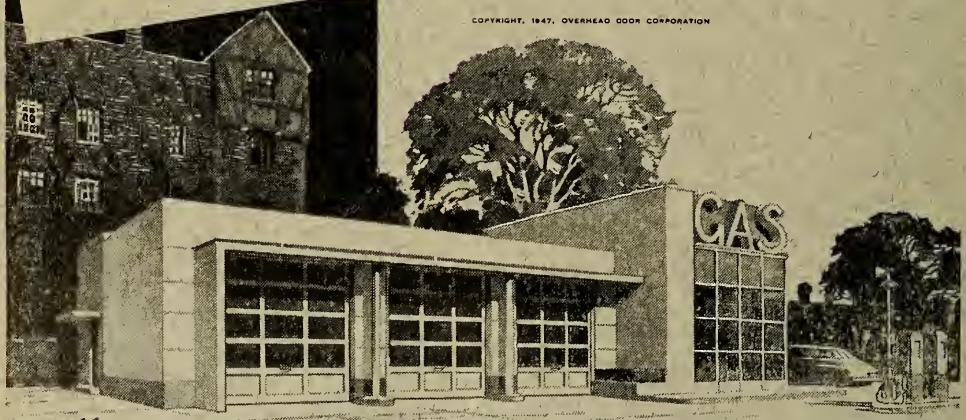
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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A white collar worker takes a verbal slap at unians for being "greedy" enough to want to maintain a decent living standard for their members. As a devotee af individual bargaining she blames all her troubles on unionism instead of facing the basic fact that the worker who tries to go it alone these days soon finds himself in an economic vise, the upper jaw of which is stationary wages and the lower jaw of which is higher prices.

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To the average worker who has a healthy chunk taken out af his pay envelope each week by withholding taxes, it is no secret that the tax load is becoming cumbersome and in need of ultimate revision. The AFL Executive Council takes a look at the problem and makes some sound recommendations.

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Eight years have passed since any substantial changes have been made in the Social Security Act. In those eight years our economy has progressed from depression to boom —a fact that seemingly dictates a need for thorough review of the whole Social Security structure.

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With a sizeable portion of English industry now nationalized, the natural question becomes, what part is unionism going to play in such a setup? Here is a partial answer at least by a prominent English trade union official.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will hove to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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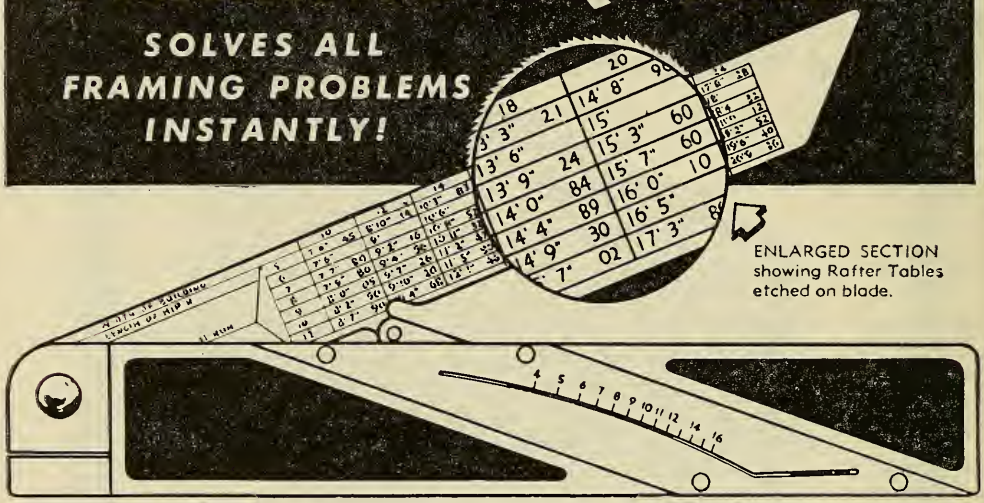
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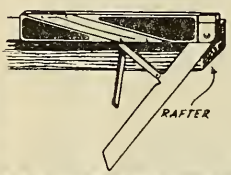
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Who's Kidding Who?

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Columbus, Ohio
October 28, 1947

The Editor
The Carpenter
Dear Sir:

I am a bookkeeper working in a contractor's office, and see your magazine, subscribed to by one of the carpenter foremen.

In trying to run your union workers' pay up to the highest possible level, you apparently have selfishly lost any regard for other classes of people earning their living and whose rate does not sky-rocket with the cost of living as it is forced up by your greedy union demands.

For a narrow, one-sided presentation of the labor situation bordering many times on misrepresentation of the facts, you certainly take the prize; however, instead of congratulations, I say "Shame on you!" for your bigotry. I am not a "crank" just one of the many caught in the middle by the greed and selfishness of the labor unions. When a depression comes, your men will be the first to run to collect the unemployment insurance the employer has paid for.

Sincerely, —— ———.

* * * * *

Dear Madam:

This will acknowledge receipt of your interesting communication of recent date. After noting the contents very carefully, about all I could think of was the story of the two merchants who met on the street one day. Said one of them: "Say, did you hear about Jake? I understand he went into the clothing business in Akron and made $50,000." "Yeh," replied the other, "I heard about Jake, but you got it a little bit wrong. It wasn't the clothing business it was the hardware business; and it wasn't Akron it was Buffalo; and he didn't make $50,000 he lost it." That is about the way your communication impresses me—it is fine in every respect except that the statements therein do not contain a shred of truth.

You start out by accusing the unions of being selfish and you blame them exclusively for the high cost of living. If wanting to make a living wage is selfishness, then the unions are selfish. However, your communication is one long plaint because you yourself are not making a living wage. If you consider the desire to make a decent living selfishness, then certainly you must include yourself in the same category as organized labor.

When you blame unionism for the high cost or living, you merely display your colossal ignorance of the economic facts of life. In the years since 1940 the unions of the nation have fought a losing battle

against skyrocketing prices. Despite the best efforts of organized labor, the spread between wages and prices has grown wider month by month. In recent months, wages have increased by some six per cent but during the same period the cost of living has increased by about sixteen per cent. The fact of the matter is that most workers are worse off now than they were three or four or five years ago despite higher wages because the higher wages will buy less goods at today's prices. If you think this is "bigotry" or "misrepresentation" do not take our word for it, write to the Department of Labor for the exact figures; or do you think that they are untrustworthy too? Recently Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said in a speech that each month for the past fifteen months prices have pulled farther ahead of wages.

If you read The Carpenter as you claim, you probably noted in a recent issue that the Department of Commerce estimates profits for the first six months of this year at close to nine billion dollars. This is well ahead of total profits for any other one full year prior to the war. It is the equivalent of total profits for the year 1929—long considered the boom year of all time. In other words, by the end of June, 1947, business had already piled up more profits in the six month period than it did in all of 1929 which was supposed to be a bonanza year. How do you suppose the corporations amassed these profits? By lowering prices and worrying about whether or not your pay check was going to be sufficient to keep you out of the red? I hardly think so. You and I paid for those profits and we paid for them at the butcher shop and the clothing store counter and grocery store checking stand. Corporations cannot make 200% and 300% more (as they have done) on net worth than they made in any of the immediate pre-war years without prices going up.

So when you blame union demands for present prices you are merely displaying an ignorance of facts that borders on the astounding. The struggle of the unions has been to try to maintain living standards, but despite all they have been able to do, the gap between wages and prices has grown wider steadily. As an employe in a contractor's office, you should be somewhat familiar with what has transpired in the building game. Lumber has increased 200% over pre-war prices. Brick and tile are roughly 125% above pre-war prices. So are paints and most other materials. According to the Wall Street Journal building trades wages are up less than seventy-six per cent on the national average. Is it wages or profits then that are contributing most to building costs? Is it labor's fault the house that was built for $4,000 twenty years ago now sells for $10,000?

The one thing I can agree with in your communication is the statement that you, as a non-union worker, are caught in an economic squeeze. But let me ask you two questions; why? and whose fault is it? Answering the first one first, you are in the squeeze because you are a devotee of individual bargaining rather than collective bargaining. To my way of thinking, you are a walking testimonial of the value of unionism. You are an example of what the worker can expect for his services when he tries to go it alone instead of banding together with his fellow workers to engage in a little collective bargaining. As far as I can see you can

think of no solution other than crying over your unhappy plight and damning those who do have the good sense to band together in an effort to gain something approaching economic justice.

But let us get on with the second question, whose fault is it? Within the American Federation of Labor there is an organization for office personnel. It is known as the Office Employes International Union. Do you belong to it? Apparently not, since you seem to think union members have horns and forked tails. Instead of joining forces with the other people in your profession and going after a living wage, you seemingly prefer to stand alone. You do not like what you have, but your solution seems to be to try to bring everybody else down to your economic level rather than trying to pull yourself up to the higher standard. For years organized labor has preached that the individual worker standing alone takes it on the chin. Your communication certainly proves the point effectively.

Nearly a hundred years ago, old Abe Lincoln said in effect (I am sorry I do not have time to run down the exact words): "If your neighbor through diligence and thrift builds himself a fine house, do not waste your efforts to tear it down but rather so apply yourself that you can one day enjoy a similar fine home of your own."

So, dear Madame, in justice to yourself as well as to the rest of the working people in the nation, this might be a good time for you to indulge in a little soul searching. When you blame the unions for existing high prices, you are barking up the wrong tree. You do not have to take our word for it because, as we said before, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach has pointed out the same thing, and he certainly is in a position to know. When you start feeling sorry for yourself do not blame the unions for your unhappy circumstances; rather remember the words of Abraham Lincoln. Instead of trying to tear down your neighbor's house, try to build one of your own. Fifteen million workers in this nation belong to unions. They belong because they have found out by bitter experience that only through organization can they hope for anything even resembling economic justice. You yourself are finding out the futility of trying to go it alone. However, like a lot of other white collar workers, instead of seeking the obvious solution to your problems (that is, membership in a strong, progressive union) you are feeling sorry for yourself and railing at those who have used better judgment.

These are indeed unsettled and trying times. There is not one of us who works for a living but who is worried and plagued by a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity. When we find the eventual answers to many of our economic problems, those answers will stem from organized labor. I sincerely recommend that you think these things over. If and when you do, I am sure that instead of cussing organized labor which is fighting the same economic vise you complain of, you will become part of it and through collective action hasten the day when wages and prices can be brought into a better economic balance.

Sincerely yours,

Peter E. Terzick, Asst. Editor.

In Justice To All

★ ★

WHEN the next Congress convenes shortly after the first of the year, taxation is certain to receive prompt attention. To the average American worker who has a healthy chunk sliced off his check every week by income taxes, the tax problem is a pressing and vital one. Prices being what they are, tax deductions work a genuine hardship on all working class families. However, the nation is in the middle of a complex crisis that makes mandatory adequate tax revenues. Regardless of personal sacrifices involved, national security should and must be given first consideration.

The last session of Congress saw two tax reduction measures introduced. Both were vetoed by the President because he felt they were not timely. Both of them offered some relief to low income groups, but the relief was a sort of sugar-coating to make palatable substantial reductions in income taxes for the high income groups. With a new tax revision measure almost certain to come up in the next Congress, labor has a vital stake in the whole tax reduction question.

That the American Federation of Labor is aware of this fact is amply proved by the concise, clear-cut set of recommendations on the subject made by the Executive Council of that body to the San Francisco convention.

The Executive Council, in a section of its report devoted to the subject of taxation, recommended that the federal tax structure "should balance the budget and yield substantial surpluses during periods of high employment."

While seeing no immediate relief from the high level of taxation, the Council said that certain modification in the tax structures may be made that will "contribute much toward determining the degree of prosperity we maintain." The report declared:

"Any and all such modifications in the federal tax structure should be made with the following objectives in mind:

1. The proposed taxes should be adequate to provide for necessary services and to maintain the federal credit.

2. The proposed taxes should be equitable, increasing progressively as individual income increases with due regard for the necessity of exempting the incomes of those at below minimum-subsistence levels.

3. The proposed taxes should operate so as to keep the buying power of consumers at the highest possible level, so that production and employment may be maintained.

4. The proposed taxes should not combine with other economic measures to depress or retard the development of any area, or place

it at an economic disadvantage in relation to other areas.

"The gradual personal income tax should continue to provide the bulk of the national revenue. Any changes adopted should not jeopardize this basic tax source to our revenue system. If and when total revenue needs permit reductions, we favor increasing the exemption for those in the lower income group until income of a family of four is exempt up to $2500.

"As total revenue needs will permit we urge the repeal of all excise taxes except those on liquor, tobacco, and gasoline (providing income from gasoline tax is needed and used for highway developments). These reductions in excise taxes which should be second in priority to income tax reduction for those at below subsistence level income, would mean tax savings of approximately $3.3 billion dollars based on excise revenue estimates for 1947.

"New and increased taxes levied by state and local governments have in many instances taken the form of sales taxes, cigarette taxes, and other taxes that still further increase the load of taxes on consumption levied at the local, state, and national level. Approximately 29 per cent of the $48 billion in taxes collected by all levels of government are currently being derived from taxes on sales. State federations and local central bodies should vigorously oppose current campaigns that are being waged to decrease federal and state personal and business income taxes based on ability to pay, thereby throwing the burden for necessary governmental support increasingly on sales, excise, and nuisance taxes which are most burdensome to taxpayers in the lower income groups.

"In considering future tax measures as they apply to business it should be borne in mind that business has been relieved of a considerable tax burden much sooner after the cessation of hostilities than many economists thought advisable. In the face of a definitely favorable post-war market for both durable and non-durable goods, the removal of price controls combined with the repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction in the surtax rate contributed considerably to bringing about the inflationary conditions now prevailing. Discussions of further reduction in corporate tax rates at this time we consider premature and ill-advised.

"It seems to us advisable that social security income and expenditures should be segregated from the remainder of the federal budget. A re-examination of the whole social security revenue policy is overdue.

"Present estate and gift tax schedules and laws should be re-studied with a view to increasing revenue. Loopholes made possible by the creation of trusts, gifts, and powers of appointment should be closed.

"We would point out in conclusion, that the present high level of federal tax revenue emphasizes the need for serious consideration and action on studies that have been made carrying recommendation for integrating Federal and State policies and programs in certain fields. Such integration could result in eliminating much needless overlapping and duplication, would make for a high degree of progression, and could do much to eliminate conflicts among states, and between states and the Federal Government, in the tax field."

PLANE GOSSIP

A ROOF AT ANY COST

We see by the papers that still another committee is scheduled to make an "investigation" of the housing situation shortly. About a year ago we made the only constructive suggestion we have heard of for increasing housing; namely, that a hammer or saw or cant hook be put in the hand of each of the zillions of investigators, administrators, coordinators or what have you now cluttering up the scene and getting in the way of the contractors and building tradesmen. We still think it a dandy idea.

If this newest committee operates like some of its predecessors, it will spend plenty of time and money traveling around the country, and in the end it will come up with the startling disclosure that housing is a scarce item. That will finish its report.

Possibly just to save the committee some time and money, we relate a supposedly true incident that occurred in a certain southern city recently—an incident that certainly indicates how desperate the housing situation is in some areas.

In this particular city a householder who is subject to periodic nightmares placed the following ad in a local newspaper:

"Room and board offered to refined lady who would not object to screaming in the night."

Before the crack of dawn the next morning the telephone rang and a woman's tired but determined voice came over the wire.

"I have just read your ad in the paper," it said. "Please tell me, how often would you require me to scream?"

★ ★ ★

THAT EXPLAINS IT

Last Spring, Joe Paup, the poor man's Socrates, became a grandfather. Recently a friend met him on the street.

"How's that grand child of yours getting along?" the friend asked.

"Fine," replied Joe.

How old is it now?" the friend continued.

"Six months," answered Joe.

"Talking any yet?" continued the friend.

"No," replied Joe, "it's a boy."

★ ★ ★

LABOR GETS THE OUTSIDE

We see by the papers that some of the Senators who put over the Taft-Hartley Bill are still traveling around the country trying to sell their baby (usually at $1,000 per appearance) as a fine piece of legislation. One of them was recently quoted as stating that the Wagner Act set up definite rights for labor, and the Taft-Hartley Act has done the same for employers, so now labor-management relations are on an even footing.

From where we sit, this sort of argument reminds us of the southern hillbilly whose wife divorced him. "Say, Zeke," said a friend one day, "what in the world did you do with that house you owned?"

"Oh, we divided it," replied Zeke.

"Divided your house?" rejoined the puzzled friend. "How?"

"Fifty-fifty!" explained Zeke. "She takes the inside and I take the outside."



One moment, Boss—that raise you promised. Do I get it?

IT'S ALL ON US

"No End of Prosperity in Sight," says a headline in a business paper. As a wage earner, our first inclination is to ask, what prosperity?

Figures recently released show that workers are considerably worse off now than they were last year and much worse off than they were during the war years because skyrocketing prices have reduced purchasing power. In today's "prosperity" the average worker is like the son-in-law in one of our favorite stories which goes something like this:

A stranger arriving at the town hall of a certain small Southern town found the townspeople participating in a gala celebration.

"What, may I ask, is the cause of all this excitement?" he inquired of one of the celebrants.

"We're celebrating the birthday of the oldest inhabitant," was the reply. She's a hundred and one today."

"Oh, yes," said the visitor; "I see her. May I ask who is that little man, with the dreadfully sad countenance, who is walking at her side?'

The other laughed.

"Oh," he replied, "that's the old lady's son-in-law. He's been keeping up the payments on her life insurance policy for the past forty years!"

★ ★ ★

DEPENDS ON WHERE YOU SIT

The convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association held in Cleveland last month cheered loudly when a speaker branded those who advocated a federal program to aid housing as "demagogues and loud-mouthed propagandists." Another speaker equally well received predicted that there would be an inevitable increase in mortgage foreclosures as a result of the GI home loan program which has already passed the five billion dollar mark in business transacted.

The idea of money lenders cheering such speeches reminds us of the two draftees who were marching to the station during the recent war. Both sides of the street were lined with cheering throngs as the detachment of soldiers plodded on toward the depot.

"Say," said one recruit to his buddy, "who are those people cheering?"

"Those," replied the buddy, "are the people who are not going."

NOTHING DOING

The new longer skirt styles seem to have everybody in a dither. That includes Uncle Sam who is carrying on an investigation to find out if there was collusion in violation of anti-trust laws among designers in setting the new styles.

And the whole question of women's clothes reminds us of the miner who struck it rich and rushed home with his pockets bulging with big bills. Throwing several thousand dollar bills on the table, he said to his wife: "Here, take this and buy yourself some decent clothes."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," retorted the wife. "I'll get the same kind the other women wear."

★ ★ ★

AS PAUP SEES IT

"A totalitarian nation," says Joe Paup, the Fred Allen of the tap room, "is one where they name a street after you one day and chase you down it the next."

★ ★ ★

PROGRESS

High prices may be threatening our economy, war clouds may be clouding the horizon, juvenile delinquency may be increasing alarmingly but no one can say the news is all bad these days No, sir. The Census Bureau has just announced perfection of a system of scientific mathematics by which the unemployed will be accurately counted during the next depression. No more guessing.



He talked so convincingly about the housing shortage—I rented it to him!

TIME FOR A CHANGE

WHILE all people who depend on weekly paychecks for their livelihoods are hard hit by present runaway prices, there is a segment of our population that is face to face with downright privation because of the inflationary trend in commodity prices. That segment is our old people—those who have retired from either choice or necessity. On fixed incomes these people struggle heroically to make ends meet in the face of skyrocketing prices. Month by month it is becoming more apparent that they are fighting a losing battle.

At the present time there are something over 1,800,000 persons in the United States receiving a monthly amount from one or another of the funds created by the Social Security Act. These funds are maintained by deductions from your paycheck and mine. At the present time one per cent is deducted from the check of every worker in a covered industry and a similar amount is paid in by each employer in such an industry.

The Social Security system was put into operation some twelve years ago. Eight years have elapsed since any significant changes were made in the original measure. In these eight years, great changes have occurred in our economy. We have emerged from a depression economy to a boom economy. Today's dollar will buy less than half of what a 1935 dollar would buy. Consequently benefit payment schedules that approached minimum living standards in those depression days do not even come very close to providing bare essentials of life in 1947.

That a revamping of benefit schedules under the Social Security Act is necessary today can hardly be disputed. Through no fault of their own our old timers are finding themselves impaled on the horns of an economic dilemma. Old age with its attendant infirmities, makes it impossible for them to increase their incomes through gainful employment, and at the same time the benefit payments they receive through the Social Security Act they helped to bring into being are insufficient to keep them clothed and fed.

Writing in the October issue of the Federationist, Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities for the American Federation of Labor, touches on the problem at some length. As one of the real experts on social security in all its ramifications, he speaks with unimpeachable authority, and we herewith reprint an excerpt from his fine article:

"This system (Social Security) has now been in operation for a little over twelve years. It has been eight years since any significant changes were made. In these eight years our economy has changed radically, and further revision of the Social Security Act, in light of present-day conditions, is past due.

"In the closing days of the first session of the Eightieth Congress a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senators Murray, Wagner and McGrath (S. 1679), with a companion bill in the House by Congressman Dingell (H.R. 4303), which is intended to meet this need.

"The inadequacy of the present benefit structure is clearly indicated in the figures released by the Social Security Administration which show that during 1946 the average monthly benefit paid a retired worker was only $23.90—for retired women workers it was only $19.60. The average monthly benefit paid a retired worker and his wife—providing the wife had reached age 65—was only $39.

"The new bill proposes to improve the primary structure in three direct ways.

"The first of these would be a change in the method of computing the primary benefit.. Under the present law the primary benefit is computed as follows: (1) take 40 per cent of the first $50 of average monthly wage (obtained roughly by dividing the total wages paid to the worker since 1937 to time of retirement by the number of months he has worked in covered employment) and add to it 10 per cent of the next $200 of average monthly wage; (2) add one per cent of the sum thus obtained for each year in which the worker received as much as $200 of wages in covered employment. The sum of these figures is the amount of the monthly primary benefit.

"The new bill raises the amount on which the 40 per cent is computed from $50 to $75 and adds 10 per cent of the remaining $250 of average monthly wage instead of the present $200.

"The method of computing the average monthly wage is changed from a monthly to a quarterly system, which will prove more equitable for workers engaged in employment of an intermittent character, but in effect rules out only half of the time the worker was either unemployed or employed in non-covered employment, instead of the whole time, as provided under the present law.

"Now let us see how this would work out in a specific case. We'll take an improbable case ruling out wage increases over a period of twenty years, just to keep the illustration simple.

"Suppose a worker worked steadily at $250 per month for twenty years beginning 1937 and then retired, being 65 years of age. He would compute his benefit under the present law as follows:

Average monthly wage.....	$250
40% of first $50.....	$20
10% of remaining $200..	20
Sub-total	$40
Plus 20% (1% for each of 20 years).....	8
Primary Monthly Benefit	*$48*

"Under the proposed bill the same worker would compute his benefit as follows:

Average monthly wage.....	$250
40% of first $75....	$30.00
10% of remaining $175	17.50
Sub-total ...	$47.50
Plus 20% (1% for each of 20 years—actually, under the new bill, ¼% for each quarter)	9.50
Primary Monthly Benefit	*$57*

"If the worker in our simplified illustration had been able to average $300 per month over the period of twenty years, he would benefit still more from the liberalization of the formula. Under the present law the computation would be the same, as wages in excess of $250 per month are not included in the calculation. If the bill were passed, he would be eligible for benefits computed as follows:

Average monthly wage.....	$300
40% of first $75....	$30.00
10% of remaining $225	22.50
Sub-total ...	$52.50
Plus 20%	10.50

Primary Monthly Benefit $63

"He would also benefit by the provisions of the new bill if he were engaged in some irregular employment. Suppose, for example, a worker worked for a period of twenty years beginning in 1937, but he was engaged in covered employment for only half the time. The other half of the time he might be either unemployed or in employment not covered under the law. Suppose his actual average monthly earnings were $200 in both types of employment. Under the present law he would receive a primary monthly benefit of $33. Under the provisions of the new bill he would be eligible for a primary monthly benefit of $38.40. This needs to be qualified further in favor of the insured worker since, as I shall indicate later, many more types of employment are covered by the new bill.

"If our example were a chauffeur, working half the time for a trucking concern and the other half as a private chauffeur, under the present law he would still, on retiring at age 65 after twenty years of service at $200 per month, be eligible for the monthly benefit of $33, but since his employment as private chauffeur would also be covered under the new law, his average monthly wage would not be reduced by the months of employment in that capacity, and he would be eligible for a primary benefit of $51 per month.

"The proposed improvement in benefit structure is also reflected in the benefits payable to surviving dependents of deceased workers.

"The foregoing illustrations anticipate the second means employed in the new bill for improving the benefit structure—namely, a change in the method of computing the average monthly wage on which the primary benefit is based. Under the present law the average monthly wage is lowered directly in proportion to the time the worker is either unemployed or not in covered employment. The proposed formula still reduces the average monthly wage for time not in covered employment but not in direct proportion. The new bill works out roughly that only half the time the worker is not in covered employment counts against his average monthly wage. Also months in which he was unemployed due to disability are eliminated entirely from the wage computation, whereas under the present law such periods are all included in figuring the average. This is a sound social insurance principle as it relates the benefit not so directly to the actual amounts earned by the individual, which may have suffered as a result of unemployment or illness, but bases the benefit on his proved earning capacity.

"The third direct method of lifting the benefit structure is through raising the minimum primary benefit amount from the present $10 per month ($15 for retired worker and wife, or one child) to $20, with the minimum of $30 for man and wife, or other retired worker with one child. The maximum amount payable to a family is also increased from the present $85 per month to $120.

"There are other direct methods employed in the bill to increase the benefit and potential income of the insured workers. These include lift-

ing the amount a retired worker may earn without forfeiting benefits from the present $14.99 per month to $30, extending the coverage, lowering the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years, and by providing protection against disability.

"The proposed reduction of the retirement age for women from 65 to 60 years—a reduction also applicable to eligibility for wife's benefits —would make it possible for a man whose wife was a few years younger than himself to retire at 65 and immediately draw the family benefit.

"Perhaps one of the most significan features of the new bill is the proposal to establish a National Social Insurance Policy Advisory Council to be composed of twelve persons representing labor and employers in equal numbers and the public.

"The present law, which affects most vitally millions of workers and their employers, is being administered without any direct participation or counsel from representatives of either management or labor. The proposal for an advisory council specifically authorized to make recommendations covering coverage, adequacy of benefits and methods of financing the program is, in the words of Senator Murray, one of the bill's sponsors, a recognition of the fact that 'to serve its true purpose, a social insurance system must be a democratic system of and for the people.'"

Joseph Padway Called By Death



Delegates to the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor sustained a severe shock when Joseph Padway, General Counsel for Federation, passed away shortly after collapsing on the rostrum while denouncing the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Law, on Wednesday, October 8th. A bitter opponent of the law from the time it was first presented in Congress, Mr. Padway spared neither himself nor his health in leading opposition to the measure. His unremitting fight against the law undoubtedly contributed to his untimely demise.

Joseph Padway was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, July 25, 1891, and came to the United States as a young man after completing elementary and high school studies in England. He attended the Marquette university law school in Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in 1912. He began practicing law in Milwaukee the same year.

He served in the Wisconsin State Senate in 1925 and the following year was appointed a judge of the Milwaukee Civil court. He resigned the judgeship in 1927 to resume the practice of law.

Padway's national fame as a labor lawyer began in 1938 when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor named him general AFL legal counsel. He had been counsel for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor since 1915.

He appeared before the United States Supreme Court many times in support of the constitutionality of the Wagner Act and other labor legislation.

Editorial

We Had Better Find Out

This winter hunger is once more stalking a major portion of Europe. Millions of tons of American food will have to be shipped to the devastated nations before Spring or untold numbers will actually perish of starvation. That America intends to exert every possible affort to meet the crisis is a foregone conclusion. From the President on down to the ordinary citizen there is a unanimity of determination to see that at least the minimum needs of the impoverished people are sustained in the trying months ahead.

With this determination of the United States to provide life and hope for the downtrodden of Europe we have no quarrel. On the contrary, we urge everyone to cooperate willingly and wholeheartedly with the efforts being made to provide necessary foodstuffs for the needy abroad. However, we feel the time has come for Uncle Sam to do a little delving into the whole situation of food conservation, food prices and the trend of our general economy. There are far too many things in the picture that confuse and even terrify an ordinary individual who only knows, like the late Will Rogers, what he reads in the papers.

For example, the headlines recently proclaimed that the President desired Thursday to be an eggless and poultryless day throughout the nation. It struck us as a splendid idea and we were quite elated until we turned to the inside of the paper. There, buried among the want ads, we found a little story that knocked the props out from under us. In this story, an official of the Department of Agriculture declared that eggless Thursday was going to mean a decline in the demand for eggs, and, therefore, the government was going to have to appropriate some three hundred million dollars to sustain egg prices. On still another page there was a story stating that the government was still destroying potatoes because they are a drug on the market and a price collapse is in prospect unless surpluses are removed from the market.

We realize that economics is a complicated science; we also realize that handling foods in million ton quantities is a big job. But our plain common sense also tells us that destroying food while millions are starving is neither logical nor practical. Somehow, somewhere along the line somebody has jumped the trolley.

The government maintains that it is impractical to ship surplus potatoes abroad because shipping costs in refrigerated ships would run as high as seventy dollars a ton. Instead the government buys wheat at three dollars per bushel and ships it to Europe. If we remember correctly, there are sixty pounds of wheat in a bushel. At three dollars per bushel the government pays roughly $100 per ton for wheat. It takes another eight or ten dollars a ton shipping expenses to get it to Europe. So

Uncle Sam economizes by pouring kerosene on the potatoes that would cost seventy dollars per ton to ship to Europe and spends $110 a ton to send wheat instead. Plentiful potatoes are destroyed and scarce wheat is purchased, which explains why the price of the latter hit three dollars.

However, there is more to the story than that. The government did not get the potatoes it is destroying free. Indeed not. It paid for them. And it also paid as much as $1.35 per bushel for a lot of spuds that were never even dug up. Now, apparently, the same sort of financial wizardry is going to move into the egg picture.

Maybe it all makes sense to some people but we certainly are not numbered among them. To our way of thinking, the time is long past due for Uncle Sam to sit down and really try to figure out where in the Heck we are headed. First, somebody had better decide whether or not we are still operating under a free enterprise system. Under such a system, when potatoes became plentiful, the price would drop, more people would eat them and soon there would be no surplus. While the people were eating more potatoes they would be eating less wheat and wheat prices, too, would stay within reason. But somebody seems to think this sort of thing old-fashioned. Subsidies, price support, and a dozen other artificial methods of managing the farm economy are the newest wrinkles. None of them seem to be even remotely related to free enterprise.

Most of us are right now struggling along trying to make ends meet, sustained almost exclusively by the hope that prices will go down one of these days and things will brighten up. If the government keeps pursuing its present policy, however, lower prices are an idle dream. As soon as some commodity comes into adequate supply, the government starts buying, burning and plowing under vast quantities of that commodity lest the price sag a little. There is no use kidding ourselves; the government at present is not interested in prices coming down.

We want to cut down our egg consumption to help Europe. But we do not want to do it if it is going to end up with Uncle Sam dumping into the river the eggs we save and then taxing us three hundred million dollars to keep up present stratospheric prices. That sort of thing just does not make good sense. Somehow or other some of the brain-trusters had better start figuring out just exactly how and where we are going and how we are going to get there or there is liable to be a smashup that will make the 1907 panic look like prosperity.

It Is All A Delusion

The next time the little woman takes your pay check and starts complaining about how little it will buy, throw back your shoulders, puff out your chest and tell her she does not know what she is talking about. Prices really are not high; they only appear that way to her because she has failed to keep up with things. She has not read Arthur Krock's column lately, and probably she has failed to pick up all the pearly gems of wisdom being put out by the National Association of Manufacturers.

In his column in the New York times, Krock recently devoted two days to explaining why prices give the illusion of being out of line. It

is all a mistake stemming from ignorance, he intimates. The trouble is, Mr. Krock explains, that we are all trying to compare present prices with OPA prices, and OPA prices do not mean a thing because there never was anthing to buy when the OPA was in existence. That is what the man says, honest! He further points out that people bought lots of stuff on the black market those days and black market prices were not much lower than present prices. So, he says, people who complain about prices at the present time are merely gripping.

Of course, if the little woman says "The Krocks may have paid a dollar a pound for butter on the black market but we didn't because we couldn't afford to do it any more then than we can now" this argument is not going to do you much good.

If the little woman has not wrapped a frying pan around your head by this time, you can go on to say that there was another thing under OPA that made prices seem lower than they actually were; namely, subsidies. The government paid producers and farmers a fixed amount to keep prices down. These subsidies are now a thing of the past in many instances, and, according to Mr. Krock, this means a saving to taxpayers. Of course, your taxes have not been reduced any but you can rest happy in the thought you are coming out on the winning side and theoretically, at least, scoring a moral victory. (P.S. If the little woman finds out the average subsidy on meat was around five cents a pound and that since it was dropped meat prices have advanced around thirty-five cents a pound, this argument is not going to do you much good either.)

Anyway, Mr. Krock sums it all up and wraps it all up neatly with these arguments. So when the little woman starts beefing again you can use them on her. If these do not convince her that prices are not really high, you can haul out some of the nifties the NAM is now peddling. For example, you can quote the NAM head who on July 15th of this year said: "It is amazing that the lifting of controls has resulted in such moderate price increases . . . in view of increased costs, I believe manufacturers' prices have been kept well in line."

That one ought to floor her. Of course, if she remembers back a year or two and throws at you some of the ads the NAM was running then which claimed positively "if OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and through free competition, prices will quickly adjust themselves . . ." your argument is going to be weakened and she is not going to have much faith in anything the NAM says.

All joking to one side, the above gives you a faint idea of the kind of propaganda big business is putting out these days. A desperate effort is being made to (1) convince the people that prices are really not too high and (2) blame labor and other groups for price increases that have gone into effect. The NAM News even goes so far as to deny that the NAM promised prices would go down if OPA were killed.

But in spite of it all our little woman remains unconvinced. Since she reads neither the NAM nor Mr. Krock in her unenlightened ignorance she still gripes about present prices and sooner or later somebody is going to have to answer to her.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM

Editor's Note: Since the Labor Government in England has been nationalizing many major industries, the question has naturally arisen as to what part organized labor will play in such an economy. The following article—a condensation of a radio broadcast recently made by an official high in British labor circles—throws at least a little light on the matter.

★

By GEORGE WOODCOCK
Assistant General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress

QUESTIONS of wages, working conditions, and hours of labor will, under nationalism, still have to be settled within industry by the traditional process of negotiation and agreement between trade unions and managements. The nationalization of an industry does not mean that wages, conditions, and hours of labor in that industry will become the subject of an Act of Parliament or of a Ministerial Order.

In our experience, legislation as a method of fixing wages and working conditions is deficient in two respects—first, it is not sufficiently flexible and, second, it can aim only at fixing a reasonable minimum rather than the best possible. It is not by bringing the Government more directly into the field of wage determination that trade unions hope to benefit from nationalization. Nationalization of an industry will, we believe, help trade unions to secure higher wages, better working conditions, and shorter hours of labor by stimulating the provision within that industry of better and more extensive facilities for joint negotiation and agreement between the sides representing workpeople and managements respectively.

All our trade unions have had to fight hard even for simple recognition—that is, for the acceptance by employers of the right of workpeople to form their own organization, to select their own spokesmen, and to insist upon working under a collective agreement as against the individual contract.

No trade union in this country, so far as I know, is wholly satisfied with the degree of recognition that it has so far achieved.

The fact is, I really believe, that even the best of employers look upon the trade unions as a medicine —necessary perhaps, but only to be taken on special occasions and in limited quantities. And the worst employers look upon us as a confounded nuisance to be avoided if at all possible.

In some industries, the advent of nationalization would enable the unions concerned for the first time in their history to meet the employers of their members face to face. In other industries, machinery for the joint discussion of wages and working conditions is already so extensive that the Governing Board and the union will not need to seek any very substantial alterations and improvements.

But there are over-riding limitations upon joint consultation under

which all trade unions have always suffered and which we hope nationalization will remove. Wherever unions have tried, in the past, to enter the sphere of what employers describe as "managerial functions," they have always met with the strongest possible resistance. I think we understand the reluctance of an employer to discuss with trade union representatives matters which bear directly on the competitive position of an industry or of any particular undertaking. But employers must realize that anything which is likely to affect the workman as such must become the concern of his union—not only wages and working conditions, or recruitment and dismissal, but arrangements of the work inside the shop, mechanization, price policy, marketing arrangements, purchase of raw materials, and similar matters. The workman has an interest in them because the terms and conditions of his employment, the stability of his wages, and the regularity of his employment may be affected by decisions made about them.

At the same time, we do not propose to become the British equivalent of the Nazi "labor front," and we do not intend trade union representatives to become so closely identified with representatives of management that the workman is unable to tell one from the other.

As I see it, the very essence of trade unionism in Great Britain is independence—both from the state and the employers. The Nazi "labor front" was a mere administrative machine. Company unions take their policy from the company. We have always framed our own policies and determined for ourselves the action we should take in support of those policies, and instructed our representatives accordingly.

Individual trade unionists—people whose knowledge and experience of industry have been gained in the workshop and in the organization of workpeople—will most certainly be found on the Governing Board of nationalized industries and in managerial and executive positions at a lower level. But once they assume the responsibilities of management they will be required to relinquish any official position they may hold in the trade union. In nationalized industries, trade unions will continue to represent the views of workpeople, but with this difference—they will be able and encouraged to do so within the most complete range of joint consultative machinery that it is possible to devise.

What about the effect of nationalization on the right to strike? Well, the legal right to strike will remain unimpaired. But I think it follows from what I have said that the question of strike action by trade unions in nationalized industries should become almost entirely theoretical.

Strikes are not trade union objectives. Every trade union wants to settle its disputes with management in a friendly way. But so often in the past unions have had to call a strike either because the employers would not even meet the union or because the employers barred some particular matters from discussion. If responsible union representatives are given the fullest opportunities to put their case, it is I believe, most unlikely that unions and managements will find themselves unable to agree, ultimately, without having to call a stoppage of work; so that while strikes cannot entirely be ruled out, it is unlikely that many strikes will actually occur.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated, sealed and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that same is good for one month only from date of issuance, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to have the clearance card renewed by the Local Union which issued same, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3047	Kernville, Ore.	1833	Quincy, Cal.	1909	Polson, Mont.
1451	Wausau, Wis.	1872	Willows, Cal.	1910	So. Norfolk, Va.
1711	Pine Bluff, Ark.	3052	Bruce, Miss.	2055	Eunice, La.
3049	Oregon House, Cal.	1906	Waterloo, Ia.	3054	Escanaba, Mich.
3051	Shell Lake, Wis.	1970	Greenville, Cal.	2192	Ruston, La.
1801	Hawkins, Wis.	1988	Smith Falls, Ont., Can.	2253	Robinson, Ill.
1810	Colusa, Cal.	1989	Portola, Cal.	2325	Gordo, Ala.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother R. W. ALLMAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother B. A. ANDERSON, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother IRVIN W. BAILEY, Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y.
Brother JOE BAKER, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother GEORGE BEEMAN, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother ERNEST W. CHAPMAN, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother M. P. CHRISTENSON, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal
Brother THOMAS CHURCHILL, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother W. E. COADY, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother CHARLES M. COLEMAN, Local No. 266, New York, N. Y.
Brother R. E. CRONK, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
Brother JAMES DOUGHERTY, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother CHARLES H. FROEHL, Local No. 1807, Dayton, Ohio
Brother F. W. GAFFIN, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother ERICH GEIST, Local No. 672, Clinton, Iowa
Brother JAMES GENTRY, Local No. 1813, Winnfield, La.
Brother COURTNEY GOODWIN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother NICK GOUDEAUX, Local No. 1846, New Orleans, La.
Brother JAMES M. GOULD, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother G. W. GUNN, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother L. R. HANLEN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother HENRY C. HATTER, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother ALBIN HOGLUND, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRED JACOBSEN, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother STEVE A. JARRETT, Local No. 2888, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ALFRED JARVI, Local No. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
Brother J. I. JENKINS, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother JALMAR KASKI, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother A. W. LAW, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRANK LAWRENCE, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother CARL J. LINQUIST, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother E. C. LITTLEFIELD, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother B. O. LIVINGSTON, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother HARRY MANUIEL, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother EDWARD C. MASON, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother THOS. E. MESSERSMITH, Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y.
Brother G. NACAS, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother CARL NELSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES NONNENBERG, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother CARL G. OLSEN, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother J. H. PHILLIPS, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
Brother ERNEST POTTER, Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y.
Brother WM. H. RAFFIELD, Local No. 1846, New Orleans, La.
Brother HOWARD RHODES, Local No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
Brother CHAS. SCHROLL, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother A. B. SENOR, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal
Brother SETH Y. SMITH, Local No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa .
Brother WM. SPACE, Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y.
Brother MARTIN A. SVENKSEN, Local No. 672, Clinton, Iowa
Brother WILLIAM S. WENSLEY, Local No. 117, Albany, N. Y.
Brother J .E. WITMORE, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

ILLINOIS COUNCIL HOLDS 19th CONVENTION

The Nineteenth Convention of the Illinois State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held in Peoria, Illinois, September 19 and 20, 1947.

Principal speakers were John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President; Daniel Carmell, Counsel for the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Labor Director, Federal Works Agency; Robert L. Gordon, Director of Labor of Illinois; Harold Cheesman, Commissioner, Illinois Post-War Planning Commission; Leonard W. Esper, Assistant Director, Illinois Veterans Commission; J. Vernon Johnson, Field Supervisor, Apprentice Training Service; and George T. Moore, Labor Manager, Illinois Savings Bond Division, U.S. Treasury. Reuben Soderstrum and Victor Olander, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor each gave a short talk.

Several resolutions dealing with the good and welfare of the United Brotherhood were received and acted upon, one of which was asking that all Locals give consideration of a holiday on Election Day, thereby making sure that we follow the technique of Samuel Gompers by electing our friends and defeating our enemies.

The entire staff of officers was reelected for a four-year term—this being the first four-year term. At the convention held in 1946 a referendum was ordered on not only this change in tenure of office but also on adding an eighth district in the southern part of the State and otherwise revising the constitution and by-laws to bring them up to date.

Fraternal Delegates were: C. L. Chitwood, Indiana State Council of Carpenters; Dell Thompson, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; and Herbert May, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

Visitors from the St. Louis District Council were; Henry Weinreich, Harold Heminghaus and Joseph Payne.

The Council was host to the delegates and their wives Friday night. A dinner and a dance furnished entertainment for the evening.

The Convention adjourned Saturday afternoon to convene next year in such place as designated by the Executive Board.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL CONVENTION IS BIG SUCCESS

On September 13th and 14th, Jackson, Miss., was the scene of the 1947 Annual Convention of the Mississippi State Council. Delegates from some sixteen Local Unions were in attendance for what proved to be one of the most progressive and orderly conventions ever held.

In the absence of President Gus Holler who was detained by death of a brother-in-law, Vice-president J. M. Littleton of Local Union No. 984, Greenville, acted as presiding officer. A distinguished list of speakers was on hand to give pertinent information and advice to the assemblage. Introduced by Secretary-Treasurer W. A. Harrison, R. S. (Sunny) Withers, City Commissioner for the City of Jackson, delivered a fine welcoming address and cited some very interesting figures on the present and future building needs of the city. Judge Stennett, also representing the City Fathers, delivered a few additional words of welcome to the delegates.

Forrest B. Jackson, local attorney and candidate for the U.S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Bilbo, also delivered a masterly address in which he touched on the dangers surrounding our American way of life. The major speech of the convention was delivered by ex-governor and ex-representative from Marion County, the Honorable Hugh L. White. Mr. White denounced those who are seeking legislative schackles for organized labor, and he warned that these people were not satisfied by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act as their one objective is complete subjugation of unionism. He closed his remarks with a plea for better understanding among workers themselves and better understanding between organized labor and the public.

A considerable amount of business connected with the welfare of the Brotherhood in the State was transacted. A resolution was adopted pledging the organization to an unremitting fight until the Taft-Hartley Bill was wiped off the statute books. To supplement this, another resolution was adopted urging the establishing of a permanent holiday on election day to make it possible for all to vote. A State-wide apprenticeship program was adopted and a State Joint Apprenticeship Committee was authorized.

Gus Holler, who holds forty-six years of continuous membership in good standing, was re-elected president without opposition. Alvin F. "Buddy" Huff was elected vice-president, also without opposition. Secretary-treasurer W. A. Harrison also was returned to office without opposition.

In attendance at the meeting were International Representatives John Howatt and Frank Garner whose assistance and advice were greatly appreciated.

WHITBY MEMBERS ENJOY CORN ROAST

Friday evening, September 26th, members of Local Union No. 397, Whitby, Ont., and their wives were entertained with an old-fashioned corn roast. The affair was held a few miles northwest of Whitby at the home of Brother Loyal Pogue and his wife.

From beginning to end the evening was a huge success. The weatherman provided a beautiful starlit night. Near the pond on the spacious grounds that surround the Pogue home a huge bonfire that colored up the evening sky was lit. A huge kettle was hung over the fire, and plump golden roasting ears were popping in and out every few minutes. A committee was kept busy maintaining the fire at the proper level. The ladies served tea and lunch on the lawn under a myriad of skilfully hung lights.

A loudspeaker system provided a nicely arranged program. The Carpenters' Quartette sang several songs beautifully and a number of older members told interesting and amusing stories. When the evening became chilly, the host and hostess invited the guests inside where the remainder of the evening was spent in all round good fellowship. The members and guests departed sincerely indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Pogue who have always taken an active part in any entertainment activities of the Union, for a grand evening.

McALESTER HOST TO OKLAHOMA STATE COUNCIL MEET

With delegates from some seventeen affiliated Local Unions present, the Thirty-seventh Convention of the Oklahoma State Council was held in the City of McAlester this year. Although a large amount of business involving the welfare of Brotherhood members was on the agenda, it was disposed of in speedy fashion.

The following Locals were represented: Ada, 2013; Chickasha, 653; Clinton, 1099; Bartlesville, 1659; Durant, 2201; El Reno, 1431; Enid, 763; Lawton, 1585; McAlester, 986; Muskogee, 1072; Norman, 1060; Okmulgee, 1399; Oklahoma City, 329; Shawnee, 292; Stillwater, 1686; Tulsa, 943; Tulsa, 2101.

Resolutions were passed as follows by the Convention; Number One: Setting aside National elections as holidays. Number Two: Resolution of respect to J. Q. Maloney. Number Four, recommends the posting on bulletin boards of the

name and voting record of all candidates for legislative office. Number Five, thanking the Press Committee, the press, the Mayor, Chief of Police and Pastor. Number Six, thanking the arrangements committee and Local Union 986. Number Seven, thanking President Truman, Senator Thomas and Congressmen Toby Morris and Lynn Johnson for their action in support of labor.

Speeches were made by C. Plowboy Edwards, State Representative, Pittsburg County; Hon. J. D. McCarty, Representative, Oklahoma County; R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member, Fifth District, U. B. of C. & J. of A.; Leo Ketch, representing the Federal Apprentice Training Service; J. Bennett Jones, the same service; and Earl McDonald, Secretary, New Mexico State Federation of Labor, and brother of Dick McDonald.

NEBRASKA STATE COUNCIL FORGES AHEAD

The Nebraska State Council of Carpenters held its Tenth Annual Convention at Hastings, Nebraska, September 7, 1947. Thirty-four delegates from Carpenter and Mill Locals throughout the State of Nebraska were present. Two fraternal delegates, George Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters and also Mark L. Bagley of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters attended.

R. E. Roberts, Executive Board Member of United Brotherhood was also present.

Principal speakers at the convention were R. E. Roberts, George Robertson, John J. Guenther, J. J. Thompson, Gordon Prebble, and several delegates of this Nebraska State Council.

A very good constructive convention was held without one lost minute during the entire day.

The Nebraska State Council of Carpenters, organized ten years, has grown from a few Carpenters Locals to the present affiliation of most all of the Carpenters and Mill Locals operating in the State of Nebraska.

The next convention will be held in Fremont, Nebraska, in September, 1948. Fremont has probably the best Labor Temple in the State of Nebraska as their temple has recently been remodeled and newly decorated. It is very evident that the convention in 1948 will be a very large affair.

Newly elected officers of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters are: W. E. Andrews of Beatrice, reelected President; Fay Bowerman of Omaha, reelected Vice-President; H. O. Bonsack of Grand Island, reelected Secretary-Treasurer. George Ewald, Scottsbluffs, Joe Kalous, Kearney, and H. C. Jensen, Fremont, were elected Trustees.

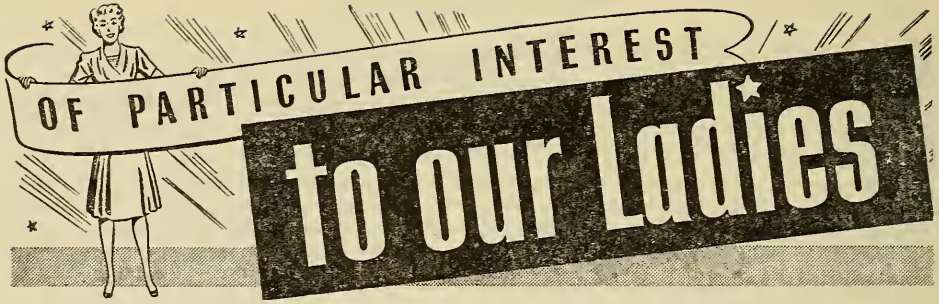
All delegates and their wives were guests of Hastings Carpenters Local at a banquet held in the Sky Lite Room at the Clark Hotel at 6:00 P.M.

The Nebraska State Council extends thanks to the Hastings Carpenters for the courteous treatment received at this convention.

ISLIP LOCAL REWARDS FAITHFUL CAREER

In commemoration of twenty-five years of good and faithful service, Local Union No. 357, Islip, New York, last month presented Financial Secretary Robert Baldwin with a handsome gold watch. The presentation was made by Joseph Glitzner, president of the Local. With it went the sincere gratitude and thanks of the officers and members of the Union.

During the quarter century he has served his Local Union, Brother Baldwin has never been too busy to respond to a call for help. Like many unthanked secretaries throughout the organization he has performed many tasks and services beyond the ordinary call of duty. Best wishes for a bright and happy future are extended to him from every member of his Union.



TORONTO LADIES PLAN ANNUAL BAZAAR

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 303, Toronto!

Our Auxiliary meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. 8 p.m. at the Sons' of England Hall, 2 Berti St. The first meeting of the month is a business meeting at which we receive new members and the second meeting we have some social function.

This year our Auxiliary took part in the Labor Day Parade and only three of our members were absent. After we arrived at the Exhibition Grounds we all had dinner together and had a very enjoyable time.

Our Annual Bazaar, which is our big effort for funds, will be held on November 27, at 2:30 p.m. at the Sons' of England Hall. Several very desirable articles have been donated for our sale of work and draw. A euchre party will be held in the evening to which we will invite the Brotherhood, Local 27.

Our officers are: President, Sister Minter; Vice-President, Sister Redwood; Secretary, Sister Ida Taylor; Treasurer, Sister Roberts; Warden, Sister Jones; Conductor, Sister Horwood; Trustees, Sister Martha Taylor, Sister Woodhouse and Sister Bryant; Social Convenor, Sister Thorogood; Benevolent Convenor, Sister Duncan.

Fraternally yours,

Ida M. Taylor, Secretary.

GARY AUXILIARY YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

We, the Ladies of Auxiliary No. 417, Gary, Indiana, extend fraternal greetings to all sister auxiliaries of our great United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Although we have been organized less than a year we all feel that we have been making wonderful progress.

Our meetings are held each third Thursday of the month at seven-thirty p.m. We hold our business sessions first, following which we usually enjoy a fine social evening. We play bunco and other games all can enjoy. We also usually have a handkerchief shower for members whose birthdays fall within the meeting month. The evening winds up with refreshments being served and everyone has a grand time.

At the present time our main project is a Hallowe'en Party we are sponsoring in conjunction with Carpenters Local No. 985. We have many plans for the future and all of us enjoy reading "To the Ladies" department in The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. R. G. Martin.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

LESSON 230

By H. H. Siegele

The scriber, which is often called scribers, is one of the little tools that a carpenter can hardly afford to be without. It is light, and not too bulky to be carried in a pocket. The carpenter who carries a scriber, just as he does a jack knife, will find that it will solve a great many little problems for him as he goes about his daily tasks.

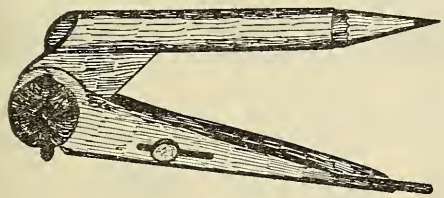


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a drawing of a scriber that is commonly used by carpenters. One of the legs is made so it will hold a pencil, while the other leg has an adjustable tongue fastened to it. Compasses or dividers are used for the same purposes, but usually the marking is done by scratching. However, pencil dividers or pencil compasses give practically as good results as the scriber, but those instruments are not only difficult to carry in a pocket, but they are dangerous. The common name for dividers or compasses is compass.

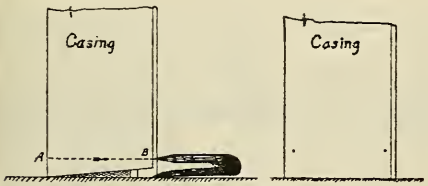


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 gives a simple but practical use for a scriber. Here, to the left, we show the bottom end of a door casing, which does not fit to the floor. After the casing has been adjusted to bring the edge parallel with the door jamb, the workman takes the scriber and marks from point A to B, as indicated by the arrow and dotted line. This done, the casing is cut off to this mark, which will make it fit the floor. To the right this casing is shown nailed on and fitting the floor perfectly.

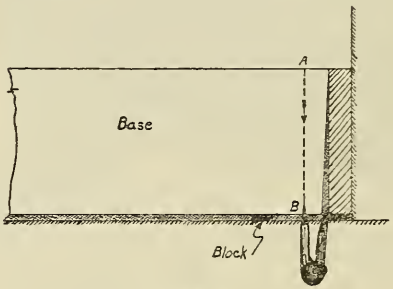


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows to the right a section of a base in place, to which another base is to be fitted. This is shown to the left, blocked up a little, ready for marking. The dotted line and arrow show how the marking is done from point A to B. The marking can be done just as effectively in the reverse order, that is, starting at point B and marking up to A. When the scribing is done, cut the base to the mark and you will have a tight joint when the base is in place.



Fig. 4

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Fig. 4 shows how a piece of furniture (only the bottom part shown) is wedged up in a level position, ready for scribing to a rather rough floor, which is an exaggeration. The dotted line indicates the scribed line, to which the cutting must be done in order to make the case fit the floor. Fig. 5 shows the same case in place, joining the floor accurately.

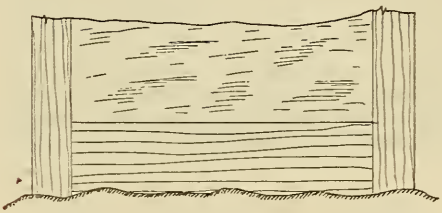


Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows an exaggerated situation. Here is an irregular top to scribe to, and irregular sides to which the same piece of wall board must be scribed. The bottom edge of the wall board will be kept on a level. The first



Fig. 6

thing to be done is shown by Fig. 7. A strip of stiff paper or wall board is

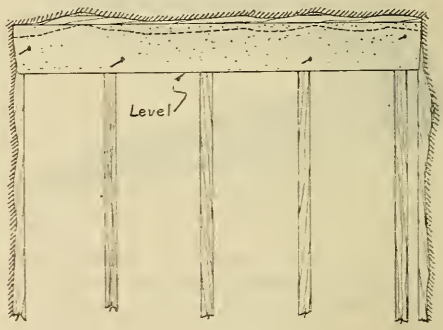


Fig. 7

tacked to the studding at the top, as shown. The bottom edge must be kept

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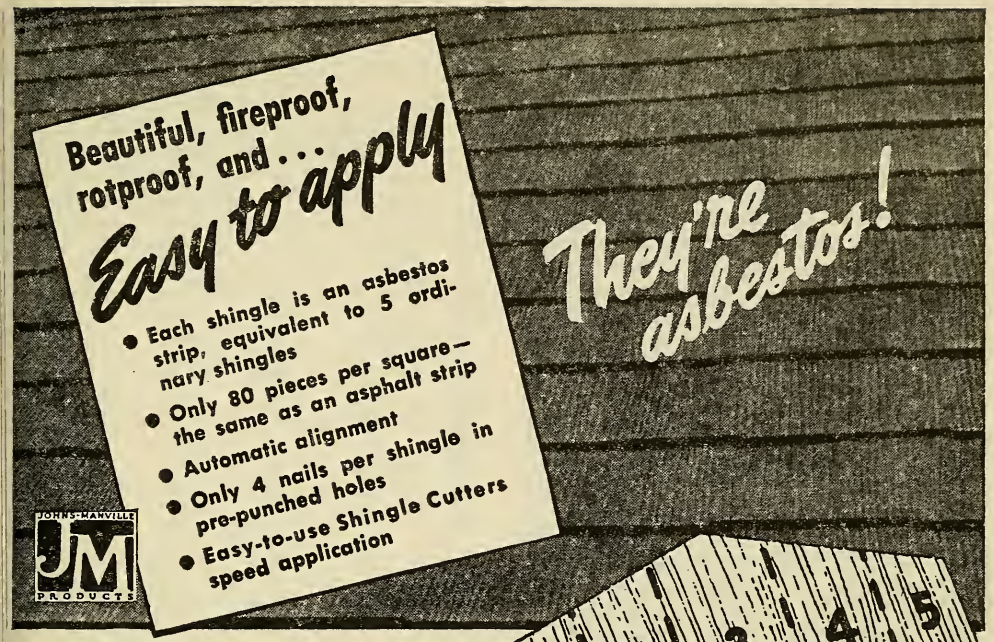
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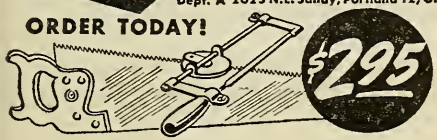
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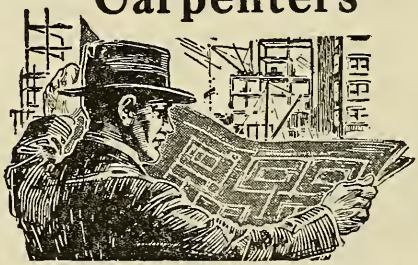
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perfectly level. With a scriber it is marked as indicated by the dotted line. Then it is removed and fastened with fine brads to the wall board, keeping the bottom edge parallel with the upper edge of the board. Now cut both the strip and the wall board to the scribed line with one operation, which will leave the wall board as shown at the top in Fig. 9, where the upper dotted line shows how much has been cut off from the edge. The lower dotted line shows where the edge of the strip or templet was located.

Fig 8 shows two strips of wall board or stiff paper tacked to the studding at each of the sides. The edges of these strips must be perfectly plumb, as pointed out by the indicators. Now the scribing can be done, which is shown by dotted lines. These templets are then fastened to the wall board, as shown in Fig. 9, in such a manner that they will be at a right angle to the bottom edge of the wall board, as indicated by the two squares. The two dotted lines at the top are parallel with the bottom edge of the wall board. Before the cutting is done, the templets should be checked with the place that the wall board must fit, by measuring the distances, in order to be sure that the templets are correctly placed. When sure that the templets are right, cut to the scribed mark, as in the other case;

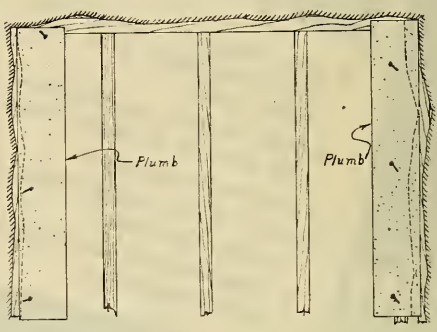
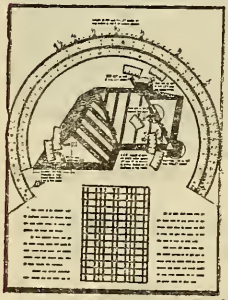


Fig. 8

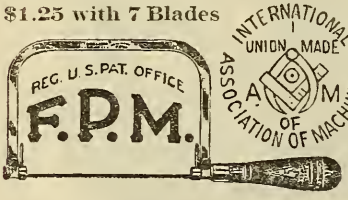
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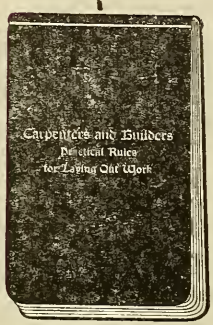
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that is, cut the templets and the wall board with one operation. The parts that are to be cut off are shown shaded. I have purposely exaggerated the irregularities of the walls for emphasis. In practice the irregularities, in most cases, would hardly be noticeable.

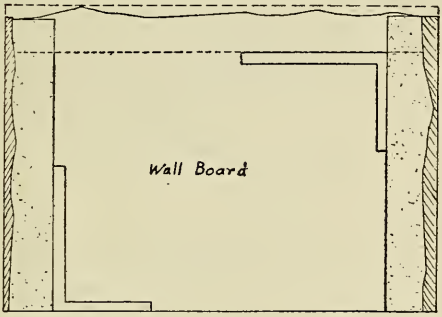


Fig. 9

Fig. 10 shows how the wall board will fit into the place, if the marking and cutting have been painstakingly done. I know that it can be done, because I

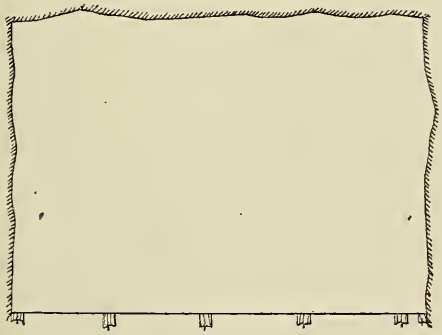


Fig. 10

scribed such a board to fit into just such a place.

There are other ways that this can be accomplished, and if the reader knows of a better way, that is the way to do it.

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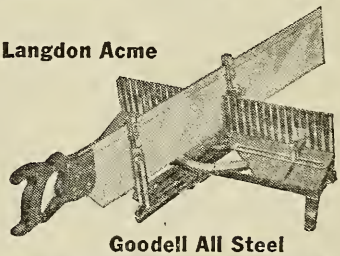
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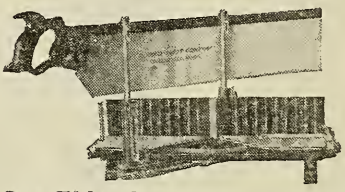
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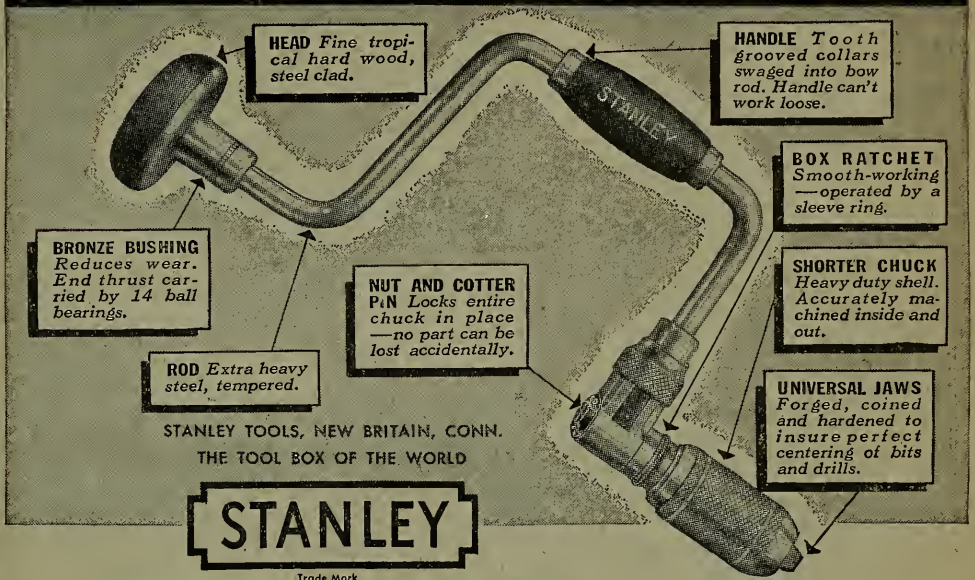
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA



DECEMBER, 1947

One OUT OF Eight

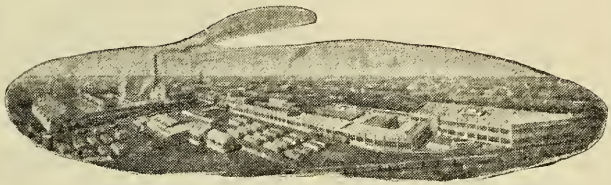
EVERY three minutes—twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year—an American dies of cancer. Think of it! One out of eight people alive today will sooner or later become a victim of this most dreaded scourge of all time. This appalling loss of life can and must be curbed. Education holds the answer.

Right now cancer research on a scale that defies imagination is going on in all parts of the country. Under the direction of the National Research Council, this campaign is reaching out to almost every university, college and medical center in the nation. American science, which split the atom and harnessed jet propulsion, will eventually find the answer. But in the meantime cancer's annual toll can be greatly diminished.

It can be diminished if all people know the truth about this vicious killer. They must be told that many types of cancer are curable if placed under treatment soon enough. They must be told that the American Cancer Society stands ready and eager to assist any and all organizations with advice, educational pamphlets, sound movies and transcriptions.

Your Brotherhood is standing back of the Society's drive to beat down the scourge of cancer through education. Shortly your Local Union will receive literature dealing with this matter from the General Office. Read it and digest it and enlist the cooperation of your Local Union in this humanitarian fight which may save a life in your own family.

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PACEMAKER IN CRACKPROOF PANELS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1947

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

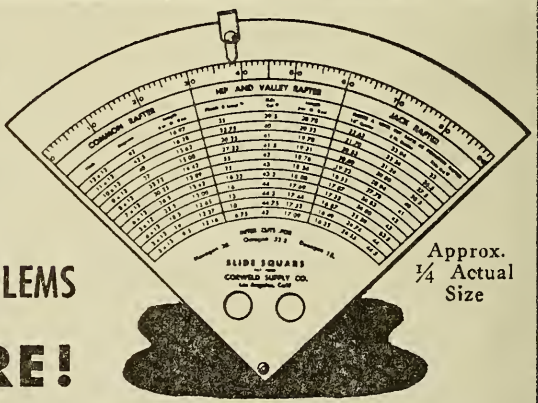
This edition contains the reports of the delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention and the Building Trades Department Convention in addition to the minutes of the recent meeting of the General Executive Board. Since these important items required so much space several regular features have had to be deleted this month.

Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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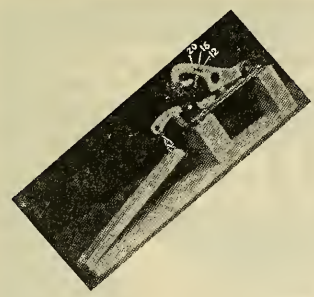
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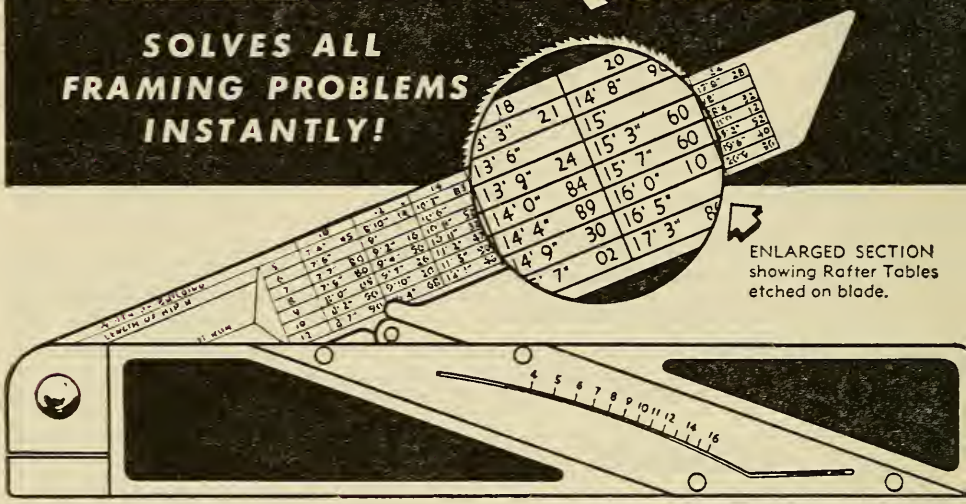
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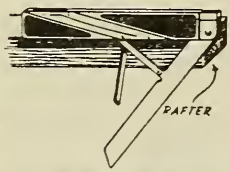
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The Chips Are Down

STUNG TO THE QUICK by passage of the vicious Taft-Hartley Bill which received the blessings of many Congressmen who professed to be friends of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, at its Sixty-sixth Annual Convention, held in San Francisco last October, literally took off its coat and rolled up its sleeves for a showdown fight on the political front. Without a dissenting vote, the Convention adopted a proposal put forth in the Executive Council's supplementary report calling for the immediate establishment of a political arm of the Federation to be known as Labor's Educational and Political League." This was the answer of the 7,000,000 workers who comprise the Federation to the challenge of the predatory and vested interests which invented and fostered and put over the Taft-Hartley Act.

Through the League, the political efforts of all Federation affiliates, from National and International Unions to Local Unions and District and State bodies, will be correlated for greater effectiveness on election day. There will be no abandoning of the traditional policy of the Federation as embodied in Sam Gomper's famous quotation "We must stand by our friends and punish our enemies," but henceforth all candidates of whatever party will be measured by their sympathy or lack of sympathy toward the sound economic policies advocated by the Federation.

Already the League has swung into action. A meeting of the presidents of all affiliated National and International Unions has been called for December 4th in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of devising ways and means of officially launching the League in the most effective and expeditious manner. Your Brotherhood is scheduled to be represented at that meeting. Out of the meeting is scheduled to come a clear-cut blueprint for marshalling labor's tremendous political strength from border to border and coast to coast so that the organized workers can wield their proper influence in the forthcoming national elections next year.

The aim of the entire program is to reach down to the grass roots and through effective organization make the weight of labor's votes felt at the local level as well as at the national level. That the unions which comprise the Federation are in dead earnest about the matter of effective political action is attested to by the fact that at least ten resolutions on the subject were introduced at the recent Convention. Since practically all the resolutions urged the same things; namely repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the election of men to Congress who are friendly toward labor's aims in place of those who serve only the vested interests, the Executive Council's recommendation that a political arm be set up within the Federation was substituted for the ten resolutions and unanimously passed.

Your Brotherhoood is keenly aware of the need for machinery to

make labor's political action effective in the years ahead. Your Brotherhood is going to help draw up the program and once an honest, workable program is arrived at, we are going to support it to the fullest extent of our ability. But any program adopted is going to be only as effective as the support Local Unions, District and State Councils give it. Therefore, the time has arrived for Local Unions and State and District Councils to recognize their responsibilities and start paving the way for the closest possible cooperation with the program which will be shortly implemented by Labor's Educational and Political League.

Because it covers the entire question of political action and the need therefore in the labor field, we herewith reprint the supplemental report of the Executive Council of the Federation as adopted by the recent Convention:

Supplemental Report of the Executive Council

Labor's Educational and Political League

The tragic failure of the Eightieth Congress to serve the people, its abject servility in advancing the interests of the most reactionary anti-labor lobbies and combinations, and the wave of legislation against labor in the various State legislatures make imperative the need for sound political education and effective political action by organized labor.

In order to serve most effectively the interests of the workers of the nation and to meet adequately the challenge presented by predatory and vested interests we recommend that the 66th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and direct the Executive Council to arrange for the immediate establishment of "Labor's Educational and Political League," to further the economic and political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

1. It shall be the duty of "Labor's Educational and Political League" to prepare and disseminate information by such media of communication as the League may decide for the purpose of acquainting the workers of the nation with the economic and political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

2. The League shall prepare and disseminate information concerning the attitude of candidates for nomination and/or election to Federal offices, with particular reference to their attitudes toward the political and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor.

3. The League shall take such other actions as it may deem advisable in furtherance of its objectives.

4. The League shall provide for the raising of necessary funds, for the conduct of its business, in such manner as it may determine.

5. The League shall be authorized to employ staff members necessary to conduct its business and fix their compensation and expenses.

In order to carry out these proposals it is further recommended that the Officers and Executive Council call a conference of the Presidents of all the affiliated National and International Unions at the earliest possible opportunity for the purpose of completing the structure, outlining methods of procedure and in giving early and effective realization to the political activities hereinbefore indicated.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
September 29, 1947.

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

April 11, 1947.

Schuykill Haven, Pa., L. U. 228.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ (Maintenance) $1.37½ (Millwright) and $1.50 (Journeymen) to $1.25, $1.62½ and $1.75 per hour, effective April 19, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 14, 1947.

Lawrence, Mass., L .U. 111..—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Miss., L. U. 387.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 4, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.80 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Woodward, Okla., L. U. 1894.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Tallahassee, Fla., L. U. 2139.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 3173.—Movement for an increase in wages from 77c (men) and 73c (women) to 92c and 88c per hour, effective June 5, 1947. Official sanction granted.

April 16, 1947.

Boone, Iowa, L. U. 315.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective May 16, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Manhattan, Kan., L. U. 918.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Great Bend, Kan., L. U. 2184.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

April 18, 1947.

Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Claremore, Okla., L. U. 1933.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 22, 1947. Official sanction granted.

April 21, 1947.

Wheeling, W. V., L. U. 3.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ (Construction) and $1.50 (Millmen) to $2.00 and $1.77½ per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 303.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Kalispell, Mont., L. U. 911.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 937.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 15, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 592.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective June 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sandpoint, Idaho, L. U. 1745.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective April 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

April 29, 1947.

Clarks Summitt, Pa., L. U. 339.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 19, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bar Harbor, Me., L. U. 459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 20, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Stroudsburg, Pa., L. U. 501.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 4, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Emporia, Kan., L. U. 1224.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Verona, Mo., L. U. 1586.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

May 2, 1947.

Everett, Wash., L. U. 562.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.81 to $1.93½ per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.85 per hour, effective June 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 24, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 6, 1947.

Brantford, Ont., Can., L. U. 498.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fort Edward, N. Y., L. U. 673.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795, (Boxmakers).—Movement for an increase in wages from 73c (minimum) 97c (maximum) to $1.22 per hour, effective May 5, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Borger, Texas, L. U. 1201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

May 9, 1947.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Dover, N. J., L. U. 594.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 5, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Wichita Falls, Texas, L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 25, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective June 2, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, L. U. 2280.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 28, 1947. Official sanction granted.

May 15, 1947.

Worcester, Mass., L. U. 107.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.85 per hour, effective July 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Vincennes, Ind., L.U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 329.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.67½ to $1.85 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Salem, Ill., L. U. 798.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective June 24, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Penn Yan, N. Y., L. U. 996.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 (Residence work) and $1.75 (Commercial) per hour, effective May 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Munising, Mich., L. U. 3100.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.04 to $1.19 per hour, effective April 26, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 22, 1947.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective May .6, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Gloucester, Mass., L. U. 910.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid .

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 16, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Boulder, Colo., L. U. 1480.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Watseka, Ill., L. U. 1793.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

June 4, 1947.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lorain, Ohio, L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

St. Cloud, Minn., L. U. 930.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 1520.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Moundsville, W. Va., L. U. 1830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

June 12, 1947.

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective August 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.70 per hour, effective August 8, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lubbock, Texas, L. U. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Tri-Counties D. C., Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective September 2, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

June 20, 1947.

Haverhill, Mass., L. U. 82.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 8, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Morton, Ill., L. U. 255.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Me., L. U. 517.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.60 per hour, effective July 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Cody, Wyo., L. U. 585.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Peshtigo, Wis., L. U. 2294. (Boatbuilders).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

July 8, 1947.

Coldwater, Mich., L. U. 2026.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.80 per hour, effective July 8, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Longview, Wash., L. U. 1707.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.93½ per hour, effective July 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective August 9, 1947. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1947.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.90 per hour, effective August 15, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Huron, S. D., L. U. 1713.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., L. U. 1027.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective September 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

July 24, 1947.

Petersburg, Va., L. U. 1534.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective September 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Grafton, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

July 28, 1947.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 (Carpenter) and $1.62½ (Millwright) to $1.75 per hour, effective October 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sikeston, Mo., L. U. 618.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Pittsburg, Tenn., L. U. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 28, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Natchez, Miss., L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ (Carpenter) and $1.50 to $1.75 (Millwright) per hour, effective September 11, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lacon, Ill., L. U. 2063.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Falls Cities D. C., Louisville, Ky.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

August 1, 1947.

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 497.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective August 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Livingston, Mont., L. U. 1085.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.65 per hour, effective September 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Okawville, Ill., L. U. 2106.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Norfolk, Nebr., L. U. 2364.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective August 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

August 8, 1947.

Whitehall, Mont., L. U. 1647.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Bemidji, Minn., L. U. 1934.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective August 11, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Tallahassee, Fla., L. U. 2139.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective October 1, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

August 13, 1947.

Fostoria, Ohio, L. U. 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.58 to $1.80 (Carpenter) $1.58 to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective August 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Leavenworth, Kan., L. U. 499.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

August 20, 1947.

Madisonville, Ky., L. U. 2310.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

August 26, 1947.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective October 20, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, Ky., L. U. 2156.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

September 10, 1947.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marshall, Texas, L. U. 776.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective November 10, 1947. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 2, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 2221.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sanford, Fla., L. U. 2376.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 22, 1947. Official sanction granted.

September 16, 1947.

Du Quoin, Ill., L. U. 510.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Williamson, W. Va., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hillsboro, Ill., L. U. 1290.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

September 18, 1947.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 20, 1947. Official sanction granted.

September 23, 1947.

Altus, Okla., L. U. 285.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective October 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Findlay, Ohio, L. U. 822.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.58 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 1, 1947.

Newport, R. I., L. U. 874.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Fort Pierce, Fla., L. U. 2208.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to 1.87½ per hour, effective October 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sweetwater, Texas, L. U. 2238. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $150 per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 2, 1947.

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. 2370.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 8, 1947.

Bellingham, Wash., L. U. 756.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80½ to $1.93½ per hour, effective September 12, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Morgantown, N. C., L. U. 1673.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 1755.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.77½ to $2.25 per hour, effective November 16, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 14, 1947.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective December 2, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hawthorne, Nev., L. U. 632.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective November 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective November 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective November 18, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Russellville, Ark., L. U. 1836.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

McLeansboro, Ill., L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective December 2, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Susanville, Calif., L. U. 2270.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective November 7, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 16, 1947.

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 26, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Plainview, Texas, L .U. 2272.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 26, 1947. Official sanction granted.

The Board considered the action taken at a special meeting held July 24, 1947, and approves of same; which after a detailed explanation was given the Board Members as to the activities of our attorneys in reference to the Labor Management Act of 1947 it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the subject matter be referred to the General President to take whatever action he deems necessary for the best interests of the organization.

Propositions coming before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, beginning October 6, 1947, were discussed and laid over for further consideration.

The General President reported that since the last meeting of the Board new law suits had been started against the Brotherhood. The Board authorized the General President to handle these suits as in former instances and report results to the next meeting of the Board.

The general welfare of the Brotherhood was discussed, showing satisfactory results in its growth and advancement.

Motion passed that all correspondence with Representatives, District Councils, Local Unions, State Councils and from miscellaneous sources which has now been micro-filmed be disposed of. Carried unanimously.

The Board further recommended that the micro-filming of all records be done on a yearly basis, and after being micro-filmed that the records be disposed of in order to conserve space.

A communication from Local Union 1445, Topeka, Kansas, protesting the elimination of accepting former service men without the payment of initiation fee was discussed and ordered filed.

After discussion of a communication from Local Union 1098, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, requesting a change in the present form of membership application it was moved and seconded that the membership application blanks be revised to include the following questions. "Are you a communist?" "Are you in sympathy with communistic philosophy?" Also that a space be provided on the application for the date when applicant signs same. Carried unanimously.

Discussion was had concerning a communication from one Michael J. Yuhase wherein he requested the return of the initiation fee paid to Local Union 853, Bound Brook, N. J. and it was the opinion of the General Executive Board that inasmuch as the Day Book Sheets of Local Union 853 show that he paid his first installment of the initiation fee amounting to $40.00 on August 1, 1946 and that he was initiated September 5, 1946 that the amount of initiation fee should be returned to him, due to the fact that he had made application for membership prior to one year having elapsed after his discharge from Military Service. There being no objection it was so ordered.

A communication from the Omaha District Council was presented, accompanied by a statement giving an accounting of the contribution made by the General Office in an attempt to defeat anti-labor legislation in the State of Nebraska which was approved and ordered filed for future reference.

Request of Local Union 1367, Chicago, Illinois, that Joseph Konicek be granted a life membership was held in abeyance pending investigation.

Appeal of Oliver Lance to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General President in the case of Oliver Lance versus Local Union 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada, wherein the General President sustaind the action of Local Union 1780 and dismissed the appeal, after giving careful consideration to this case it was moved, and seconded that the decision of the Geueral President be sustained. Unanimously carried.

Motion was made that the accounting received from Local Union 946, Los Angeles, California, of the receipts and expenses from September 26, 1946 to September 23, 1947 be approved, and further reaffirm that the policy hereinbefore in effect be continued. Carried unanimously.

The Board decided to continue their former policy in assisting members locked out or on strike.

Appeal of Local Union 958, Marquette, Michigan, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of George C. Giesregen, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he went three months in arrears on January 31, 1945 and as he did not square up within one year he automatically suspended himself. The Local Union admits the decision of the General Treasurer is in accordance with the Laws of the Brotherhood. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 795, St. Louis, Missouri, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of the wife of Daniel Ferris, a deceased member of Local Union 795 whose death benefit for $100.00 has been paid, that she is entitled to $50.00 more, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2280, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Fred J. Berger, Sr., was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 72, Rochester, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability claim of Martin Koster, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the evidence does not show that he is totally permanently disabled, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 687, Dailey, West Virginia, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mary Linzette Vanscoy, wife of Cecil Glenn Vanscoy, formerly a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was deducted from membership on August 1941 report of said Local Union as entering the Armed Service, but said Local Union did not comply with the ruling of the General Executive Board by submitting a list of men in the Service and paying per capita tax on them until the end of June 1943. Therefore, the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Renewal of Bond of C. A. Meloy, Chief Clerk in General Office, in the sum of $10,000.00 for one year beginning April 1, 1947 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation Insurance for the Dominion of Canada for one year beginning May 6, 1947 through the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond of General Secretary Duffy in the sum of $20,000.00 for one year beginning August 15, 1947 through the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

The General Secretary submitted his report for the year 1946 and after it was checked up, it was filed for future reference.

Motion: That the General Secretary send a letter of protest to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor setting forth the fact that the Upholsterers' International Organization are infringing upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in issuing charters under the designation of general woodworkers, casket makers, etc. Motion carried unanimously.

No further business to be considered, the Board adjourned on October 16, 1947, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., on October 1, 2 and 3, 1947.

Eighty-nine Delegates were present from nineteen International Unions.

The President in his report said:

"With virtually complete removal of war-time controls and the elimination of the most serious building materials shortages, the building and construction industry in 1947 was better prepared than ever in its history to maintain a high volume of activity and help meet the enormous backlog of building need accumulated during the war and the first two years of reconversion. Yet the outlook for the resumption of full productive activity on a peacetime basis was darkened by extremely severe price inflation, led by building material prices. Repeating the pattern of events following the first World War, the industry was once again confronted with a runaway boom market. This is a matter of grave and common concern to building and construction labor, the builders and the public generally. Construction of homes, of industrial facilties, schools, hospitals, highways and other structures is desperately needed. That need can be adequately met only by maintaining an unfailing volume of full construction activity over a period of years. Adoption of policies designed to stabilize construction at a high level and to prevent the recurrence of violent fluctuations in construction and employment is an imperative necessity. These policy objectives must be met quickly and effectively, lest the welfare of the whole nation be placed in grave jeopardy.

"To help provide employment opportunities for veterans and secure adequate supply of well trained and qualified mechanics in the years to come, the Building

and Construction Trades Department continued to cooperate actively with employers and the government in speeding the apprenticeship training program. By June, 1947, over 2,500 local apprenticeship councils were jointly established by labor and employers in the building and construction industry in all parts of the country. Our goal for the coming year is to double this number of apprenticeship councils, in order to make apprenticeship training facilities available under proper standards, in every sizeable community.

"The Department continued to work in close cooperation with the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor in its effort to secure the enactment of the long-range post-war housing program. It will intensify its activities to press for the final enactment of the comprehensive housing bill in the second session of the 80th Congress.

"The passage of the Taft-Hartley Act on June 22, 1947, marks a black-letter day in the annals of American labor legislation. The building tradesmen are firmly determined to make common cause with their fellow-unionists in pressing for the repeal of this law which gravely threatens not only industrial peace, but the very freedom of our institutions. We are determined to succeed, under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, in wiping the Taft-Hartley law off the statute books."

The Report of the President was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Report showed the membership of affiliated International Unions to be as follows:

International Unions	Average members in good standing 1946	Average members in good standing 1947	Number of Delegates
Asbestos Workers	4,000	4,000	2
Boilermakers	64,100	64,100	6
Bricklayers	65,000	65,000	6
Carpenters	300,000	300,000	8
Electrical Workers	150,000	150,000	7
Elevator Constructors	10,164	10,164	3
Engineers	32,000	32,000	5
Granite Cutters	4,000	4,000	2
Iron Workers	92,269	96,569	6
Laborers	241,750	257,500	8
Lathers	8,100	8,100	3
Marble Polishers	4,500	4,500	2
Painters	153,500	169,345	7
Plasterers	25,000	25,000	4
Plumbers	130,000	130,000	7
Roofers	8,583	10,584	3
Sheet Metal Workers	25,000	25,000	4
Stone Cutters	1,900	1,900	1
Teamsters	50,000	50,000	5
Total Membership	1,369,864	1,400,762	89

TOTAL AFFILIATES

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	544
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	14
International Unions Affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades Dept.	19
Total	577

The Executive Committee of the Department held five meetings during the year at which fifty-four cases were considered and acted upon all of which were reported to the Convention and approved.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered presented to the 66th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS, There has been enacted by the Congress of the United States the Taft-Hartley Act, and

WHEREAS, There has been unlimited publicity given to the provisions of the Act by members of Congress who actively participated in the drafting and enactment of the Act, and

WHEREAS, Labor against whom this Act is most restrictive has had little opportunity to present the facts to the general public, we at this time in a convention of the American Federation of Labor declare that we as American citizens have one intention—to be law abiding, and we will endeavor with every means within our power to find out from the Administrators of this Act how it is possible for us as law abiding citizens to comply with the Act. Due to the many unworkable provisions in the Act, the Administrators have been unable up to this time to inform or advise us how we can comply with the Act. Nevertheless, as an example, we cite the following: One provision of the Act provides that before a labor organization is eligible for certification, all of its officers must comply with certain conditions| They must supply the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board an affidavit to the effect that they are not Communists or members of a political party or any organization that advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by force, and

WHEREAS, It would appear that American Federation of Labor organizations were far in advance of Congress on this particular point in view of the fact that the majority of the constitutions of the national and international American Federation of Labor organizations provide that a member of the Communist party or any other party that advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by force is ineligible to be either an officer or member of such a union, and

WHEREAS, There are court records which prove that the courts, State and Federal, have compelled labor organizations to grant to Communists the right to hold membership. We of the American Federation of Labor now find ourselves in a most precarious position. As law abiding citizens it is impossible for us in view of these court rules to comply with the Act as now interpreted by the Administrators provided for under the Act, and

WHEREAS, As National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor we are not the creatures of the American Federation of Labor, but the creators of the American Federation of Labor, with full control of their own policies and the American Federation of Labor holds only the power granted to it by the autonomous National and International Unions acting in convention assembled, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That although the inconsistencies, uncertainties and discriminations visited upon Labor by the un-American Taft-Hartley Labor Act are many we resolve that Labor will fight to right its wrongs in the American way—through the aid of the courts, the ballot-box, and by Congressional action. To this end we pledge our best efforts without reservation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That until such time as by orderly procedure the Taft-Hartley Act shall be amended, repealed or invalidated by either judicial or Congressional action we, as law abiding citizens and members of the American Federation of Labor, will endeavor to conform to such of the filing requirements of the Act as will free our membership from the penalties of non-compliance; and, be it further

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that all of its elective officers yield to the present filing requirements of the Law but without prejudice to the right of each to thereafter make objections to the Act and in such manner as shall be inherent in every free American citizen, as we are utterly opposed to the ruling of General Counsel Denham as it deprives hundreds of thousands of our membership in autonomous National and International Unions from their enjoying their rights and equities under the Law.

RICHARD J. GRAY
HERBERT RIVERS
Building and Construction Trades Department.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS, The people of our great country, having fought as free men and often given their very lives to gain and maintain the cherished liberties upon which our Nation was founded; and

WHEREAS, Our people have within their power the privilege of the elective franchise, if they choose to exercise it, through which means they may forge their destinies, and see to it that their beliefs of social and economic benefits are carried into effect by elected governmental officers and representatives, who share in their beliefs to the end that they will promulgate them; and

WHEREAS, It has become profoundly apparent that in order that the people of our land have their will exercised in the manner they desire, they must accept and exercise their elective franchise; and

WHEREAS, The setting aside of certain enumerated hours upon election days for the purpose of voting will serve to keenly impress upon all our citizens the extreme importance of their exercising their privilege upon election day to maintain their ideals of a great nation and a better world, as well as affording them the time to consider their vote with intelligence and resolution; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor declare and hold the two hours between 3:00 and 5:00 P.M: as non-working hours for its entire membership, in order that they may have ample opportunity to exercise their elective franchise on any day upon which an election is held, whether it be a general, special or primary election of any type, and in which governmental officers or representatives are to be nominated or elected, or wherein any special measures are to be submitted upon vote for either our national, state or municipal governments.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Laborers
WILLIAM McCARTHY, Marble Polishers
MARTIN P. DURKIN, Plumbers
D. W. TRACY, Electrical Workers
ROBERT BYRON, Sheet Metal Workers
HARRY C. BATES, Bricklayers.

The present set of officers was re-elected without opposition and after being installed the Convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON
M. A. HUTCHESON
FRANK DUFFY
DANIEL J. BUTLER
ROBERT M. JOHNSON
WM. A. CRISSMAN
JOHN R. HILL
S. P. MEADOWS
Delegates.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

The Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Civic Auditorium of San Francisco, California, beginning Monday morning, October 6, 1947.

669 Delegates were present as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
96	National and International Unions	393	72,412
4	Departments	4	4
41	State Bodies	41	41
169	Central Labor Unions	169	169
62	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	59	544
2	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
374		669	73,173

In the Annual Report the Executive Council says:

"The past year has been a momentous one in the history of the labor movement as well as all other institutions constituting our country. The election of 1946 was a vote against any kind of dictatorship and a reaffirmation of democratic principles, individual right, and free enterprise. Unfortunately the party put in power interpreted the vote to mean repudiation of all policies and decisions of the party previously entrusted with responsibility for legislation and administration. They focused their attack on amending the National Labor Relations Act established to assure wage earners the right to promote their welfare through collective action. This attack was supplemented by disruption of the Department of Labor by transfer of labor functions to agencies outside of Labor's Department, and sharp curtailments of funds for government agencies serving Labor. Before there was time for more balanced judgment, employers' organizations traditionally hostile to unions took advantage of the situation to put their lawyers at the service of Members of Congress in order to draft legislation to check union strength and effectiveness.

"The action of Congress is doubly regrettable because the world is looking to the United States for material help and for proof that democracy assures rights and opportunities for all national groups. Though the fighting war is over we have not yet won the peace for democracy. In the present crisis of international relations, all our national policies are under world review and directly affect our ability to carry out our international programs. Reactionary employers used their great opportunity not to serve but to embarrass the cause of democracy. These efforts to handicap and weaken unions have roused wage earners of the United States who have the resourcefulness and the faith to meet their difficulties in a way that will serve and strengthen our democratic institutions. The coming year will witness a revival of trade unions which will make each member conscious of his responsibilities."

Then follows a detailed list of the Total Receipts and Expenses for the year.

The paid up membership numbers 7,577,716.

Other matters dealt with in the Report were:

Official changes on the Council.

Conferences with the C. I. O.
Machinists Still Out.
Jurisdictional Problems.
Purchase of Ground for a new A. F. of L. Headquarters.
Organizing Activities.
United States Foreign Policy.
International Labor Relations.
Latin American Activities.
Consumer Cooperatives and Credit Unions.
Benefits Paid by National and International Unions.
Social Security.
Legislation.
Housing, etc.

The Executive Council in a Supplemental Report proposed that the Vice-Presidents of the Federation be discontinued and in their stead Executive Council members be elected to be known as the First Executive Council Member, the Second Executive Council Member and so on. Herewith follows the Report of the Executive Council on this matter:

Officers

In order that affiliated federal labor unions of the American Federation of Labor may fully exercise their right to qualify or not to qualify under the Taft-Hartley Act without in any way interfering with the right of any individual officer of a national or international union to follow the policy of his own organization in this regard, the Council recommends the following changes in the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor:

Section 1 of Article V, which now reads:

"The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, 13 Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, unless otherwise determined by the convention, and these officers shall be the Executive Council."
shall be changed to read as follows:

"The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, unless otherwise determined by the convention."

Further, that Article IX of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor shall be amended in the following manner: that Section 1 be renumbered Section 2, Section 2 be renumbered Section 3, Section 3 be renumbered Section 4, Section 4 be renumbered Section 5, Section 5 be renumbered Section 6, Section 6 be renumbered Section 7, Section 7 be renumbered Section 8, Section 8 be renumbered Section 9, Section 9 be renumbered Section 10, Section 10 be renumbered Section 11, Section 11 be renumbered Section 12, Section 12 be renumbered Section 13, Section 13 be renumbered Section 14.

A new Section 1 shall be inserted at the beginning of Article IX to read as follows:

"There shall be constituted an Executive Council consisting of thirteen (13) members who shall be elected by the convention on the last day of the session unless otherwise determined by the convention. These thirteen (13) members of the Executive Council shall be designated and elected as the First Executive Council Member, the Second Executive Council Member and so forth.

"All Executive Council Members shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. The term of the present Executive

Council shall expire when their successors have been duly elected; the newly elected Council Member shall function as such until December 31st following the next convention. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall also be members of the Executive Council by virtue of their office."

As stated in the report, the purpose of this proposed change in the constitution is to increase the freedom of decision of federal local unions with reference to their actions and policies concerning requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law. If adopted this Constitutional revision would establish the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor as the only "officers" of the Federation within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Law. Such action would not, however, curtail or limit the responsibility and authority of the Executive Council.

After a lengthy and animated debate the report was adopted by more than a two-third vote and is now the law.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Increase in Per Capita Tax

The Executive Council recommends that the revenues of the Federation be augmented to meet the pressing needs of our organization by increasing the per capita tax on all members of our affiliated national and international unions to three (3) cents per member per month and on members of local trade unions and federal labor unions to thirty-seven (37) cents per member per month.

In order to carry out this objective, the Council recommends that Section I of Article X of the constitution, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of two (2) cents per member per month up to 200,000 members, and one and one-half (1½) cents per member per month for members in excess of 200,000; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, thirty-six (36) cents per member per month, eight and one-half (8½) cents of which must be set aside to be used only in the case of strike or lockout unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council; the amount received by the American Federation of Labor on each initiation fee from all directly affiliated local unions shall be 25 per cent of the total initiation fee received by the local union from the individual, but in no case shall the amount received by the American Federation of Labor be less than one dollar; from Central and State Bodies, $10 per year, payable quarterly. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a regular or special convention."
be amended to read:

"Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full-paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of three (3) cents per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, thirty-seven (37) cents per member per month, eight and one-half (8½) cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council; the amount received by the American Federation of Labor on each initiation fee from all directly affiliated local unions shall be 25 per cent of the total initiation fee received by the local union from the individual, but in no case shall the amount received by the American Federation of Labor be less than one dollar; from Central and State Bodies, $10 per year, payable quarterly. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a regular or special convention or when derived in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. XII."

The Executive Council further recommends that the Council be given authority to levy assessments on all affiliated unions when the interests of the American

Federation of Labor require and when funds available from per capita tax are insufficient to meet the needs of the American Federation of Labor.

In order to carry out this objective, the Council recommends that Section 1 of Article XII, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout."
be amended to read:

"Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to levy assessments on all affiliated unions when the interests of the American Federation of Labor require and when funds available from per capita tax are insufficient to meet the needs of the American Federation of Labor."

This Section was amended to read as follows:

"The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks in any one year when the interests of the American Federation of Labor require and when funds available from per capita tax are insufficient to meet the needs of the American Federation of Labor."

The report as amended was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hollywood Jurisdiction Controversy

The Executive Council has made every possible effort to effect a solution of this above mentioned controversy during the two years which have elapsed since a three-man committee was designated by the Council in October of 1945 to investigate and determine the issues involved. Despite these efforts the controversy remains unsettled.

The Council reaffirms its approval of the decision of the three-man committee rendered on December 26, 1945, together with the clarification and interpretation of that decision subsequently rendered.

The Council recommends that this convention approve of the efforts thus far made to resolve this controversy and that it authorize and direct the Executive Council to continue its efforts to bring about full acceptance on the part of all parties concerned of the directive, clarification and interpretation, and in addition further direct the Council to make all possible effort to finally resolve this controversy.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee notes the efforts and action taken by the Executive Council to bring about an adjustment of this dispute. It recommends continuance of these efforts to bring about a speedy adjustment.

The report was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Labor's Educational and Political League

The tragic failure of the Eightieth Congress to serve the people, its abject servility in advancing the interests of the most reactionary anti-labor lobbies and combinations, and the wave of legislation against labor in the various State legislatures make imperative the need for sound political education and effective political action by organized labor.

In order to serve most effectively the interests of the workers of the nation and to meet adequately the challenge presented by predatory and vested interest, we

recommend that the 66th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and direct the Executive Council to arrange for the immediate establishment of "Labor's Educational and Political League" to further the economic and political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

1. It shall be the duty of "Labor's Educational and Political League" to prepare and disseminate information by such media of communication as the League may decide for the purpose of acquainting the workers of the nation with the economic and political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

2. The League shall prepare and disseminate information concerning the attitude of candidates for nomination and/or election to Federal offices, with particular reference to their attitude toward the political and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor.

3. The League shall take such other actions as it may deem advisable in furtherance of its objectives.

4. The League shall provide for the raising of necessary funds for the conduct of its business, in such manner as it may determine.

5. The League shall be authorized to employ staff members necessary to conduct its business and fix their compensation and expenses.

In order to carry out these proposals it is further recommended that the Officers and Executive Council shall call a conference of the Presidents of all of the affiliated National and International Unions at the earliest possible opportunity for the purpose of completing the structure outlining methods of procedure and in giving early and effective realization to the political activities hereinbefore indicated.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Plan for Political Campaign—1948

The Presidential and Congressional campaign of 1948 will parallel a world crisis in which those countries assuring their citizens individual rights and representatives of their own choosing are forced to oppose aggression and domination by countries which deny their citizens personal freedom and hold them under control by secret police and central authority. It is regrettable at the same time that the wage earners of the United States must fight to recapture the right of self-government within their unions in order to regain relief against arbitrary government through the injunction and freedom of contract to determine terms and conditions under which they work. The legislative gains of several decades were wiped out by the Taft-Hartley Act.

There has been enacted a law that distinguishes free from unfree labor, and which injects political regulations into the operation of voluntary organizations and so restricts collective bargaining that duly selected representatives of the parties to a contract are not able freely and expeditiously to come to mutually satisfactory agreements. Such denial of freedom of contract takes from workers equal participation in free enterprise and equal right to promote their welfare and happiness. Restrictions on workers involve managements and the whole business enterprise in annoying and arbitrary procedures that are contrary to the operation and spirit of free enterprise.

The American Federation of Labor, which has assumed responsibility for rescuing free trade unions at the international level, is handicapped by this reactionary and vindictive legislation. It is imperative that the Taft-Hartley Act be repealed without delay. We cannot work shoulder to shoulder with Government on behalf of world democracy if our unions are hampered in performing their fundamental duties and services to their members and their industries which constitute the foundations of American society.

Freedom of organization and collective bargaining are the very heart of freedom in the lives of wage earners, hence our first duty and responsibility is to

regain the self-government of which the Taft-Hartley Act robbed us. To this end we recommend concentration on political action in such proportions as to regain our freedom and the opportunity to do our full part against the world menace to democracy.

Our plans must be adequate so that all voters and all political organizations may be fully informed and aware of the dangers threatening our national institutions and the welfare of those who work for wages. We must explain the issues to all citizens. We must make the facts clear to the minds and consciences of party leaders, as well as inform voting workers effectively on party programs and records of their nominees for Executive Offices and for Congress.

Your committee recommends approval of this portion of the Executive Council's report, but in so doing it is done with the understanding that those unions prohibited by law from participating in political activties are exempted from any of the above requirements.

In connection with this portion of the Executive Council's report, your committee considered Resolutions Nos. 3, 15, 17, 20, 24, 116. 124, 127, 159, 160, all of which deal with Political Action.

In lieu of these resolutions your committee submits its report on the Executive Council's supplementary report on plans for political campaign.

The report of the committee was adopted.

COMMUNISM

The following Resolution was unanimously endorsed:

WHEREAS, The Communists and their fellow-travelers are a constant threat to any sound and constructive program proposed by the American Federation of Labor for the welfare of the workers, and

WHEREAS, The Communists and their fellow-travelers place the party line, as handed down by Moscow, above their loyalty to the American Federation of Labor and the United States Government, and

WHEREAS, The deceit and treachery of the Communists and their fellow-travelers is typical of their atheistic principles and foreign to those basic principles and beliefs which have motivated the actions of the Amercan Federation of Labor and our country since their inception, and

WHEREAS, The well-established objective of the Communists and their fellow-travelers is to use the trade union movement as a vehicle to put over their totalitarian plan, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the sixty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor renew the Federation's declared policy of all-out war against Communists and their fellow-travelers who would use the free trade union movement as a vehicle to destroy it.

The present set of officers were re-elected with the exception of John L. Lewis of the Coal Miners who refused to run and Brother Daniel W. Tracy, President of the Electrical Workers, was elected in his place.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON
M. A. HUTCHESON
FRANK DUFFY
CHAS. W. HANSON
ROBERT S. SAUNDERS
WM. GOLDBERG
F. C. ALLAN
M. J. SEXTON
K. A. GORDON

Delegates.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson
General President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am submitting herewith my report of the 62nd Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at which Convention I had the honor and privilege of representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The Convention convened in Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 24th, at the Royal Connaught Hotel at 10:00 A.M. and ended on Friday, October 3rd, 1947.

President Bruce Docherty of the Hamilton and District Trades and Labor Council opened the first session, and called upon the Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Broughall, D.D., Bishop of Niagara, for the invocation. Chairman Docherty then welcomed the delegates and visitors, and turned over the gavel to President Percy Bengough to conduct the official business of the Convention.

The President of the Trades and Labor Congress gave a short resume of the growth of the Trades and Labor Congress, which now constitutes a membership of over 360,00 members, and he pointed out that the Congress had tripled its membership since 1932; he also added a few words regarding labor legislation.

Many speakers were introduced by President Percy Bengough, among whom I will cite Lord Dukeston of Warrington, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, Hon. Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell, H. A. Spence, Industrial Relations Board representative, Mr. Stall, from the International Labor Organization; Mr. Shonenberg, President of the International Cement Workers Union, L. George, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Fahey from the Newfoundland Federation of Labor.

Then, upon the President's invitation, Secretary-Treasurer Buckley read the financial statement of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; this was accepted by the delegates to the Convention. Regarding the question of finances, I must say that a resolution was adopted during the Convention to the effect of increasing the "per capita" tax to $0.2½ per member, to help the Canadian Congress in its organization campaign throughout Canada.

The Credential Committee reported that 627 delegates had presented their credentials and were seated in the Convention.

Two hundred and ninety-four resolutions were presented from the various organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress, of which the most important deal with: foreign affairs, unity, and legislation for the betterment of wages and working conditions.

The best of harmony prevailed during the Convention, and it was with great interest that I followed the proceedings.

May I also mention that I attended a very nice banquet, given by Local Union No. 18 of Hamilton to all the delegates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on this occasion. In the name of the General Office, I presented my best wishes and sincerest thanks for the hospitality received in Hamilton.

In closing this report, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for the honor and privilege granted in appointing me to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Respectfully submitted,

L. FRANCOEUR, Secretary
Montreal District Council.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother STEVE ATMA, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother F. BAUER, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE BOLGER, Local No. 363, Elgin, Ill.
Brother JOHN BRENNAN, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother EMIL D. BRISSETT, Local No. 96, Springfield, Mass.
Brother FRED BROSS, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother JOHN R. CLAYTON, Local No. 809, Charleston, S. C.
Brother WALLACE G. DEACON, Local No. 176, Newport, R. I.
Brother GAETANO DeBIASE, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother H. DIETRICH, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother OLIVER F. DILL, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother JAMES DOUGHERTY, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother EDWIN A. DROZE, JR., Local No. 2151, Charleston, S. C.
Brother G. F. EDWARDS, Local No. 809, Charleston, S. C.
Brother FRED EMMEL, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother JOHN E. ERICKSON, Local No. 266, Stockton, Cal.
Brother ZENON FRECHETTE, Local No. 96, Springfield, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM C. FRITZ, Local No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
Brother CORNELIUS GARCIA, JR., Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN GAWNE, Local No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother WILLIAM E. GIRDNER, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother J. GREZERZEZACK, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST GUEVIN, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother FREDERICK HANSON, Local No. 235, Riverside, Cal.
Brother SHERMAN HARRIOTT, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother RICHARD H. HARRIS, Local No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
Brother J. T. HARDY, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother HENRY HEITING, Local No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
Brother WILLIAM HOOK, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother GEORGE H. HOFFMAN, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother NAT JACKSON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother NATHANIEL JACKSON, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother JOHN S. JENSEN, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother JOHN O. JONES, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother COLLIN J. KING, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother CARL KITTELSEN, Local No. 1162, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother JOE KOLAR, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother OLE S. LARSEN, Local No. 20, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
Brother T. LEHTOVAARA, Local No. 2638, Fort William, Ont., Can.
Brother JOSEPH LICCARDI, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother A. L. LORD, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother ANGELO LUCHI, Local No. 20, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
Brother H. MAGNUSSON, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother LEO. MANNER, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
Brother LOWELL McDUFFEE, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother GEORGE MILLER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM OTT, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother JOSEF PLANTE, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother JAMES M. POPWELL, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother LENARDO PENZA, Local No. 1162, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother HARRY REEVES, Local No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother GORMAN ROLLISON, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother V. SALOMINEN, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
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Brother JOSEPH SLADKY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALBERT TEED, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ALBERT THOMAS, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother RAY VAN HOUTON, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother J. M. WAGAR, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM S. WENSLEY, Local No. 117, Albany, N. Y.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

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LESSON 231

By H. H. Siegele

Setting nails is that part of driving nails that puts the nails home by means of some kind of nail set, or with a last hard blow with the hammer, that sinks the nail below the surface of the wood.

There are many kinds of nail sets on the market, ranging from very small to rather large. But the nail set that is most commonly used is the one with a point about 3-32 of an inch in diameter, more or less. I am using the phrase, "more or less," because in most cases just a little larger or just a little smaller than the given size does not matter, or matters but little. In finishing, the 8d finishing nail is commonly

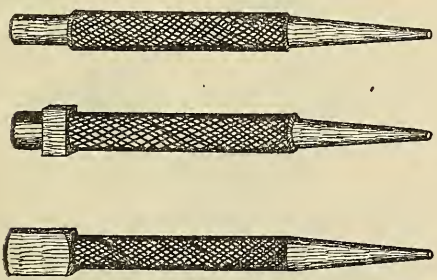


Fig. 1

used for nailing. Occasionally the 6d and the 10d nails are also used, but usually for some special nailing. A nail set that will set these three nails without enlarging the nail holes or chipping the point of the nail set, will be all right for setting most of the nails that are used in finishing. However, in cases where small brads are to be used, then a very fine nail set should be used, which the finisher should have in a pocket where it will not be confused with the larger nail set. I usually carry the larger nail set in the pocket with the regular nails, and the fine nail set I keep in a side pocket.

Fig. 1 shows three different kinds of nail sets. The top one is perhaps the one that is commonly used, and is probably as good as any that can be bought. The one at the center has a square collar, while the one at the bottom

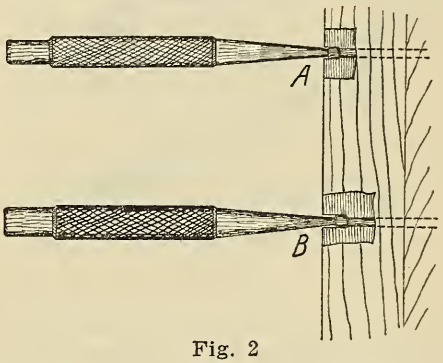


Fig. 2

has a square head. The purpose of the square collar and the square head is to keep the nail set from rolling in case it is laid on some sloping surface. While this seems to be an advantage, this writer believes that it is really a disadvantage, for when the nail set is not in use, there is only one place to put it, and that is in the pocket. The square-headed nail sets lead the workman to form a habit of laying his nail

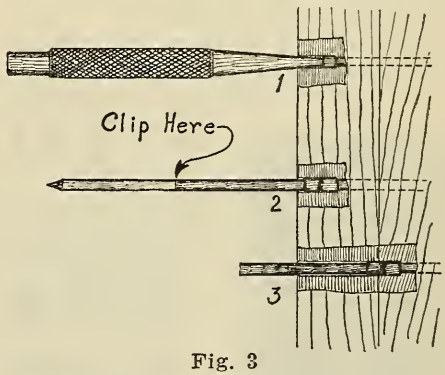


Fig. 3

set on something, and then as it often happens, he forgets to pick it up again. Later when he needs the nail set, he has to spend much time in looking for

it, and often he does not find it at all. So I suggest putting the nail set in the pocket when it is not in use, and for that reason the one shown at the top in Fig. 1 is as good as any.

Fig. 2, at A, shows a nail that is set too shallow, while at B is shown a good depth for setting a nail. A good rule is to set the nail as far below the surface of the wood as the head of the nail is long, speaking of finishing nails.

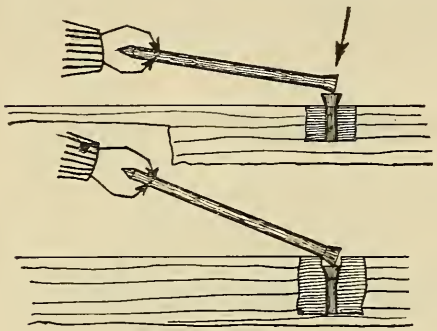


Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows how to drive a nail through a board, in case a finishing board is to be removed. First set the nail as deep as you can with the nail set without enlarging the nail hole, as at number 1. Then take one of the finishing nails and drive it into the nail hole head-first, and clip the point off, as indicated at number 2. With this clipped nail, you can drive the nail the rest of the way through the board, number 3. The clipped nail is then pulled out with a pair of nippers or with the clafs of a hammer.

Fig. 4 shows an improvised nail set, and how to use it. In this case we are using the head of a casing nail, as shown. The arrow indicates the direction of the blow that drives the nail home, while the symbols of hands show how the nail is held. The two positions show, respectively, before and after the blow was struck.

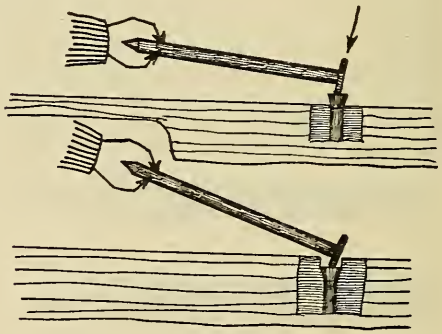


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows how the head of a common nail is often used for setting nails. The arrow, again, shows the direction of the blow that drives the nail home. The

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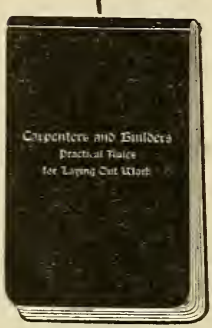
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upper drawing gives the position of the nail before the blow was struck, while the bottom drawing shows it afterward.

Fig. 6 shows at the top a shallow setting, while at the bottom we have a

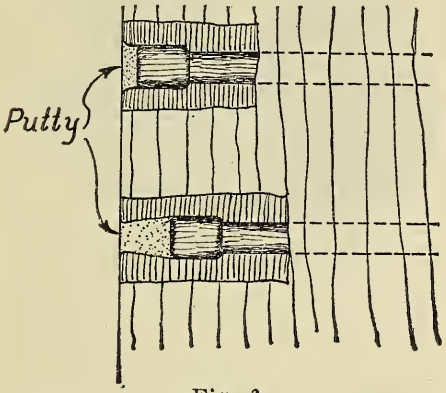


Fig. 6

nail set properly. The trouble with the top setting is that it does not give the putty clinch, and contraction and expansion often break loose the putty and in time it falls out. The setting

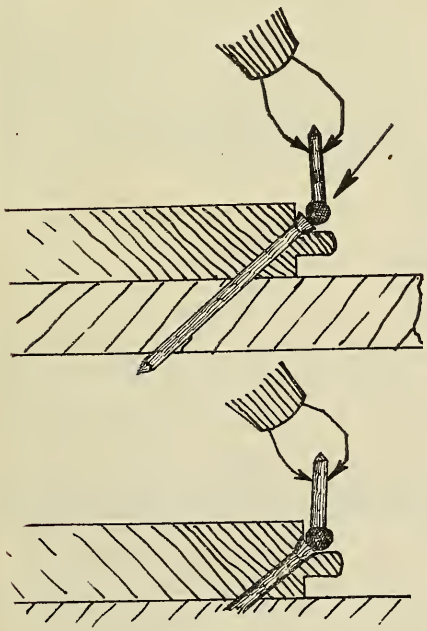


Fig. 7

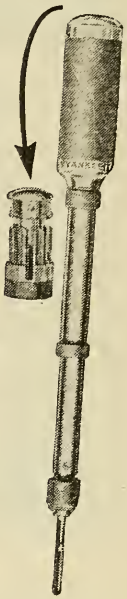
shown at the bottom, gives the putty a sort of dovetail clinch, which holds the putty permanently.

Fig. 7 shows how to use the head of a

Drill pilot holes with one hand and a

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nail for setting nails in laying flooring. The top drawing shows the position of the nail just before the blow is struck, the direction of which is indicated by the arrow. The bottom drawing shows the position of the nail after the blow was struck. The symbols of hands need no further explanation.

Fig. 8 shows how to set a nail, that is usually not considered as setting a nail. To the right we show a common nail head hugging the surface of the wood, while to the left we show how a similar nail head has been driven home with a hard hammer blow.

Fig. 9 gives four samples of nail holes that were made by four different ways of setting nails. At number 1 we have a face view of a nail hole that was made by a nail that was set with an ordinary nail set. At number 2 we have a sample of what the nail hole often looks like when the nail is set with the head of a casing nail, as shown in Fig. 4. Number 3 shows the results of setting a nail with the head of a common nail, as shown by Fig. 5. Number 4 shows the

results of setting a nail with a hammer, which is shown in Fig. 8. This kind of

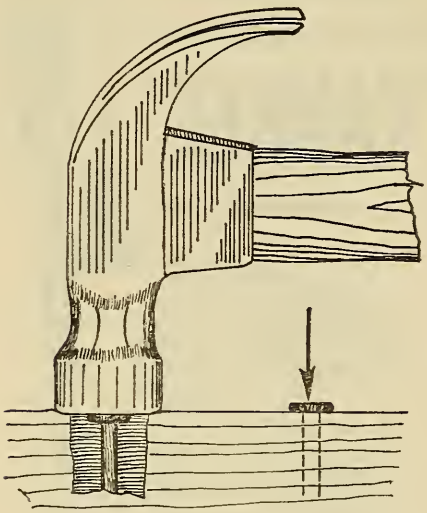


Fig. 8

nail setting is always done on rough work. The purpose is two-fold, to sink

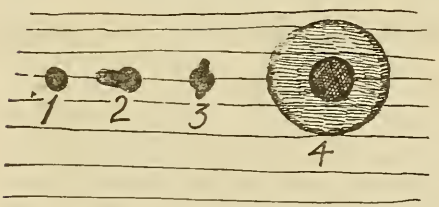
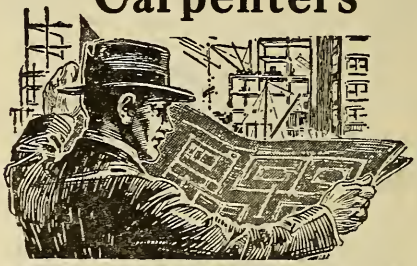


Fig. 9

the nail head below the surface of the wood and to hold the joint together more firmly.

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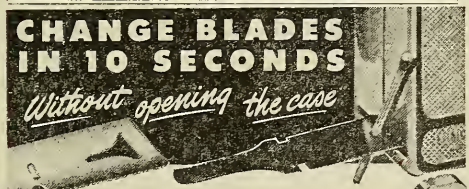
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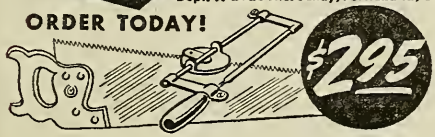
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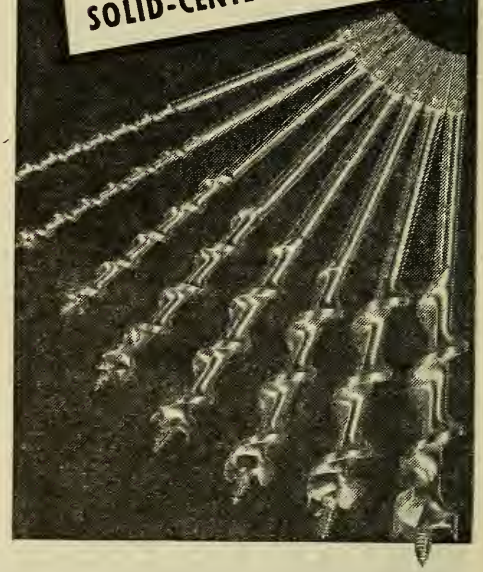
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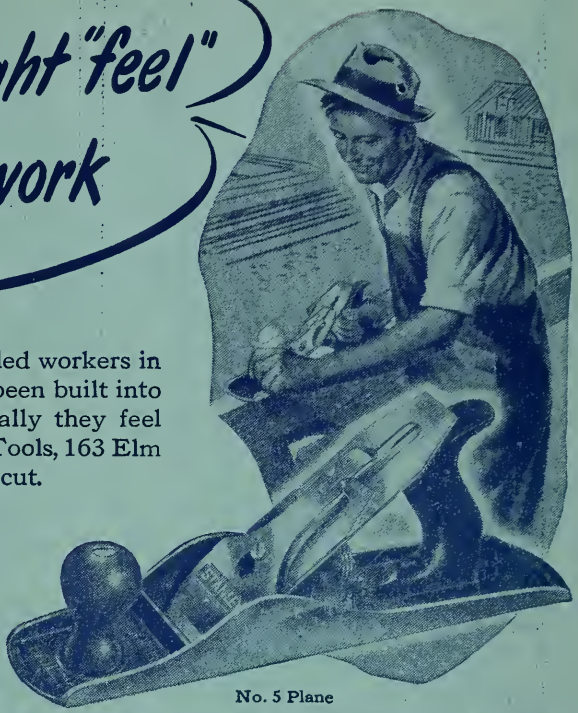
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